File No 1
SXA

G. R. S. IX-5]

*Previous references.*

1871
~~191~~
( Local Boards)

**File No.** 1

**Serial Nos.** 29

*Later references.*

# GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

---

*Serial Nos.* 1 - 29

M ~~Part~~ B for

---

SUBJECT.

Proportion of Local Cess funds assignable to Education.

---

Indexed
M Khan

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

No. 317.

Memorandum

Letter No. 2483/893 dated 11th August 1873 from Offg Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction was requested to furnish a statement showing the expenditure on primary education (Hobli Schools) during the past year and the amount allotted from the Local Fund cess for education during the same period, to enable the Chief Commissioner to judge if the time had not arrived for the final adjustment of the relations of the educational portion of the cess and the Village Schools for the maintenance of which it is intended.

2. In reply the Director stated that the expenditure in

* ins 3 of Orde No. 1723 of 4th Aug 1873.

1872-73.

* c No. 2029 of 12th Aug 1873

curred on Public Schools, during 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 94,336, while the allotment from Local funds cess during the same period was Rs. 82,343 and proposed to expend the surplus thus available on certain specified objects.

In his order on the above* the Chief Commissioner stated that the allotment for primary education for 1872-73 was Rs. 9251 in excess of the amount for the preceding year as stated by the Director, and, after calling attention to a few more legitimate channels for the expenditure of the surplus, requested the Director to reconsider the subject and submit a recommendation as to the proportions in which he proposed to assign it to the several heads which should be provided for from this source.

The Director has reported at length and the substance of his letter may be stated

* No. 2391 of 1872, dated 17th

as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Assignment for education for 1872/73 | 91594-9-2 |
| Annual expenditure incurred on Hobli Schools on the present scale | 58696-0-0 |
| Surplus at disposal | 32898-0-0 |

Proposed heads of expending the Surplus.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pension fund at 20 per cent on the present scale of salaries which is the usual rate of calculation | 10275-0-0 |
| Annual charge on account of 60 additional Rural teachers at 5 Rs per Mn. calculated upon the proportion of Schools having an attendance of more than 30 boys | 3600-0-0 |
| The grading of masters & raising their salaries - 1st Grade Rs 12 p.m. - 2nd Grade 10 - 3rd Grade Rs 7 or the present rate. Period of efficient service and success at examinations to qualify for promotion. The present uniform rate of pay threatens the efficiency of the service - Approximate cost | 5616-0-0 |
| Balance still at credit | 11564-0-0 |

This the Director proposes to utilize in opening fresh Village Schools. He is averse to the transfer of the grants-in-aid now given to the lower class Schools to these funds, as apart from the inadequacy of the latter, the

the only effect of the transfer would be further to lighten the burdens of the Imperial funds which have already got rid at one stroke of Rs. 69,000 on account of Hobli Schools. On the other hand the need for additional Village schools has been admitted by the Chief Commissioner. Of the 327 Villages reported to require them, it is proposed accordingly to provide 100 for this year at a cost of Rs. 11,381.

5 The actual cost of the above scheme for the current year will be Rs. 11,220 less owing to 6 months of it having now almost elapsed. The Director proposes to utilize these savings in the erection, completion, or improvement of Village School houses which there is but poor prospect of the people doing for themselves so long as they continue to think that their

res:

5/

responsibilities in this respect cease with the payment of their quota of the Educational cess. These proposals may be sanctioned.

22/8/73

26/8

The Directors present Report shows

(1) that the actual expenditure incurred, in connection with the 534 Noble schools which have been established in the Province, amounts to Rs 50,696 or Rs 4,61 in excess of that stated in his previous Report No 2029 of 12th July 1873; —

(2) that, taken, the amount of the Education allotment of the Local Fund Cess, at Rs 91,594 the sum ~~available~~ reduced for 1872/73 Rs 32,898 remains available, for allotment to the purposes of primary education which he proposes should be allotted to the Provincial funds ~~which~~ ~~the surplus~~

1901

1. To the promotion of human Rs. for Kotli schools employed at the salaries sanctioned on the Govt. of India ——— [illegible]

2. To the entertainment of 60 Govt. Pupil teachers at 5/, human Rs. for Kotli schools with an attendance of more than 30 boys. ——— [illegible]

3. To raising the pay of the masters of Kotli schools so as to form three grades on Rs. 12, Rs. 10, & Rs. 7 respectively, promotion to the higher grades being granted after fixed periods of efficient service on passing certain examinations ——— [illegible]

4 - To the establishment of 327 additional Vikhop. schools which are considered the most urgently needed, of which the funds available would provide for 100 during the cur. fin. year, and

5 - To the entertainment of two additional sub deputy inspectors on Rs. 30 per mensem for the inspection

of the new schools.

2 - The total expenditure therefore to be incurred by the adoption of these proposals amounts to £1291, or £303 less than the sum mentioned from 1870 up to the present date.

3 - These proposals do not provide for the present expenditure on grants in aid to Lower Class Provincial schools, or on Middle class Schools, being met from the proceeds of the cess, and the charges in these accounts. Strictly speaking the expenditure is the result of Primary Education, I mean that the Director thinks, under the circumstances stated by him it is desirable that the balance would also should be applied to the improvement of the Middle Schools, as proposed, rather than to the further relief of the cess from the distinction incurred by it on Middle schools & grants in aid to Lower Class Prov. Schools

4 - The Director proposals as contained in para 9 of his letter appear to me to be judicious and suitable, and the sums of Rs. which he solicited to their adoption

and also for the expenditure of the savings referred to in paras 9 & 10, the ~~the~~ erection, completion or improvement of Village School Houses as provided in the Letter Para 5. The proceeds of the Education Share of the Local Fund Appropriation adequate to meet all the existing charges for Primary Education in the provinces ~~must~~ they have to provide as to Lower Class Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and I propose that the surplus & charges under this Head from the 1st April 1872 shall be traced & adjusted as a deficit of Education Local Fund the surplus on 31st March 1873 being brought forward as the amount at credit of the Fund at the beginning of the Current Year.

(Letter & the above effect will be forwarded to Secy. of Indian Home Dept.) D. 29/4

To Govt. Home Dept. 10 c. Nov. 73.

To Direct. of Public Instruction 3 10 Dec. 73

No. 5764.

No. 30.

Mysore Chief Comr's Office
29 February 1892

Circular

The Superintendents of Divisions

Section C. P.
File No 1-71
Serial No 1

Sir,

~~In continuation of this office circular No. 4274/21 of the 14th November 1891, and~~ With reference to marginal letter noted in the margin, I am directed by the Chief Comr. to ~~observe~~ inform you, that the Local Fund cess of half an anna in every rupee, should be imposed on the revenue derived from the several sources indicated in the margin, and should be recovered in addition to, and not deducted from, the net proceeds realized from such sources ~~with effect from~~

Kundapura Supt. No. 141 of 22nd January 1892
Ashtagram do. No. 724/146 of 6th February 1892
Nagar do. No. 505/120 of 9th January 1892

1. Forest produce - of all kinds
2. Pasture lands
3. Unclaimed or "Amani" lands
4. ~~Kangan~~ Bagni Toddy
5. Salt Pans

2. The question of ~~fixing~~ prescribing a scale of charges, regulating the proportionate rates at which the cess should be recovered on fractions of a rupee of Sayer Revenue is under consideration, and I am to add that instructions will shortly be issued on the subject.

3. Instructions will shortly be issued regarding the cess to be levied on fractions of a rupee of Sayer Collections

Mysore 29/2/92

No. 396 Forests

To
The Conservator of Forests
Mysore

Section B
File No. 1-71
Serial No. 2

A

Sir,

In returning the 2 enclosures of your No. 880 of the 23rd inst. enquiring if the realizations on acc^t of timber sales are liable to the half-anna cess - I am directed to observe that the "Forest-produce" referred to was intended to include only such produce the collection of which was given on contract, & not timber to be cut or collected & sold by the Forest-Dept^t. The cess is not therefore leviable on the latter.

I have the
honour
Sir
Your
Obt. Servt.

30
July ~~29~~. 1872 - Secretary

No. 397 S. Copy to Supt. Shimoga
No. 398 S. ——— Chikmagalur
No. 399 S. ——— Nuggehalli

30th
July ~~29~~. 1872 Secretary

No. 400 S. Copy to Secretary, General Dept^t, with reference to his No. 5764/30 of the 29th Feby last, for information

30th
July ~~29~~. 1872 - Secretary

187.3

From The Offg: Director of Public Instruction Mysore & Coorg.

To Secretary to Chief Commissioner,

General Department.

Dated. Bangalore 11th August 1873

Despatched. 12

Received. 13

Enclosures No.

General No. 2483 / 1873-74

No. 873

Referring to proceedings of the Chief Com: the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce No. 2681 Rev. 62 8/26 ult. Submits proposals for utilising the Lura= as from the proceeds of the Local Fund, and at the disposal of Public Schools.

Copy sent to Chief Commissioner with letter No.

Buffer 15/8/73

Chief Commissioner

Secretary to Chief Commissioner

Section L. B

File No 1-71

Serial No 3

12

10

157 / 13

Enclosure No 317 2/23/8/73

No 2483 / 893 / 1873.74

Dir of Public Instruction.

No 4[illegible] dated August 1873.

From

[illegible] of Public Instruction
in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Sir,

[illegible] Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner in the Department of Land Revenue and Commerce No 2081 - Revenue 62 dated the 24th [illegible] in which the sum of Rupees 91594-9-2 is assigned to Education from the Proceeds of the Local Cess Funds realized during 1872-73, I have the honour to submit proposals for utilizing the surplus now at disposal.

2. The actual expenditure at the present time connected with Public Works amounts to [illegible] a year, as per statement in the margin. This leaves a balance of Rs 62 808 from the amount now placed at credit.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 534 | Hobli Masters at Rs. 7 | Rs. 4488 |
| 15 | Pupil teachers — 5 | [illegible] |
| 10 | Sub Deputy Inspectors - 40 | 480 |
| | Travelling allowances for do 10 | 1200 |
| | Establishment & contingencies - 7 | 84 |
| | Furniture | 2000 |
| | Books and Stationery | 3000 |
| | Contingencies | 1000 |
| | | 58696 |

3. In view of the pensions and [illegible] allowances of the employes paid from these Funds [illegible] to be met from the same source, a certain [illegible] portion would need to be set aside to make provision for that purpose. I am informed by the Deputy Accountant General that 20 per cent on the salaries of the individuals

con-

concerned is the rate at which the pension fund should be calculated. The above scale of salaries would therefore require that Rs 10275 should be assigned to this head. There will then be left Rs 22623 unappropriated

4. The first charge I would propose against this surplus is the appointment of 60 additional pupil teachers, at Rs. 5 a month. The number is calculated upon the proportion of schools having an attendance of more than 30 boys and involves an annual charge of Rs 3600.

5. The second item of fresh expenditure would be a provision for increasing the salaries of deserving Vernacular Masters. The absence of such encouragement has led to the resignation of several good men, and is producing a serious effect on the schools generally in checking the exertions of the large body of masters. It appears to me desirable that three grades should be formed the lowest or third grade masters to have the present salary of Rs 7 a month, those of the second grade to have Rs 10, and those of the first grade Rs. 12. The statement in the margen shews the number of present masters who entered the service in each official year Those who have served since 1868-69 I would promote absolutely to the second grade, except in any case where there is strong reason against it. Of the rest I would propose that three years efficient service should qualify for the second grade, and five years for the first. The promotion to a higher grade would also depend

| | |
|---|---|
| 1868-69 | 56 |
| 1869-70 | 138 |
| 1870-71 | 110 |
| 1871-72 | 152 |
| 1872-73 | 78 |

depend on the passing of a periodical examination. Efficient service would enable the keeping up of the school for a considerable time at a specified standard as well as the maintenance for some time of a certain prescribed average attendance of pupils. These conditions would promote the filling and advancement of the schools, as also the improvement of the masters' own knowledge. The cost at the present time, no gain accrued, would be Rs 5616 a year, which allows for promoting 56 men of 1868-69, and 100 of 1869-70

6. A summary of the proposals above made shews an involved expenditure, as per margin, of Rs 11059 altogether. The balance of Rs. 11564 still available

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 Pupil Teachers at Rs 5 — | Rs. 3600 |
| 156 Masters raised to 2nd grade 3 — | 5616 |
| 20 per cent for pensions — | 1843 |
| | 11059 |

might be devoted to one of two objects; either the payments of the grants-in-aid now given to the lower class vernacular schools, or the establishment of additional village schools.

7. The application of it to the first of these objects would manifestly be no gain to education as it would not add to the existing number of schools but merely transfer the expenditure on a certain class from imperial to local funds. But by the assignment of the Ivolli schools alone to this latter head a saving of

Rs. 69000 is made in the educational budget, ~~and this~~ a diminution of the imperial expenditure which may probably be considered sufficient to effect at one stroke. The amount again would not suffice for the purpose as the grants to lower class vernacular schools amount to Rs. 18102 a year, and if such of these aided schools as correspond to that grade were to be put on the footing of the village schools, which would only be fair, it would lead to a reduction in the amounts of individual grants which would be regarded as a hardship by those who now benefit by them

8. I would therefore propose in preference that the surplus be devoted to the establishment of additional village schools. The need for these was pointed out by me on several occasions and admitted by the Chief Commissioner, who in Secretary's letter Genl No 2472 / Educn 3 of the 6 August 1872, directed that the Inspectors should make careful inquiries on the subject in communication with the District officers In the returns from the eight districts sent in by Deputy Commissioners through the Inspectors 327 villages are recommended as requiring schools. Of this number the funds now on hand would admit of 100 being provided in this year, as per statement of cost in the margin. Two additional Sub Deputy Inspectors would be

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Kobli Masters at Rs 7 | 8400 |
| 2 Sub Dy Inspectors of the 3rd grade at Rs 30 | 720 |
| Establishment and travelling allowance | 408 |
| 20% for pensions | 1853 |
| | 11381 |

be required for the inspection of the schools. These would be employed for the first few months in training candidates for the masterships, under the system on which all the Hobli masters have hitherto been appointed.

9. Should the above proposals be sanctioned the

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Funds allotted for Education Rupees | | | | 91594 |
| 156 Hobli Masters of 2d grade @ Rs | | Rs | | 18720 |
| 408 — do — 3d | | | | 40152 |
| 75 Pupil Teachers | | 15 | | 4500 |
| 10 Sub Deputy Inspectors 2d grade | | 40 | | 4800 |
| 2 — " — 3d | | 30 | | 720 |
| Travelling allowance for do | | 10 | | 1440 |
| 12 Peons " | | 6 | | 864 |
| Stationery allowance | | 1 | | 144 |
| Furniture | | | | 2000 |
| Books Slates &c | | | | 3000 |
| Contingencies | | | | 1000 |
| Pension Fund 20 per cent on salaries Rs 69756 | | | | 13951 |
| | | | | 91291 |
| | | | Balance Rs | 303 |

subjoined statement will show how the whole matter stands financially. But the additional expenditure is here calculated for the whole year, whereas six months of the official year may be said to have now elapsed. On this ground the actual expenditure will for the current year be Rs. 11220 less.

10. These savings I would recommend should be devoted to pushing on the erection of hobli school houses according to some cheap and suitable standard design. It was not contemplated in the original scheme that the people should be called on to erect their own premises for the schools. This was an afterthought. And although its reasonableness

has been in many cases admitted and school houses erected at private expense, in most places a temple a chavadi, or some public building is occupied by the school, and there is little prospect of special accommodation being provided. In the Coorg Educational Report it will be seen how the ryots view their responsibilities in this matter in relation to the levy of an educational cess. The same feeling prevails in Mysore, and I think that the appropriation of the balance that will remain unexpended, as now shewn, for the erection, completion or improvement of village school houses, as the circumstances of each case may require, would be of the greatest service to the cause of primary education, and obviate a good deal of petty annoyance and discontent occasioned by applications for contributions to building funds.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant

A. Miles
Offg Director of Public Instruction

19 / 2 - 23

1873.

Rs 138

From
The Deputy Accountant General
in Mysore.

To
The Offg. Secretary to Chief Commr.,
General Department.

Dated 11
Despatched 12
Received 12

Enclosures None

Section L.B
File No 1-71
Serial No 4

General No.
No. 1652

Intimates transfers from Local Fund General to the heads of Education & District Fund agreeably to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No 2081 dated 24th ultimo.

Sufter
15/8/73.

Accd 1/2719 9/15 Cur
15/8

Offg Sec to Chief Commr

Memo No 2960 / 18/8/73

C. 52

Deputy Accountant General's Office
[illegible] Inquiries

[illegible] Educational [illegible]

[illegible]

Sir,

I have the honor to state [illegible] agreeably to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 2081 dated 24th July 1873, the transfers [illegible] have been made [illegible] the Local Fund General to those of Education and District Fund respectively in the books of this Office for July 1873, and the same have been intimated to the Director of Public Instruction and District Officers concerned.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Transfer to Education** | | | |
| [illegible] District | 2315. | 3. | 2 |
| [illegible] " | 248. | 14. | " |
| Sagar " | 412. | 5. | 7 |
| Shemoga " | 3484. | 10. | 5 |
| Kadoor " | 1283. | 11. | 5 |
| Chitaldroog " | 1087. | 12. | 2 |
| Mysore " | 272. | 4 | " |
| Hassan " | 146. | 3 | 7. |
| Rupees | 9251. | " | 4. |
| **Transfer to District Fund** | | | |
| Shemoga " | 9881 | 12. | " |
| Kadoor " | 4005 | 12 | " |
| Hassan " | 580 | 8 | " |
| Rupees | 14268. | " | " |

2. They add that a sum of Rs 1000/ has also been transferred from Local Fund General to the credit of the Kadoor District Fund as per orders of the Chief Commissioner Communicated in Public Works Secretary's docket No. 1286 dated 28th June 1873.

3. The Public Works Secretary intimated to this Office in an Endorsement No. 1524 dated 31st July 1873 that a further grant of Rs 500/ had been made to the Kadoor District Fund from Local Fund General, but I have requested that orders may be issued to this Office from the General department.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[signature]

Deputy Accountant General

No. 2779
89

1873.

From

To The Dy Accountant General of Mysore

Dated Bangalore 25th August

Despatched

Received Aug. 29th

Enclosures No.

General No. 2779 / 1873/74

Revt No. 89

Serial No. 2658

From the Lower St 12/9/1

Authorises the allotment for the "Local fund, General" of Rs: 5000 to supplement the Kadoor District Local fund, and calls for a statement shewing cash balance at credit of "Local fund General" for the past year.

AM/15.

Director's letter No. 2483/893 of 11 August 1873

No. 4572 of 10 November 1873.

Order thereon.

24/ The foregoing report submitted by the Offr. Director of Public Instruction shows (1) that the actual expenditure under all heads now incurred, in connection with the 534 Hobli schools which have been established in the province, aggregates Rs. 58,69; or Rs 4,360 in excess of that stated in his previous report No. 2029/182 dated 12th July 1873;—

(2) that taking the amount of the education allotment of the Local Fund cess at Rs. 91,594 - the sum realized for 1872/73 - Rs 32,898 remain available for application to the purposes of primary education which the Director proposes

L. B.
Section
File No. 1-7
Serial No. 7

25 shall be allotted to the following objects;—

I. To the formation of a pension Fund for Kobli School Employees at the ordinary rate (20 per cent on salary) fixed by the Govt. of India.—

II To the entertainment of 60 additional Pupil teachers at Rs 4/ per mensem for Kobli Schools with an attendance of more than 30 boys.—

III. To raising the pay of the masters of Kobli schools, so as to form three grades on Rs. 12, Rs 10, and Rs. 7 respectively, promotion to the higher grades being granted after fixed periods of efficient service on passing certain examinations.—

IV To the establishment of 327 additional Village Schools

26

Such are considered to be urgently needed of which the funds available would provide for 100 during the current year; and

V. To the entertainment of two additional Sub Deputy Inspectors on Rs. 30/- per mensem for the inspection of the new schools.—

2. The total Expenditure that would be incurred by the adoption of these measures, including the present charge for Hobli schools as summarized in para. 9 of the above letter, amounts to Rs. 91.291 or Rs. 303 less than the sum realized from the cess for the past year.

3. These proposals do not provide for the present expenditure on Grants-in-aid

2) to lower Class Vernacular Schools or on Hindustani schools being met from the proceeds of the cess; and though the charges on these accounts fairly appertain to the head of Primary education the Chf. Commr. concurs with the Director that, under the circumstances stated by him it is desirable that the balance available shall be applied to the improvement and extension of the Hobli schools, as proposed rather than to the further relief of the State from the outlay now incurred by it on Hindustani Schools and grants-in-aid to lower Class Vernacular schools.

4. The Dr. Director's proposals as summarized

28 in para 7 of his letter above adverted to, appear to the Chf. Comr. to be praiseworthy and suitable and the sanction of the Gov't of India will be solicited to their adoption and also for the expenditure of the savings referred to in paras 9 & 10 on the erection - completion or improvement of Village School Houses as proposed in the letter, ante.

Offg. Secretary

To - the Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

by Resident Gen'l.

order ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Gov'l of India. No. 4523/28 W/10 11/11

Nov 1/73.

Copy Pl. 11/11/73.

Offg. Secretary.

S. 32.

Copy

Government of Mysore

( )

To The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore

Dated Bangalore the 1st Nov. 1873.

No. 1707

Recd 11th Nov.

No. 4

Proposals by the Director of Public Instruction for the extension of the [illegible] for imparting primary Education to the masses. Passing orders on the above

Mysore Chf. Comr.'s Office
Bangalore 10th Nov. 1873.

No. 4523

28 To -

The Secretary to the
Govt. of India,
Home Department
Calcutta

Education F. B.

Section 1 - 11
File No 8
Serial No

Sir,

In forwarding for submission to H. E. the V. & G. G. in Council, copy of a letter No. 2483/893 dated 11th August/73 containing proposals for the extension of the scheme for imparting primary education to the malers, I am directed by the Chf. Comr. to report as follows for the information of H. E.

2. It will be gathered from the Offg. Directors Report (1) that the actual expenditure under all heads

Rd from the Offg. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore

31 now incurred in connection with the 534 Kobli schools which have been established in the province aggregate Rs. 58,696 and (2) that, taking the amount of the education allotment of the Local Fund cess at Rs 91,594 – the sum realized for 1872/73 – Rs. 32,898 remain available which he proposes shall be allotted to the following purposes. —

I. To the formation of a pension fund for Kobli school employees at the ordinary rate (20 per cent on salary) fixed by the Govt of India; —

II. To the entertainment of 60 additional Pupil teachers

at Rs. 5/. per mensem for Hobli schools with an attendance of more than 30 boys.—

III To raising the pay of the masters of Hobli schools so as to form three grades on Rs. 12, Rs. 10, & Rs. 7 respectively promotion to the higher grades being granted after fixed periods of efficient service on passing certain examinations

IV. To the establishment of 327 additional village schools which are considered to be urgently needed of which the funds available would provide for 100 during the current year and

V. To the entertainment

3) of two additional Sub Dep.
Inspectors on Rs. 30 per mensem
for the inspection of the new
schools.

3½ The total expenditure
that would be incurred by
the adoption of these measures
including the present charge
for Kobli schools, as summa-
rised in Para 9 of the Director's
Report amounts to Rs. 91,291
or Rs. 303 less than the sum
realized from the cess for
the past year.

4). These proposals do
not I am to add provide
for the present expenditure
on grants in aid to Lower
Class Vernacular Schools or
on Hindustani schools being
met from the proceeds

34 of the cess; and, though the charges on these accounts fairly appertain to the head of Primary education, the Chf. Comr. concurs with the Director that, under the circumstances stated by him, it is desirable that the balance available shall be applied to the improvement & extension of the Hobli schools, as proposed, rather than to the further relief of the State from the outlay now incurred by it on Hindustani Schools and Grants-in-aid to Lower Class Vernacular Schools.

5 4. With the foregoing remarks I am desired to solicit the sanction of the Govt. of India to the

the adoption of the Director's proposals as
(65) ~~of~~ summarized in para. 9
of his letter which appear
to the Chf. Commr. to be judi-
-cious and suitable, and
also, for the expenditure of
the savings referred to in
paras 9 & 10, on the erection,
completion or improvement
of village school houses
as proposed in the latter
para

6 ½ In conclusion I
am directed to state that
the proceeds of the education
share of the Local Fund
cess are now adequate to
meet all the ordinary charges
for Primary education in the
province omitting those
for Grants in aid to Lower
class Vernacular and Hindustani

Schools, and that the Chf. Comr. proposes that the receipts and charges under this head from the 1st April 1872 shall be treated and adjusted as a separate (Education) Local Fund the surplus on 31st March 73 being brought forward as the amount at credit of the Fund at the beginning of the current year.

I have &c

Offg. Secretary

No 438 29

From

A. C. Lyall

Secy. to the Govt. of India

Section L B
File No 1-71
Serial No 9

To

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Fort William, the 24 December 1873.

Home Department
Educational.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 4523-28 dated the 10th ultimo submitting certain proposals for utilizing the surplus of the allotment made from the Local Cess Funds to Education in Mysore, and in reply to communicate the following observations.-

2. The Governor General in Council agrees to the proposed formation of a pension fund for Hobli School employes, if you think pensions on such low salaries a desirable way of employing surplus for payment of teaching Establishments

3. The proposals for the entertainment

of 60 additional pupil teachers, and for raising the pay of the Masters of Mahalli schools are approved.

4 With reference to the next proposal, which contemplates the gradual establishment of 327 additional village schools, I am to suggest whether it is not worthy of consideration that a corresponding extension should also be made in the number of primary normal schools. It may, however, be your opinion that the standard of teaching in normal schools in general is too high, and that a wider usefulness would be attained by spending the money in increasing the number of schools without insisting on higher qualifications on the part of the masters. I am in this view the Governor General in Council will not withhold his consent to the proposed extension of village schools, on the understanding that the normal schools are kept adequate to the growing demands on them.

No 771 42

5

Mysore Chief Commrs Office
Bangalore 29th April 1874

To

The Secretary to the
Govt of India
Home Deptt

Section L. B
File No 1-71
Serial No 10

Sir,

I am directed by the Chief Commr to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 438 of the 24th Dec last on the subject of certain proposals from this Office for utilizing the surplus of allotment for Education from Local Cess Fund, and in reply to state as follows.

2. Under the orders of the Govt of India Financial Deptt Resolution No 1057 dated 12th February 1874 conveyed in your letter No 83 of the 26th idem the idea of forming a separate Pension Fund for Hobli School Employés has been

been abandoned, and thus Rs 14,254 are now available for Expenditure on Primary Education. The Director of Public Instruction has proposed that this amount should be utilized in the way of opening out another 100 Hoblee Schools in addition to the 100 Schools already provided for as reported in this Office letter No 4523/28 of the 10th November 1873, and of providing at Head Quarters for the additional work which the new 200 Hoblee Schools would entail upon his Office. The details of this proposal which has been sanctioned by the Chief Commr are as follows.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| × Amount intended to be set apart as a Pension Fund | 13,951 |
| Unappropriated balance as per proposals submitted with this Office letter No 4523/28 of 10th Novr 1873 | 303 |
| Total | 14,254 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Hoblee School Masters at 7 Rs | 8400 — — |
| 2 Sub Dy Inspectors at 30 Rs | 720 — — |
| Travelling allowance to Do at 10 Rs | 240 — — |
| 2 Peons to Do — — at 6 Rs | 144 — — |
| Stationery allowance — — | 24 — — |
| | 9528 — — |
| 2 clerks for Director of P. I's Office at 20 Rs | 480 — — |
| 2 Do — for Book Depôt — @ 15 Rs | 360 — — |
| Repairs & completion of School Houses. | 3750 — — |
| Total | 14118 — — |
| Add Balance | 136 — — |
| | 14254 — — |

Witto

46

C.C's Office
Bangalore
~~Telegraph~~

To
The Secretary to the
Govt of India
Home Dept
Calcutta

Section L. B
File No 1-71
Serial No 11

Sir,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of your letter No 438 of the 24th Decr last on the subject of certain proposals from this office for utilizing the surplus of allotment for education from Local Cess fund & to reply as follows -

2 The formation of a pension fund for Kobli School masters was recommended because Sec. 40 Rule 1 of the Civil Pension Code gave the Chief Commissioner the option of allowing service on pay not exceeding 10Rs a month in offices which must be filled by educated men; & in Col Meade's opinion the

* This is what the Director states - but sec 40 Rule 1 does not bear the meaning put upon it - It refers only to offices held prior to 1882 under the native administration - (vide page 35 of the new code) -
Tom

of the station & is [illegible] more than [illegible] but [illegible]

Masters of village schools were fit subjects in whose favor the option could be exercised. The formation of the fund has however been suspended with reference to Govt. No. 18 of the 8th ultimo.

3. With regard to the desirability which you suggest of keeping the primary normal schools adequate to the growing demands on them ~~by the extension of village schools~~, I am to draw your attention to the provision which the Director of Public Instruction has made in his proposals by which the two proposed Sub-Dy. Inspectors of Normal Schools would be supposed for the one's few months in training masters for the new schools. The standard of instruction is not intended to be high. But at the same time it will be equal to the requirements of village schools, higher than the

attainments for many indigenous village school teachers. This is the system which is at present pursued and with satisfactory results.

4. I am sorry that it is doubtful whether much confidence can be placed on inspection by officers who it is proposed should receive 30 Rs a month. On this I am to submit that sub Dy Inspectors are selected from the ranks of Taluq school masters, & may therefore be deemed equal to the work of inspection ~~[illegible]~~ and as Taluq school masters are paid from 15 to 20 Rs a month, a salary of 30 Rs would be an inducement to the person with a prospect of increase to 40. The Director reports that sub Dy Inspectors on this latter pay have worked on the whole satisfactorily. A class of persons with higher attain-ments cannot be secured without very greatly

increasing the rate of pay.

5th On the strength of these considerations which the Officers commissioners trust will prove satisfactory to the Govr. Genl. in Council steps are being taken to carry out the proposals for which H. E's sanction has been accorded.

I have the

Govr
Genl

Secretary

1874 No. 77/5.

29/4/74 50

~~6/7/74~~

Draft

To Director of Pub. Instruction Bombay

Regarding certain proposals for the extension of elementary education in Mysore

Approved

[illegible]

9
L-29

No. 25

1895.

From the Inspector of Public Instruction Mysore Circle

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,

General Department.

Dated Bangalore 13th May 1895

Despatched

Received 15-5-95

Enclosures No.

General No. 501
No.

Submitted for orders and sanction of the Chief Commissioner Revised estimates of Receipts and Expenditure from the Collections of the Local Fund Circle for 1895-6.

[illegible]
15-5-95

Transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General for verification of figures

[illegible]
[illegible]

Order No. 2081 - Rev. 62 of the 24 July 1873, of Rs. 91594 from proceeds of the Fund for 1872-3. But in your letter No. 2368 - Ed. 9 of 30 June 1874 I was informed that the Receipts for 1873-4 had amounted to only Rs. 86703, and directed to limit the expenditure so that it should be kept well within that amount. My reply No. 967 of the 4 July 1874 shewed that a balance of Rs. 68163 was properly at disposal of this Department wherewith to meet fluctuations in the Fund and extra charges for pensions gratuities &c. A further application regarding this balance was made in my letter No. 1435 of the 13th August 1874, to which no reply has been received. Meanwhile the intended operations were somewhat curtailed, so that the total actual expenditure for 1874-5 has not exceeded Rs. 69345. Measures since carried into effect have committed us on 1st April 1875 to a maximum annual expenditure of Rs. 78450.

4. Our position then is as follows:

**Assets.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts 1872/3 - 82344, 1873/74 - 95954 | 178298 | Reserve Balance on 1st April 1874 | Rs. 68163 |
| | | Unexpended balance of 1874-5. | 27461 |
| | | Total balance on 1st April 1875 | 95624 |
| Deduct Debts 1872/3 - 54336, 1873/74 - 51782 | 106118 | Receipts for 1875-6 estimated on basis of actual collections for 1874-5 | 96806 |
| | 72180 | Total assets for 1875-6. | Rs 192430 |

**Liabilities.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deduct Marchi charges for April unfully deducted by Director | 4017 | Maximum expenditure as sanctioned in No. 831 - Ed. 3 of 30 April 1874 | 91458 |
| | 68163 | Balance, including Reserve | Rs 100972 |

The

5. The items of increase proposed for the ensuing year are (1) Provision for promoting to a higher grade, from Rs 7 to Rs. 10, Tabli Masters who have completed 4 years' satisfactory service. The number estimated for is 100, involving an addition of Rs. 3600. (2) Provision for appointment of 5 Tamil teachers on Rs 5 to schools where the attendance is so high as to require additional hands for instruction. This will amount to Rs. 4500/- (3) Provision for doubling the stationery allowance to Civil Deputy Inspectors: the annual increase being Rs. 168/-. The total increase proposed thus amounts to Rs. 8268/-.

6. The total estimate of proposed expenditure is thus Rs. 99-26, as per accompanying statement, against the total assets of Rs. 192430, leaving a balance of Rs. 92704. Should the Chief Commissioner be willing to reduce this sum by sanctioning a certain allotment, say Rs. 600 or Rs. 500 a month from it, for small grants-in-aid to deserving private village schools, I shall be prepared to submit proposals for that purpose.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

Director of Public Instruction.

| Head of Charge. | Sanctioned Scale | | Proposed Scale | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| Hobli Masters 2d grade at Rs 10 | 156 | 18720 | 256 | 30720 |
| do do 3d grade " 7 | 578 | 48552 | 478 | 40152 |
| Pupil Teachers " 5 | 75 | 4500 | 150 | 9000 79872 |
| Sub Deputy Inspectors 2d grade at Rs 40 | 10 | 4800 | 10 | 4800 |
| do do 3d grade " 30 | 48 23 | 1440 78012 | 4 89 8 | 1440 |
| Travelling allowance for do 10 | 14 | 1680 | 14 | 1680 |
| Peons " " 6 | 14 | 1008 | 14 | 1008 |
| Stationery allowance " " 1 | 14 | 168 | at Rs 2/14 | 336 |
| Writers, Director of Public Instruction Office at 20 | 2 | 480 | 2 | 480 |
| " Central Book Depot " 15 | 2 | 360 | 2 | 360 |
| Furniture | - | 2000 | - | 2000 |
| Books, Slates &c | - | 3000 | - | 3000 |
| School Buildings | - | 3750 | - | 3750 |
| Contingencies | - | 1000 | - | 1000 |
| | | 91458 | | 99726 |

Director of Public Instruction.

No. 801

56

Deputy Accountant General's Office
Bangalore 15th May 1874

From

The Deputy Accountant General
of Mysore

Section L.B.
File No 1-94
Serial No 135

To

The Secretary to the Chief Comm.r
General Department

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your endorsement No. 831-3 of the 4th Instant with the Chief Commissioner's orders on the extension of Village Schools, I have the honor to bring to notice that the educational cess credited in the accounts of the year 1873/4 amounted to Rs 86.703, while the amount estimated for the year 1874/5 is Rs 92.200. This latter estimate was based on the cess collections under all assessible heads, of the year 1872/3 which amounted to Rs 381.646, but the corresponding asses. for 1873/4 was Rs 361.264, and hence the diminution in the amount of Educational Cess.

| Allotted to Education | |
|---|---|
| 1872/3 | 91.594 |
| 1873/4 | 86.703 |
| | 4891 |

| Total of Cesses | |
|---|---|
| 1872/3 | 381.646 |
| 1873/4 | 361.264 |
| | 20.382 |
| 24% = | 4.891 |

2. As the amount of Educational Cess is thus apt to fluctuate with the condition

9
L. 24

1874.

From

The Deputy Accountant General
in Mysore.

To

The Offg. Secretary to Chief Commr.,
General Department

Dated 5th
Despatched ? } May.
Received 21

Enclosures No.

General No. 801
No.

Referring the Commissioner's notice issued to write the accounts for the year 1874.

G. Duffin
Dy
21-5-74

Mey 9 22/5/74

condition of the public revenues, it is obviously important that the permanent charges of Village Schools defrayable from the Cess should be placed within a safe limit. The proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction and which have received a qualified sanction in the Chief Commissioner's orders, entail a permanent outlay of Rs 91,594/ which is nearly equal to the full amount of the anticipated cess, and Rs 5,000 more than that realized in the past year.

3. Apart however, from the amount of income from cess, which presents an insuperable difficulty in carrying out the Director's proposals, it must be borne in mind that they make no provision for gratuities which we may be called upon to pay at any time to men who have served 5 years, especially as among the 134 Dobli Masters proposed there will gradually be a large proportion of middle aged and elderly men.

4. I would at present strongly recommend that the total outlay for the year 1874/5 may be limited to the rate of Rs 80,000/ until

59

No 214

Section L.D.
File No 1-71
Serial No 14

From
Arthur Howell Esqre
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

To
Secretary Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Dated Fort William 1st June 1874.

Home Department
Education

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 771/5 dated the 29th April 1874 submitting for approval certain proposals for utilizing the surplus allotment for education from Local Cess Funds which has become available in consequence of the scheme for forming a separate Pension Fund for Hobli School masters having been abandoned.

No Despatch 19/5/74

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the establishment of 100 additional Hobli Schools as well as the expenditure detailed in the 2nd para: of your letter providing for the inspection of these schools and for the performance of the extra work which their creation will entail upon the Office of the Director Public Instruction.

3

3 The Government of India will not object to the arrangements which the Director Public Instruction has suggested in order to secure for these Schools, masters with a sufficient degree of training, but as the success of the schools will depend upon the efficiency of the Masters the result of these measures should be watched and reported upon in detail in the Annual Education Report

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt Servt

Arthur Howell

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Madras

No. 1
Dis. & Pol.
Dis. Department
6.9.74

472

1/
L. 22.
61

Section L.B.
File No. 1-71
Serial No. 12

1874.

From The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India Home Deptt.

To

Dated 1st June 1874.

Despatched

Received 8th — Do

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No.

No. 217.

Acknowledging receipt of Dispatch No. 29 dated 29th April 1874 and sanctioning proposals for utilizing the surplus allotments for Education from Local Cess Funds.

See Home Dept. letter dated 12/6/74

12/

To
Mr. Ridsdale
Sir
8/6

Offg. Secretary
Offg. Secretary
Offg. Secy. to Govt.

No. 1803/261
1804/262
9 June 74.

Rec'd 12/6/74

30 June 1874

N 2368 62 To

The Director of Public Instruction

Section L.B
File No 1-71
Serial No 16

With reference to this Office Docket No. 180 of the 9th Instant forwar[illegible] Copy of No. 217 dated the 1st idem from the Gov[illegible] of India Sanctioning the Establishment of 100 addi[illegible]tional Noble Schools, [illegible] am directed by the Chief Commr to enclos[illegible] Copy of the marginally noted letter from the D[illegible] Acct Genl in which brings to notice that [illegible] Estimated receipts from Educational Cess are only Rs 86,703. and to [illegible]quest that the expendit[illegible] may be limited, so the[illegible] it shall be kept well within that figure

x No. 801 of 15th May 1874.

2. As regards the pr[illegible] of the Local Fund Cess portion that should be ass[illegible] to Education, the Chief Com[illegible]

proposes to fix it at 1/4 from end of the current year, till when, it will remain at 24 per cent as at present.

I am further direct= to request that you will ~~be so good~~ as to favor the Chief Commr with any remarks you may wish offer on the subject of pensions and gratuities for the Native School Masters referred to in the accom= panying Copy of the Dy Sect. Genl's letter No 729 of the 15th ultimo.

I have &c:

Asst Secy.

No 2369
D. 361

Copy to Dy Sect. Genl.

30/6/44

L. 29

1874.

No 2368 / 9

64

From

To The Sec. of Public Instruction

Dated 30th June

Despatched "

Received Recd. 1st July

ENCLOSURES NO. 2

General No. 2368

No. 9

Forwards with reference to this office docket No. 1803/261 of 9th inst; copies of correspondence with the Dy. Asst. Genl. on the subject of Educational Cess

From the Dome 4th July/74 No 96

Series L B
File No 1-71
Serial No 17

m.

65

Office of the Director of Public Instruction
Bangalore, 4 July 1874

From
The Director of Public Instruction
in Mysore.

Subject
File No
Serial No
To
The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 2368/Edl. 9 of the 30th ultimo and enclosures relating to the limits within which expenditure from the Local Funds for education should be confined I have the honour to state that provision was made for establishments up to nearly the full amount of the collections as it was understood that the returns would increase every year up to a certain point. The Chief Commissioner's Review of the last Educational Report para 8 states that the quota of the cess applicable to education "will increase in amount with it as the new land settlement progresses until it probably exceeds 1¼ laks annually".

2. But notwithstanding the falling off in the returns reported by the Deputy Accountant General, there is, I beg to point out, no cause for apprehension on the score of the ex-

-penditure

L 29

1874.

From The Director of Public Instruction Mysore and Coorg.

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,

General Department.

Dated 4 July 1874

Despatched 4 July

Received 7 July 1874

Enclosures None

General No. 967

No.

Forwards explanation as to keeping to his limits within which expenditure from the Local Funds for education may be incurred.

8-7-74

penditure exceeding the income from this source. A reference to the figures in the margin will shew that after deducting the actual expenditure from

| Actuals | Educational Cs | |
|---|---|---|
| 1872-3 | Rs. 91594 | |
| 1873-4 | 86703 | 178297. |
| **Actuals** | **Expenditure** | |
| 1872-3 | 54336 | |
| 1873-4 | 55798 | 110134 |
| | Excess of receipts | Rs. 68163 |

91594
54336
37258

the actual allotment of Local Funds for education, a balance is in hand of Rs. 68163. This amount, without reckoning interest, being added to Rs. 86703, assuming the reduced sum for 1873-4 as the total of collections for the current year also, the available assets for 1874-5 are Rs. 154866. Against which amount the full expenditure provided for is only Rs. 91594, and even this will not be entirely worked up to.

3. "The insuperable difficulty in carrying out my proposals, which the Deputy Accountant General represents as existing, therefore vanishes, as not only are the funds in hand ample for all the estimated charges, but a very large balance remains wherewith to defray the prospective charges for gratuities and pensions, and for a set off against fluctuations in the

cess

cess, while the Chief Commissioner's intention to fix the educational share in future at 1/4 will still further strengthen our position.

4. With reference to the inquiry in your 3d para I am of opinion that the payment of gratuities to retiring Hobli Masters instead of life pen-sions would not only simplify the trans-actions under that head but be even more agreeable to the men themselves. That course therefore I would recommend to be pursued. If all the masters were to retire in a body at the end of twelve years the maximum charge for gratuities would be about Rs. 60,000.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

Director of Public Instruction

6 Eng.

From 1874

To The Chief Engineer of Mysore

Dated 29
Despatched } Controller & Accounts
Received } July

L. B.

Vol. No. 1-71

Serial No. 18

Enclosures No.

General No.
No } 18

Dy Acct. Genl's No. 1652 of 11th Augt 1873.

Order thereon No. 2779 of 25th Augt 1873. Rev 89

Forwarded for information & guidance.

Copies of the marginally noted correspondence between the Deputy Accountant General and the Office

By Order

Offg Secretary

Bombay Gen. Land Revenue Secy.

Letter No 1652 of 11. Aug. from
Dy. Acct. General.

order thereon. As
desired in para. 3 of the
above the Dy Acct Genl.
is authorized to allot from
the local fund, General
at the disposal of the
Chf Comr. Rs 5000 to
supplement the Kudoor
District local fund,
in addition to Rs. 1000
already assigned therefrom
for the plantings at Chick
Moodoor.

2. The Dy Acct. General is
requested to submit a
statement showing the
cash balance at credit
of "Local fund, General"
on the past year the
estimated receipts under
this head for 1873/74 and
the assignments made
therefrom up to date to
enable this Office to keep
check over the appropriations
entrusting the funds
available for disposal.

No. 2273 8.3

Deputy Accountant General's Office
Bangalore, 11 August 1874.

From

The Deputy Accountant General of Mysore

To

The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.

Section D. B.
File No 1 Fh
Serial No 19

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 1385 of the 10 instant, I have the honour to inform you that up to the close of the year 1873-4 the Educational Share of the Local Cesses was credited in the public accounts as State Revenue, and it was not until the commencement of the current year 1874-5 on receipt of the Chief Commissioner's orders of 20 March 1874 No. 6096-6 that the assets in question were treated in the accounts as belonging to a Fund.

All state revenue has already entered into the surpluses of past year both in the Budget Estimates and Actual Accounts. I apprehend therefore that you cannot regard the Educational Cess prior to 1874-5 as at present available for expenditure, unless an assignment be expressly directed by the Chief Commissioner out of the cesses of past years, an arrangement which would involve a charge against the State revenue of the current year equivalent to the amount that may be assigned, and which is not provided for in the current year's Budget.

I beg that you will forward a copy of this letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in continuation of the letter you refer to.

I have &c

Sd/ H. Hudson

Deputy Accountant General
of Mysore

True Copy

Director of Public Instruction

Office of the Director of Public Instruction
Bangalore, 13 August 1874.

12

From

The Director of Public Instruction
in Mysore.

Section L.B
File No 1-71

Bgrapa
8/7

To

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Sir

In continuation of my letter No 967 of the 4 ultimo, regarding the amount available for expenditure on Hobli Schools from the Local Funds allotment, I have the honour to forward herewith at the request of the Deputy accountant General copy of his letter No. 2273 of the 1 instant in which he states that the assignment was not created as belonging to a Fund until the commencement of the current year 1874-5, and that the unexpended balances of the previous years cannot be made available unless expressly directed by the Chief Commissioner.

2. It appears to me that the constitution of the Educational Fund dates from the Chief Commissioners order No 208 Revenue 62 of the 24 July 1873. Assignment was then made of the amount realized from Local Fund Cesses in 1872-3, and all arrears were also adjusted. The order of 20 March 1874 No 6906 - Educational 6 referred to by the Deputy accountant General

merely

$\frac{I}{L.29}$

1874.

From The Director of Public Instruction Mysore & Coorg

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,

General Department.

Dated 13 August

Despatched 14 "

Received 14 "

**Enclosures No. 1**

General No. 1 ...

No.

In continuation of letter dated 1875-76 of the 4 ultimo, regarding the amount available for expenditure on Native Schools from the Local Funds allotment. He wants the Chief Commissioner's sanction that the Deputy Accountant-General may be authorized to hold the unexpended balances of the previous years at the disposal of this Department.

To Dr Shir.

15-8-74

Ag 7/5/8/24

merely forwarded copy of the Government of India decision regarding the formation of a separate pension fund for Hobli Masters. The other proposals had been sanctioned in Resolution No. 438 of the 24. December 1873.

3. Taking the actual receipts and expenditure for 1872-3 and 1873-4 as given in my last letter, No 967, a balance of Rs 68,163 was shewn to be unexpended at the commencement of 1874-5. For this amount therefore I would request the Chief Commissioner's sanction that the Deputy Accountant General may be authorized to hold it at disposal of this Department, and that the principle may be affirmed that the cash balances of Local Funds are to be carried forward and not to lapse at the end of each official year. This seems not only fair having regard to the nature of the Fund but is necessary in order that some reserve may be available from which to defray prospective charges for gratuities or pensions, and to compensate for fluctuations in the yield of the cess.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant.

Director of Public Instruction

Section L.B
File No 1-71
Serial No 21

No 28b9 of 6th July
Ed 4

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction No 1435 dated 13th Aug 1874
Do Do No 501 dated 13th May 1875.

Order thereon.

In the former of the two letters quoted above, the Director of Public Instruction submitted a question raised by the Deputy Accountant General as to the sums left unexpended from the allotment from the Local Fund was for the years 1872/73 and 1873/74 amounting to Rs 68163 being retained as part of the assets of the educational fund in connection with the primary schools.

2 The offg Chief Commr observes on this point that it is clear both from the orders quoted by the Director of

Public Instruction and
from those conveyed
in Chief Commrs. Proceedings
No. 4572/3 of 10th Novr/73,
that the utilization of
the unexpended balances
of the allotment for 1872/73
and 1873/74, has been con-
templated and duly
authorized, and the
amount above mentioned
must therefore be held
at the disposal of the
Director of Public Instruction
3. In the Budget estimates
of Receipts and expenditure
from the allotment of
the Local Fund cess for
1875.76 now submitted,
the Receipts are estimated
at Rs 96,806, being the
amount of actuals for
1874.75; and after adding
the balances of the 3 previous
years aggregating Rs 95,624,
the total assets for 1875.76
are shewn to be Rs 192,430.
The estimated expenditure
is limited to Rs 91,458, being

the amount prescribed in Chief Commr's Proceedings No 831/E.3 dt 30th April 1874.—

4 Having regard to the large balances held in reserve and to the expectation which may be fairly entertained of a steady increase in the Local Fund collections, assignable to the Offg. Chief Commr sees no necessity for insisting any longer on the limit of expenditure laid down in this office letter No 2318/9 of the 30th June 1874 to the Director of Public Instruction.

5 In view however of the charges which must hereafter be met by the State in providing gratuity and pensions for employés in the Department, the Offg. Chief Commr considers that a sum equivalent to 8 per cent of the annual allotment from the Local

Fund cess should be deducted and credited to the General Revenues with effect from 1st April of the current year.

6. Subject to this modification, the estimates submitted by the Director of Public Instruction are approved.—

7. The Commrs. of Divisions will furnish the Director of Public Instruction in March of each year with a statement of the amount available on account of the Educational allotment from local cess, for the year then about to close.—

Offg Secretary.

To. The Director of P. I.
" " ~~Deputy Actt General~~
" " Commrs. of Divisions
" " Dy Commrs. of Divisions
" Dep Actt Sen.

V.

Ed E.

To the Director
Pub. Instr.

Dep. Gen. Jul
Draft & re-cost

MN
17 C. No 2864
Ed 4

3 pages

Rec'd 3 P.M.
6-7-1875

Letters from Director
Pub. Instr. regarding
the sums left unex-
pended from the
Local Fund allotm.
Passing orders thereon

78

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 6th July* 1875.

From the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1435, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1874.

In continuation of my letter No. 967 of the 4th ultimo, regarding the amount available for expenditure on Hobli schools from the Local Funds allotment, I have the honor to forward herewith at the request of the Deputy Accountant General copy of his letter No. 2273 of the 11th instant, in which he states that the assignment was not treated as belonging to a fund until the commencement of the current year 1874—75, and that the unexpended balances of the previous years cannot be made available unless expressly directed by the Chief Commissioner.

2. It appears to me that the constitution of the Educational Fund dates from the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 2081—Rev. 62 of the 24th July 1873. Assignment was then made of the amount realized from Local Fund cesses in 1872—73, and all arrears were also adjusted. The order of 20th March 1874, No. 6906—Edl. 6, referred to by the Deputy Accountant General, merely forwarded copy of the Government of India's decision regarding the formation of a separate Pension Fund for hobli masters. The other proposals had been sanctioned in Resolution No. 438 of the 24th December 1873.

3. Taking the actual receipts and expenditure for 1872—73 and 1873—74, as given in my last letter No. 967, a balance of Rs. 68,163 was shewn to be unexpended at the commencement of 1874—75. For this amount therefore I would request the Chief Commissioner's sanction that the Deputy Accountant General may be authorized to hold it at disposal of this Department, and that the principle may be affirmed that the cash balances of Local Funds are to be carried forward and not to lapse at the end of each official year. This seems not only fair having regard to the nature of the fund, but is necessary in order that some reserve may be available from which to defray prospective charges for gratuities or pensions, and to compensate for fluctuations in the yield of the cess.

---

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, No. 2273, dated Bangalore, [illegible] August 1874.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 1385, [illegible] 10th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, up to the close of the year 1873—74, the Educational share of the local cesses was credited in the public accounts as State revenue, and it was not until the commencement of the current year 1874—75 on receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Orders of 2[illegible]rch 1874, No. 6096-6, that the assets in question were treated in the accounts as belonging to a [illegible]

All State revenue has already entered into the su[illegible] of past year, both in the Budget Estimates and actual accounts. I apprehend therefore that you c[illegible] regard the Educational cess prior to 1874—75 as at present available for expenditure, unless a[illegible]ment be expressly directed by the Chief Commissioner out of cesses of past years—an arrangeme[illegible] would involve a charge against the State revenue of the current year equivalent to the amount t[illegible] may be assigned, and which is not provided for in the current year's Budget.

I beg that you will forward a copy of this letter to [illegible] Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in continuation of the letter you refer to.

---

From the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 501, [illegible]d Bangalore, 13th May 1875.

I have the honor to submit for orders and sanction of the Chief Commissioner the accompanying Budget Estimates of receipts and expenditure from the Educational share of the Local Fund cess for 1875—76.

2. The preparation of this statement at an earlier date was prevented by my not being supplied, except in the case of one District, with information as to amount of collections, until the 28th ultimo. To obviate delay in future, it seems desirable that in pa[illegible] of the Subsidiary Rules regarding Local Funds, No. 967 of 4th July 1874, something should be adde[illegible]ing by whom "Intimation shall be given to the Director of Public Instruction."

3. The last allotment for Education under Lo[illegible]nds was in Chief Commissioner's Order No. 831—Educational 3 of the 30th April 1874, sanction[illegible]oposals for expenditure up to a maximum of Rs. 91,458, against an assignment in Order No. 2081-[illegible]nue 62 of the 24th July 1873, of Rs. 91,594 from proceeds of the Fund for 1872—73. But in y[illegible]ter No. 2368—Educational 9 of 30th June 1874, I was informed that the receipts for 1873—74 [illegible]ounted to only Rs. 86,703, and directed to

limit the expenditure so that it should be kept well within that amount. My reply No. 967 of the 4th July 1874 shewed that a balance of Rs. 68,163 was properly at disposal of this Department, wherewith to meet fluctuations in the Fund and extra charges for pensions, gratuities, &c. A further application regarding this balance was made in my letter No. 1435 of the 13th August 1874, to which no reply has been received. Meanwhile the intended operations were somewhat curtailed, so that the total actual expenditure for 1874—75 has not exceeded Rs. 69,345. Measures since carried into effect have committed us, on 1st April 1875, to a maximum annual expenditure of Rs. 78,450.

4. Our position then is as follows :—

| Receipts. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1872—73 ... | 82,344 | |
| 1873—74 ... | 95,954 | |
| | | 1,78,298 |
| Deduct Disbursements. | | |
| 1872—73 ... | 54,336 | |
| 1873—74 ... | 51,782 | |
| | | 1,06,118 |
| | | 72,180 |
| Deduct March's charges for April newly deducted by Director ... | | 4,017 |
| | | 68,163 |

| Assets. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Reserve Balance on 1st April 1874... ... ... | 68,163 |
| Unexpended balance of 1874—75 ... ... ... | 27,461 |
| Total balance on 1st April 1875..... | 95,624 |
| Receipts for 1875—76 estimated on basis of actual collections for 1874—75 ... ... ... ... | 96,806 |
| Total assets for 1875—76..... | 1,92,430 |
| **Liabilities.** | |
| Maximum expenditure as sanctioned in No. 831—Educational 3 of 30th April 1874 ... ... ... ... | 91,458 |
| Balance, including reserve..... | 1,00,972 |

5. The items of increase proposed for the ensuing year are (1) provision for promoting to a higher grade, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10, hobli masters who have completed 4 years' satisfactory service. The number estimated for is 100, involving an addition of Rs. 3,600. (2) Provision for appointment of 75 pupil teachers on Rs. 5 to schools where the attendance is so high as to require additional hands for instruction. This will amount to Rs. 4,500. (3) Provision for doubling the stationery allowance to Sub-Deputy Inspectors, the annual increase being 168. The total increase proposed thus amounts to Rs. 8,268.

6. The total estimate of proposed expenditure is thus Rs. 99,726, as per accompanying statement, against the total assets of Rs. 1,92,430, leaving a balance of Rs. 92,704. Should the Chief Commissioner be willing to reduce this sum by withholding a certain allotment, say Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 500 a month from it, for small grants-in-aid to deserving private village schools, I shall be prepared to submit proposals for that purpose:—

| Head of Charge. | Sanctioned Scale. | | Proposed Scale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| Hobli Masters, 2nd Grade, at Rs. 10 ... | 156 | 18,720 | 256 | 30,720 |
| Do 3rd Grade do 7 ... ... | 578 | 48,552 | 478 | 40,152 |
| Pupil Teachers do do 5 ... ... | 75 | 4,500 | 150 | 9,000 |
| Sub-Deputy Inspectors, 2nd Grade, at Rs. 40 ... | 10 | 4,800 | 10 | 4,800 |
| Do do 3rd Grade, at Rs. 30 ... | 4 | 1,440 | 4 | 1,440 |
| Travelling allowance for do 10 ... | 14 | 1,680 | 14 | 1,680 |
| Peons do do 6 ... | 14 | 1,008 | 14 | 1,008 |
| Stationery allowance do do 1 .. | 14 | 168 | *14 | 336 |
| Writers, Director of Public Instruction Office, at 20 ... | 2 | 480 | 2 | 480 |
| Do Central Book Depôt at 15 ... | 2 | 360 | 2 | 360 |
| Furniture ... ... ... ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| Books, slates, &c. ... ... ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | 3,000 |
| School Buildings ... ... ... | ... | 3,750 | ... | 3,750 |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| | | 91,458 | | 99,726 |

* At Rs. 2.

No. 2869—EDL. 4, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JULY 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—In the former of the letters quoted above, the Director of Public Instruction submitted a question, ra the Deputy Accountant General, as to the sums left unexpended from the allot rom the Local Fund cess for the years 1872—73 and 1873—74, amounting to Rs. being retained as part of the assets of the Educational Fund in connection with imary schools.

2. The Offg. Chief Commissioner obs this point that it is clear both from the orders quoted by the Director of Pub uction and from those conveyed in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4572 th November 1873, that the utiliza- tion of the unexpended balances of the all for 1872—73 and 1873—74 has been contemplated and duly authorized, and ount above mentioned must therefore be held at the disposal of the Director of Pu struction.

3. In the Budget Estimates of receipt penditure from the allotment of the Local Fund cess for 1875—76 now submitte receipts are estimated at Rs. 96,806, being the amount of actuals for 1874—75 fter adding the balances of the three previous years aggregating Rs. 95,624, t assets for 1875—76 are shewn to be Rs. 1,92,430. The estimated expenditure i to Rs. 91,458, being the amount prescribed in Chief Commissioner's Proceedi 831—E. 3, dated 30th April 1874.

4. Having regard to the large balanc in reserve, and to the expectation, which may be fairly entertained, of a steady se in the Local Fund collections as- signable to it, the Offg. Chief Commissioner necessity for insisting any longer on the limit of expenditure laid down in this O er No. 2368—9 of the 30th June 1874 to the Director of Public Instruction.

5. In view however of the charges wh st hereafter be met by the State in providing gratuities and pensions for employe Department, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that a sum equivalent cent of the annual allotment from the Local Fund cess should be deducted and cr o the General revenues with effect from 1st April of the current year.

6. Subject to this modification, the estim mitted by the Director of Public Instruction are approved.

7. The Commissioners of Divisions will the Director of Public Instruction in March of each year with a statement of nt available on account of the Educational allotment from local cess, for the n about to close.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

To—The Director of Public Instruction. — 5
„ Commissioners of Divisions. — 2
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts. — 1
„ Deputy Accountant General. — 1

1875.

# GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

## EDUCATIONAL.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

*Dated July 6th.*

*Despatched* 10

*Received*

No. 2869.
Edl. 4.

*Letters from Director of Public Instruction regarding the sums left unexpended from the Local Fund allotments.*—Passing orders thereon.

9

L-29 80

1875. 4011/226

From

To The Director of Publ. Instn.

Section L. B

File No. 1-71

Serial No. 22

Dated 13th August 1875.

Despatched 16th

Received 18th

ENCLOSURES NO

General No. 4011

F No. 226

Your letter No. 1435 of 13th August 1874.

+ not rec?

With reference to Para 3 of the above, enquiries have the amount of Rs. 48,163, which is stated therein to be the balance on the 1st April 1874 from the allotments made to "Education" from the Local Fund Cess was obtained, as the Deputy Accnt. Genl. states the amount at Rs. 72,180, ~~as will be seen by the accounts accompanying~~

No 1571

Office of the Director of Public Instruction
Bangalore, 18th August 1875.

From

The Director of Public Instruction
in Mysore.

To

The Offg Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Sir,

In reply to your docket G.L. No. 4011/7L226 of the 13th instant inquiring how the sum of Rs. 68163, stated in my letter No. 1435 of the 13th August 1874 to be the balance on the 1st April 1874 from the allotments made to Education from the Local Fund Cess, was obtained, as the Deputy Accountant General states the sum to be Rs. 72 80:- I have the honour to refer to the marginal note by the Deputy Accountant General, printed in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of the 6th ultimo (para. 4 of my letter No 501). It will there be seen that the difference arises from the charges for March being included by this office in the year's expenditure, whereas the Treasury carries them forward to the following year, as being paid in April. The balance as given by the Deputy Accountant General will be accepted in preparing further estimates.

2. My attention has however been drawn to the assignments

9
L-29

10

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1875.

From The Director of Public Instruction
Bombay & Coorg.

To
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated Bombay the 18th Aug. 75

Despatched 19

Received 24 Aug 75

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No. 1571 / No. } 1875.6

Confidentially I forward No 4011/226 of the 13th instant, giving the sum of Rs 68163 which is stated to be the balance on the 1st April 1874 from the allotment made to the Education from the Local Cess fund, exclusive of

24/8/75

Reg 25/8/75

assignments made in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of the 24th July 1873. In the Order thereon, No. 2081 — Rev. 62, the amount allotted to Education from Collections for 1872-3 was Rs. 91,594. But from arrears up to that period, an additional assignment was made, in para. 3, of Rs. 31129. Of the allotment of this sum I am unable to find any intimation in accordance with para 4 from the Deputy Accountant General. It seems to me however that so much more is properly at credit of the Educational share of the Local Cess Fund, and on this point I shall be glad to receive further instructions.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

Director of Public Instruction

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1875.

# GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

## FINANCIAL.

*To*

THE DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

*Dated October 7th.*

*Despatched*

*Received*

No. 5563.
Finl. 300.

*Allotments to Education from the Local Fund Cess.*—Passing Orders on correspondence on the subject.

84

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 7th October* 1875.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2030, dated Bangalore, 23rd July 1875.

With reference to para 1 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2869—4 of the 6th instant, I have the honor to state that the balance on 1st April 1874, from the allotments made to "Education" from the Local Fund Cess for the years 1872—73 and 1873—74, amounted to Rs. 72,180 according to the books of this Office, and not Rs. 68,163 as stated by the Director of Public Instruction. I have therefore transferred the former sum to the Village School Fund by a debit against the State Revenues.

2. I beg to observe that the orders in para 5 of the Proceedings under reference directing that 8 per cent of the annual allotment from the Local Fund Cess should be deducted and credited to General Revenues to meet future gratuities to village school masters are at variance with the Financial Resolution No. 1057 of the 12th February 1874, which ruled that "the pensions would be payable from the Village School Fund itself and that no separate appropriation was called for."

3. The object in view may be met sufficiently by leaving as a reserve a surplus of 8 per cent of the annual receipts of the fund, in framing the budget estimates of expenditure.

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From the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1571, dated Bangalore, 18th August 1875

In reply to your docket, Genl. No. 4011—Finl. 226 of the 13th instant, inquiring how the sum of Rs. 68,163, stated in my letter No. 1435 of the 13th August 1874 to be the balance on the 1st April 1874, from the allotments made to Education from the Local Fund Cess, was obtained, as the Deputy Accountant General states the sum to be Rs. 72,180, I have the honor to refer to the marginal note by the Deputy Accountant General, printed in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of the 6th ultimo (para 4 of my letter No. 501). It will there be seen that the difference arises from the charges for March being included by this Office in the year's expenditure, whereas the Treasury carries them forward to the following year, as being paid in April. The balance as given by the Deputy Accountant General will be accepted in preparing further estimates.

2. My attention has however been drawn to the assignments made in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of the 24th July 1873. In the order thereon, No. 2081—Rev. 62, the amount allotted to Education from collections for 1872—73 was Rs. 91,594. But from arrears up to that period, an additional assignment was made, in para 3, of Rs. 31,129. Of the allotment of this sum I am unable to find any intimation in accordance with para 4 from the Deputy Accountant General. It seems to me however that so much more is properly at credit of the educational share of the Local Cess Fund, and on this point I shall be glad to receive further instructions.

No. 5563—Finl. 300, dated Bangalore, 7th October 1875.

Order thereon.—In his previous letter of the 13th August 1874, No. 1435, the Director of Public Instruction reported that the unexpended balance of the previous year's assignments to "Education" from the Local Fund Cess amounted to Rs. 68,163 at the commencement of the year 1874—75, and requested sanction to this amount being carried to credit of the Educational Fund in connection with the expenditure for primary schools. Authority was accordingly conveyed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2869—4, dated 6th July 1875. The Deputy Accountant General now points out in the above quoted letter that the balance at credit on the 1st April 1874 was Rs. 72,180, and not Rs. 68,163, and the Director of Public Instruction explains that the difference is owing to the proportion (Rs. 4,017) assignable to "Education" from the collections for March having been included by him in the assets of that year, while in the Treasury Accounts it was carried to the credit of the next year as having been paid in April. The balance as stated by the Deputy Accountant General being correct, the transfer by him of that sum (Rs. 72,180) to the credit of the Village School Fund is approved.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 7th October* 1875.

The Offg. Chief Commissioner further directs, in supersession of the order contained in para 5 of the Proceedings of the 6th July 1875, No. 2864—Edl. 4, that 8 per cent of the annual allotments to Education from the Local Fund Cess be held in reserve, with effect from the 1st April 1875, to meet future charges on account of pensions and gratuities to village school masters. This course will be observed in framing future estimates, and the percentage will not be credited to the General Revenues as previously directed.

The Offg. Chief Commissioner is unable to sanction the transfer to the fund of an additional sum of Rs. 31,129, which the Director claims as having been assigned to it under the orders of 24th July 1873, from the balance of the year preceding 1872—73.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

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To—The Deputy Accountant General.
„ Director of Public Instruction.

Deputy Accountant General's Office
Bangalore 15th May 1876

No. 3

From

The Deputy Accountant General
of Mysore

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
General Department

Section L. B.
File No. 1771
Serial No. 24

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information a set of Statements, numbered from 1 to 9, of Local Cess collections for the half year ending 31st March 1876, and the allotments made therefrom to the District and Village School Funds and Local Funds General, conformably to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2081/62 dated 24th July 1873.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

Deputy Accountant General
of Mysore

J
L.44

1876.

From
The Deputy Accountant General
in Mysore.

To
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated 15 May/76
Despatched
Received 19th
No. 235

ENCLOSURES NO

General No. 865 } 187 —7 .
No.

This statement may be sent to Compiler of Mysore Gazette for publication.

31/5/76

Submit to the Chief Commr concerning information a set of statements number from 1 to 5 for publication

19-5-76

Published 5/6/76

25-5-76 P.133

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

No. 181 of 22 Jany: 1877

Read Memo No. 3946 dated 14th October 1875 from the Government of India, Financial Department.

Letter No. 3505, dated 30th November 1876 from the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore with Statement

The Statement Re-formed in Enclosure

Order thereon:—

The Government of India in their Memo above quoted, directed that in future each Deputy Accountant General should submit thro' the Local Government a yearly Statement shewing the income, expenditure and balance of every Local or other independent Fund upon his books, with a few brief remarks upon the finance of each, with the object of shewing, first, that each fund is solvent; secondly, that it is applied to the purposes for which it

it is intended, thirdly, that it is not overlooked, but is being fully utilized, fourthly, that its continuance is expedient. The Local Governments and Administrations were requested to submit the Statements with their own remarks thereon. The first of these Statements was ordered to be submitted in 1872-73.

2. The Deputy Accountant General accordingly submits a Statement shewing the income expenditure and balance of Local Funds in 6 Ays ore for the year 1875-76. The several heads of the Funds will now be briefly noticed.

3. In 1870-71 regularly organized Municipalities were established in most of the Chief towns of the Provinces and Boards were formed, consisting of the most influential European and native members of the

I. Municipalities.

the community under the presidency of a Government Official selected by the Chief Commissioner. In Bangalore where Municipal operations are conducted on a large and require special attention, the President is a paid Officer and has no other duty to perform - but in the other Municipalities no pay is attached to the Office of President, one of the Officials in the Station undertaking the charge in addition to his other duties. In all the Municipalities the Boards are responsible for the proper sanitation of the Towns &c. Funds therefor are obtained chiefly from Octroi duties levied by the Boards on articles selected by them, with the final sanction of the Local Government, the selection being restricted to such as

are

are imported for home consumption. In cases where octroi duties alone were found insufficient, a Mohatarfa License and School fees were added, the Boards in these instances undertaking to pay the Town Police and cost of education. The marginal abstract shews the actual income and expenditure of all the Municipalities in the Province for 1875-76 excepting those in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore for which no account has been received by the Deputy Accountant General. This omission ~~[illegible]~~ should be supplied in the report for 1876-77.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | 120513-5-6½ |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 179818-3-[illegible] |
| Total | 300331-[illegible] |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 187608-[illegible] |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 112723-8-[illegible] |

4. Local Fund Cess was first levied in 1870 and under the authority conveyed in the Government of India Foreign Department Despatch No. 1209 dated [illegible]

II. District Funds.

III. Village School Funds.

IV. Local Funds, General.

92

6th June 1874. District Committees for the administration of Local Funds in the Province were established from the 1st September 1874. The ~~Local~~ Funds at the disposal of a District Committee include the proceeds of the one anna cess in settled and half anna in unsettled Taluks on every Rupee of land revenue. A similar cess is also levied on the collections on account of Sayer, Abkari, Coffee, Salt, Forest produce, &c. and brought to the credit of the several heads as shewn below:

| | District Fund | Village School fund | Local Fund General |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue ½ & 1 anna cess | 76 p.c. | 24 p.c. | — " — |
| Coffee & Salt — do — | 76 — " — | 24 — " — | — " — |
| Cardamum — do — | 76 — " — | 24 — " — | — " — |
| Pepper — do — | 76 — " — | 24 — " — | — " — |
| Abkari — do — | — " — | 24 — " — | 76 p.c. |
| Miscellaneous — do — | — " — | 24 — " — | 76 — " — |
| Sufari: Shimoga & Kadur districts — do — | 76 — " — | 24 — " — | — " — |
| Sufari: Remaining 6 districts — do — | " | 24 — " — | 76 — " — |

The sums credited to the head

head of "Local Funds, General" are held available to meet special grants-in-aid made from time to time for local purposes under the authority of the Chief Commissioner. The funds at the disposal of the District Committees are spent on roads and communications and similar works required to be done in the Taluk in which the funds are collected, 24 per cent. of the same being assigned towards the maintenance of Village Schools. The accounts as given in the margin show the actual income and expenditure for 1875-76 under the three heads comprising Local Funds. It is ~~will be~~ observed ~~from the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ that under the head "Local Funds General" the expenditure in the Hader District has been Rupees 26582 13-8 in excess

II. District Funds.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | 314898-6-4 |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 439153-4-8 |
| Total | 754051-11 |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 437725-4 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 316325-13 |

III Village School Funds

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | 29095-2-1½ |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 166273-10-7½ |
| Total | 195368-12-9 |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 79720-0-11 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 115648-5-10 |

## IV. Local Fund General.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | 63848-12-½ |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 55226-1-4½ |
| Total | 119074-13-5 |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 62505-1-6 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 56569-11-11 |

excess of the income and under the head "Village School Fund" the amount drawn from the Chief Commissioners Treasury was in excess of the actual income by Rupees 6131-5-3, but taking into consideration the total income and expenditure of the several Districts there is a large ~~the~~ balance ~~is~~ in favor of these funds, ~~which~~ ~~[illegible]~~

## V. District Irrigation Fund.

5. This fund was ~~[illegible]~~ constituted on the ~~[illegible]~~ introduction into the Province of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 ~~[illegible]~~ as amended by Act IV of 1868. Para XIV of the Survey Guarantee provides for the levy of a cess of one anna on every Rupee of the Survey assessment on wet lands The Irrigation cess fund is held available for such repairs as are re-

required for the maintenance of tanks, and where this object is fulfilled, any portion of the sum set apart for expenditure in one Taluk, may be applied to other Tanks of the same series in neighbouring Taluks, and to any general purpose connected with the Irrigation works of the District to which the District Committee may be of opinion the fund of each Taluk should be required to contribute. The marginal accounts shew the income and expenditure of this Fund for the year 1875-76.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | 193978-9-7 |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 14247-9-3 |
| Total | 208226-2-10 |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 49487-[illegible] |
| Balance on 31st March forward 1876 | 218739-2-10 |

~~This fund has been [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] of tanks [illegible] the existing scarcity. Rupees 20000 have been [illegible]~~

5. This fund was instituted on the organization of

VI Bangalore Cantonment & Town Police Superannuation Fund.

MYSORE COMMISSION

of the Cantonment and Town Police in Bangalore in 1868 and during 1869, the Rules for the management of the Fund were extended to the Bangalore District. All members of the Force enrolled under Act V of 1861 whose substantive pay (exclusive of extra allowances) did not exceed Rupees 20 — per mensem, had to subscribe to the Fund half an anna per Rupee of substantive pay, those drawing more than 20 Rs excepted. The Fund also includes, savings or stoppages from pay, Fines, & money realized from the sale of worn out clothing. The funds thus accumulated are utilized towards the payment of either pension or gratuity to those who are subscribers to the Fund. The stoppages from the pay of the members of the Bangalore District Police were dis-continued

=tinued from and after the 31st December 1875.

The accounts given in margin shew the state of this ~~Police Superannuation Fund~~.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Balance on 1st April 1875 | 3395-10-7 |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 3858-1-7 |
| Total | 7253-12-2 |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 132-9-0 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 7121-2-8 |
| Add invested balance to credit of the fund in Government securities of 4 p c | 24000-0-0 |
| Total | 31121-2-8 |

7. This Fund was first introduced into the Province in 1869. Its principal features were that each Silladar was to pay Rupees 1-8-0 monthly and receive Rupees 200 on the death or rejection of his horse. These Rules were altered in 1872-73 in favor of the system in force in the Bengal Cavalry, under which each Silladar pays Rupees 2 towards the fund from which fresh horses are maintained and on the death or re=jection of his horse a Silladar contributes but a month's pay without reference to the value of the horse which he receives.

~~The principle underly~~

VII. Bhawda Fund of the Pay on Silladar Horse

The

the present system is that the loss ~~inflicted~~ instances by ~~on~~ the Silladar by the death or rejection of his horse falls upon him but partially, the entire cost being in fact distributed over the whole force and practically borne by all the Silladars. The marginal account shews that on the 31st March last there was a balance of Rupees 73538-8-11 in favor of the Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | 56463-1-5 |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 55032-7-10 |
| Total | 111495-9-3 |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 37957-0-4 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 73538-8-11 |

## VIII Silladar Stable Fund.

8. The subscriptions to this fund are raised from the Silladars and others named below:-

4 annas from each Silladar.
8 — " — from each Duffadar.
12 — " — from each Risaldar.
1 Rupee from each Regimental Clerk.

The fund thus collected is solely expended ~~towards~~ in the repairs and construction of Stables. The accounts as given in the margin shew the income and expenditure under this

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | 6153-0-7 |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 3337-4-0 |
| Total | 9490-4-7 |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 819-13-3 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 8670-7-4 |

this head for 1875-76.

9. This fund is raised from ~~Sepoys~~ members of the Bar or Irregular Infantry force for the repairs &c. of the ~~Poor~~ Regimental Lines ~~in which they reside~~ and the income and expenditure for 1875-76 are given in the margin.

IX. Barr Lines Repairs Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | 1215-9-3 |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 1718-6-0 |
| Total | 2933-15-3 |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 54-13-3 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 2879-2-0 |

10. A certain sum is granted by Government towards the maintenance of each Devastanam & Chattram in the Province. This fund includes all sums paid by Devotees, sale proceeds of articles offered towards the worship of the Idol and other miscellaneous subscriptions. The funds appropriated towards the repairs, reconstruction &c. of Devastanums and Chattrams. The accounts given in the margin shew the income & expenditure for 1875-76 in the Chittaldroog District

X. Surplus Fund of Devastanams and Chattrams.

10. This fund represents the savings accruing from the grants made under the former Native Govt. towards the maintenance of Temples and Chattrams / Public feeding houses / in the Province. It comprises also private donations from devotees, & other miscellaneous receipts of Temples.

which are duly tested by Native Asst. Commr. in charge prior to remittance to Munzai Dept., are

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | 76721-7-4 |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 11501-12-2 |
| Total | 88223-3-6 |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 11246-8-7 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 76976-10-11 |

the

the expenditure exceeded the income by Rupees 2625-7-; but taking the totals of all Districts the balance on 31st March 1876 is in favor of the Fund.

XI. Temples under management of Govt. Officers.

11. There are certain Temples under ~~the~~ Govt management ~~of Government Officers~~ ~~and the immediate control~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in Kingai Officers. The fund remaining unexpended is brought to credit under this head. The accounts as given in the margin* shew the income & expenditure under the head for 1875-76.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Balance on 1st April 1875 — | 16241-12-6 |
| Credits in 1875-76 — | 12302-15-2 |
| Total | 28544-11-8 |
| Debits in 1875-76 — | 7643-12-11 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 — | 20900-14-9 |

XII. Residency Garden Fund.

12. The sale proceeds of all productions in the Residency Garden situated at Yelwal near Mysore are brought to credit of this Fund, and spent ~~towards~~ in the repairs of the Govt buildings and improvement of the garden. An abstract Statement* of income & expenditure is

| | |
|---|---|
| *Balance on 1st April 1875 — | 1095-6-7 |
| Credits in 1875-76 — | 1085-8-4 |
| Total — | 2180-14-11 |
| Debits in 1875-76 — | 1286-12-7 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | 894-2-4 |

is given in the margin.

13. The Statement of its income and expenditure of the Suitors' Fund which is given in the margin calls for no special remarks. It fulfils all the four conditions.

XIII. Small Cause Court Suitors' Fund.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Balance on 1st April 1876 | 1785-10-11 | |
| Credits in 1875-76 | 5100-0-0 | |
| Total | 6885-10-11 | |
| Debits in 1875-76 | 4400-0-0 | |
| Balance on 31st March 76 | 2485-10-11 | |

Office Seal

To the Dy account Genl
" " Comptr of Stores
" " Dy Comptr of Stores
" " Mily Audit
" " Ingd Army &
" " Nagpur Jails Dept

In view of the expense of the Dy Comptr of keeping these trust funds are of a recept character, the maintenance of which is superfluous. The Bangalore Future Fund expenditure fund is ~~to cease~~ at St abolished and an application has been made to the Gov of India for the purpose.

H

1877

Govt. of Mysore

Financial

To. The Dy. Acctt. Genl.
Comrs. of Ds.
Dy. Comrs. of Dists.
Military Assistant
Jud. Comrs. & Insp. Genl. of Schs.

No. 781 Dy. 22nd January 1877

Reviewing the Statement submitted by the Dy. Acctt. Genl. shewing the income, expenditure and balance of every local or other independent Fund in the Province for 1875-76.

5 Pages

Recd. 2¼ P.M. 23-1-1877

5/2

3 Pages - Statement

8 Pages - Abs.

## Statement shewing the Income, Expenditure and Balance of Local Funds in Mysore for the year 1875—76.

| | Chief Commissioner's Treasury. | Bangalore. | Kolar. | Túmkúr. | Shimoga. | Kadur. | Chitaldroog. | Mysore. | Hassan. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1. Whether the funds are solvent<br>2. Applied to purposes for which they are intended.<br>3. Not overlooked, but fully utilized.<br>4. Whether continuance is desirable. |
| ***Municipal Funds.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875. District | ... | ... | 3,693 2 8 | 95 2 3 | 2,620 0 2 | 5,225 4 10 | 544 2 5 | 48,073 12 8½ | 2,331 12 11 | 62,583 5 11½ | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875. Taluks | ... | 7,417 1 9 | 3,610 6 11 | 15,787 14 8 | 8,940 0 3 | 1,518 3 4 | 1,700 4 9 | 15,988 0 0 | 2,967 15 11 | 57,929 15 7 | |
| | ... | 7,417 1 9 | 7,303 9 7 | 15,883 0 11 | 11,560 0 5 | 6,743 8 2 | 2,244 7 2 | 64,061 12 8½ | 5,299 12 10 | 1,20,513 5 6½ | |
| Credits in 1875—76 District | ... | ... | 3,691 8 2 | 2,426 9 10 | 10,099 12 8 | 10,618 10 1 | 6,488 8 8 | 82,725 3 7 | 4,852 4 6 | 1,20,902 9 6 | |
| Credits in 1875—76 Taluks | ... | 7,974 11 8 | 7,649 1 2 | 5,230 8 11 | 6,845 2 10 | 5,299 0 6 | 3,865 12 3 | 17,798 3 7 | 4,253 1 1 | 58,915 10 0 | |
| | ... | 7,974 11 8 | 11,340 9 4 | 7,657 2 9 | 16,944 15 6 | 15,917 10 7 | 10,354 4 11 | 1,00,523 7 2 | 9,105 5 7 | 1,79,818 3 6 | |
| Total | ... | 15,391 13 5 | 18,644 2 11 | 23,540 3 8 | 28,504 15 11 | 22,661 2 9 | 12,598 12 1 | 1,64,585 3 10½ | 14,405 2 5 | 3,00,331 9 ½ | |
| Debits in 1875—76. District | ... | ... | 6,368 3 4 | 1,804 0 0 | 12,020 2 0 | 7,012 1 9 | 5,554 0 0 | 90,375 0 0 | 5,084 8 4 | 1,28,217 15 5 | |
| Debits in 1875—76. Taluks | ... | 6,591 8 4 | 8,934 14 10 | 9,127 2 1 | 5,968 15 2 | 4,116 10 4 | 2,500 0 0 | 18,128 7 4 | 4,022 7 1 | 59,390 1 2 | |
| | ... | 6,591 8 4 | 15,303 2 2 | 10,931 2 1 | 17,989 1 2 | 11,128 12 1 | 8,054 0 0 | 1,08,503 7 4 | 9,106 15 5 | 1,87,608 0 7 | These funds fulfil the above requirements. |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 District | ... | ... | 1,016 7 6 | 717 12 1 | 699 10 10 | 8,831 13 2 | 1,478 11 1 | 40,424 0 3½ | 2,099 9 1 | 55,268 0 ½ | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 Taluks | ... | 8,800 5 1 | 2,324 9 3 | 11,891 5 [illegible] | [illegible] 16 3 11 | 2,[illegible] 9 6 | 3,066 1 0 | 15,657 12 3 | 3,198 9 11 | 57,455 8 5 | |
| | ... | 8,800 5 1 | 3,341 0 9 | 12,609 1 7 | 10,515 14 9 | 11,532 6 8 | 4,544 2 1 | 56,081 12 6½ | 5,298 3 0 | 1,12,723 8 5½ | |
| ***District Funds.*** | | Against | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 12,497 1 8⅝ | 55,016 13 7⅜ | 38,225 13 6⅞ | 80,486 13 2⅜ | 966 5 11⅜ | 86,828 13 9⅜ | 31,308 12 2⅞ | 34,561 15 8⅜ | 3,14,898 6 4 | |
| Credits in 1875—76 | ... | 68,922 4 6 | 33,988 3 8 | 45,232 2 11 | 74,451 5 4 | 67,340 8 4 | 94,954 9 1 | 47,361 11 9 | 46,902 7 1 | 4,39,153 4 8 | |
| Total | ... | 56,425 2 9⅜ | 89,005 1 3⅜ | 83,458 0 5⅞ | 1,54,938 2 6⅜ | 68,306 14 3⅜ | 141783 6 10⅜ | 78,670 7 11⅞ | 81,464 6 9⅜ | 7,54,051 11 0 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 | ... | 41,100 1 3 | 32,074 10 7 | 50,077 9 9 | 97,447 5 7 | 59,737 11 5 | 45,561 5 3 | 55,614 7 9 | 56,112 10 5 | 4,37,725 14 0 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 15,325 1 6⅜ | 56,930 6 8⅜ | 33,380 6 8⅞ | 57,490 12 11⅜ | 8,569 2 10⅜ | 96,222 1 7⅜ | 23,056 0 2⅞ | 25,351 12 4⅝ | 3,16,325 13 0 | |
| ***District Irrigation Fund.*** | | | | | | | | | | | This fund meets the condition 1—2. As regards 3, it has as yet been very sparingly employed under the orders of the Local Government in connection with the repairs of tanks, &c., during the existing scarcity. Rs. 25,000 recouped. It is provided for by the Survey Guarantee. |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 38,772 6 2 | 82,706 11 8 | ... | 72,499 7 9 | ... | ... | 1,93,978 9 7 | |
| Credits in 1875—76 | ... | ... | ... | 19,260 3 3 | 29,875 13 7 | ... | 25,111 8 5 | ... | ... | 74,247 9 3 | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 58,032 9 5 | 1,12,582 9 3 | ... | 97,611 0 2 | ... | ... | 2,68,226 2 10 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 | ... | ... | ... | 13,763 0 0 | 17,224 0 0 | ... | 18,500 0 0 | ... | ... | 49,487 0 0 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | ... | ... | 44,269 9 5 | 95,358 9 3 | ... | 79,111 0 2 | ... | ... | 2,18,739 2 10 | |

| | Chief Commissioner's Treasury. | Bangalore. | Kolar. | Túmkúr. | Shimoga. | Kadur. | Chitaldroog. | Mysore. | Hassan. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Local Fund General.* | | | | | | Against. | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 ... | ... | 20,211 4 10 | 5,255 9 1 | 8,069 2 3½ | 5,022 11 11 | 5,225 6 0 | 15,036 11 8 | 10,824 7 5 | 4,614 2 10 | 63,848 12 3½ | This fund is at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner. It complies with the four required conditions. |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 18,157 5 5 | 4,440 13 4½ | 4,612 9 11 | 6,694 3 4 | 2,782 8 4 | 8,174 2 4 | 7,419 13 3 | 2,944 9 5 | 55,226 1 4½ | |
| Total... | ... | 38,368 10 3 | 9,736 6 5½ | 12,681 12 2½ | 11,716 15 3 | 2,442 13 8 | 23,210 14 0 | 18,244 4 8 | 7,558 12 3 | 1,19,074 13 5 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 35,469 10 5 | 4,475 7 1 | 0 0 0 | ... ... ... | 18,140 0 0 | ... ... ... | 3,452 0 0 | 968 0 0 | 62,505 1 6 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | ... | 2,898 15 10 | 5,260 15 4½ | 12,681 12 2½ | 11,716 15 3 | Against 20,582 13 8 | 23,210 14 0 | 14,792 4 8 | 6,590 12 3 | 56,569 11 11 | |
| *Surplus Fund of Devasthans and Chattrams.* | | | | | | | Against. | | | | |
| Balance on 31st March 1875 ... | .. | 6,255 15 3 | 3,611 2 3 | 310 12 5 | 5,599 0 9 | 3,060 1 3 | 2,667 4 4 | 38,572 3 1 | 21,949 8 8 | 76,721 7 4 | This fund fulfils all four conditions. |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | .. | 3,215 9 10 | 7,33 0 10 | 11[illegible] 8 2 | 996 7 3 | 80 2 10 | 41 13 4 | 2,971 11 9 | 3,345 6 2 | 11,501 12 2 | |
| Total.. | ... | 9,471 9 1 | 4,944 3 1 | 458 4 7 | [illegible] 8 0 | 3,140 [illegible] 1 | 2,625 7 0 | 41,543 14 10 | 25,294 14 10 | 88,223 3 6 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 781 7 2 | 1,7[illegible]6 11 1 | 98 2 5 | 1,7[illegible]9 0 10 | 250 11 5 | ... ... ... | 4,217 11 3 | 2,362 12 5 | 11,246 8 7 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | ... | 8,690 1 11 | 2,567 8 0 | 360 2 2 | 4,836 7 2 | 2,889 8 8 | Against 2,625 7 0 | 37,326 3 7 | 22,932 2 5 | 76,976 10 11 | |
| *Bangalore Cantonment and Town Police Superannuation Fund.* | | | | | | | | | | | In addition to the cash credit herein stated there is an invested balance of Rs. 24,000 at credit of this fund in Government securities of 4 per cent. The fund has not yet been fully utilized for the purposes for which it was formed. The subject will be considered in connection with that of pensions for the Police Force. |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 ... | ... | 3,399 10 7 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 3,399 10 7 | |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 3,854 1 7 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | .. ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 3,854 1 7 | |
| Total ..... | ... | 7,253 12 2 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 7,253 12 2 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 132 9 6 | ... ... ... | .. ... ... | ... ... .. | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 132 9 6 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | ... | 7,121 2 8 | ... ... .. | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 7,121 2 8 | |
| *Small Cause Court Suitors' Fund.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 ... | ... | 1,785 10 11 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | .. ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 1,785 10 11 | |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 5,100 0 0 | ... ... .. | .. ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 5,100 0 0 | |
| Total..... | ... | 6,885 10 11 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 6,885 10 11 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 4,400 0 0 | .. ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... .. | ... ... ... | 4,400 0 0 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | ... | 2,485 10 11 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 2,485 10 11 | |
| *Siledars' Stable Fund.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 ... | 6,153 0 7 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 6,153 0 7 | |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | 3,337 4 0 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 3,337 4 0 | |
| Total..... | 9,490 4 7 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... .. | 9,490 4 7 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | 819 13 3 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | 819 13 3 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | 8,670 7 4 | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... | .. ... ... | ... ... ... | 8,670 7 4 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chanda Fund.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 ... | 56,463 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56,463 | 1 | 5 | These funds fulfil all four conditions. |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | 55,032 | 7 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55,032 | 7 | 10 | |
| Total..... | 1,11,495 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,11,495 | 9 | 3 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | 37,957 | 0 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,957 | 0 | 4 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | 73,538 | 8 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73,538 | 8 | 11 | |
| *Residency Garden Fund.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,095 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1,095 | 6 | 7 | |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,085 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1,085 | 8 | 4 | |
| Total ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,180 | 14 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 2,180 | 14 | 11 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,286 | 12 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1,286 | 12 | 7 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 894 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 894 | 2 | 4 | |
| *Village School Fund.* | Against. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Against. | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 ... | 2,132 | 9 | 3 | 166 | 3 | 11 | 1,352 | 6 | ½ | 4,079 | 14 | 0 | 12,208 | 9 | 0 | 3,554 | 0 | 10 | 10,730 | 11 | 2 | 1,233 | 7 | 0 | 369 | 5 | 5 | 29,095 | 2 | 1½ |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | ... | 0 | 25,663 | 10 | 2 | 17,536 | 11 | 11½ | 19,162 | 11 | 10 | 28,529 | 14 | 11 | 15,421 | 5 | 6 | 22,014 | 12 | 10 | 19,307 | 10 | 3 | 18,636 | 13 | 2 | 1,66,273 | 10 | 7½ |
| Total..... | 2,132 | 9 | 3 | 25,829 | 14 | 1 | 18,889 | 2 | 0 | 23,242 | 9 | 10 | 40,738 | 7 | 11 | 18,975 | 16 | 4 | 32,745 | 8 | 0 | 18,074 | 3 | 3 | 19,006 | 2 | 7 | 1,95,368 | 12 | 9 |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | 3,998 | 12 | 0 | 14,970 | 2 | 9 | 10,879 | 14 | 0 | 8,193 | 10 | 11 | 7,654 | 12 | 8 | 6.454 | 10 | 4 | 6,211 | 8 | 4 | 12,816 | 6 | 3 | 8,540 | 9 | 8 | 79,720 | 6 | 11 |
| | Against. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | 6,131 | 5 | 3 | 10,859 | 11 | 4 | 8.009 | 4 | 0 | 15,048 | 14 | 11 | 33,083 | 11 | 3 | 12,520 | 12 | 0 | 26,533 | 15 | 8 | 5,257 | 13 | 0 | 10,465 | 8 | 11 | 1,15,648 | 5 | 10 |
| *Temples under management of Government Officers.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Against 15 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1,916 | 0 | 1 | 8,927 | 12 | 3 | 524 | 0 | 2 | 4,889 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16,241 | 12 | 6 |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 198 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 5,152 | 15 | 2 | 1,143 | 0 | 0 | 329 | 12 | 0 | 4,348 | 15 | 10 | 1,129 | 14 | 8 | 12,302 | 15 | 2 |
| Total..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 182 | 14 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7,068 | 15 | 3 | 10,070 | 12 | 3 | 853 | 12 | 2 | 9,238 | 7 | 2 | 1,129 | 14 | 8 | 28,544 | 11 | 8 |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 5,704 | 9 | 7 | 160 | 6 | 0 | 530 | 3 | 11 | 1,132 | 10 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7,643 | 12 | 11 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 15 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1,364 | 5 | 8 | 9,910 | 6 | 3 | 323 | 8 | 3 | 8,105 | 12 | 6 | 1,129 | 14 | 8 | 20,900 | 14 | 9 |
| *Barr Lines' Repairs' Fund.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 1st April 1875 ... | 1,215 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,215 | 9 | 3 | This fund is insufficient for the object in view, but it serves to supplement the State expenditure for the repairs of lines, &c. |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | 1,718 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,718 | 6 | 0 | |
| Total..... | 2,933 | 15 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,933 | 15 | 3 | |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | 54 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 13 | 3 | |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 ... | 2,879 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,879 | 2 | 0 | |

H. HUDSON,
*Dy. Acctt. General in Mysore.*

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department.*
*22nd January* 1877.

READ—

Memo No. 3940, dated 14th October 1875, from the Government of India, Financial Department.
Letter No. 3505, dated 30th November 1876, from the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore: with statement.

No. 181, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND JANUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government of India in their memo above quoted directed that in future each Deputy Accountant General should submit through the Local Government a yearly statement shewing the income, expenditure and balance of every Local or other independent Fund upon his books, with a few brief remarks upon the finance of each, with the object of shewing--first, that each fund is solvent; secondly, that it is applied to the purposes for which it is intended; thirdly, that it is not overlooked, but is being fully utilized; fourthly, that its continuance is expedient. The Local Governments and Administrations were requested to submit the statements with their own remarks thereon. The first of these statements was ordered to be submitted for 1875—76.

2. The Deputy Accountant General accordingly submits a statement shewing the income, expenditure and balance of Local Funds in Mysore for the year 1875—76. The several heads of the Fund will now be briefly noticed.

*Municipality.*

3. In 1870—71 regularly-organized Municipalities were established in most of the chief towns of the Province and Boards were formed, consisting of the most influential European and Native members of the community under the presidency of a Government official selected by the Chief Commissioner. In Bangalore, where Municipal operations are conducted on a large scale and require special attention, the President is a paid Officer and has no other duty to perform; but in the other Municipalities no pay is attached to the office of President, one of the officials in the station undertaking the charge in addition to his other duties. In all the Municipalities the Boards are responsible for the proper sanitation of the towns, &c. Funds therefore are obtained chiefly from octroi duties levied by the Boards on articles selected by them, with the final sanction of the Local Government, the selection being restricted to such as are imported for home consumption. In cases where octroi duties alone were found insufficient mohatarfa license and school fees were added, the Boards in these instances undertaking to pay the Town Police and cost of education. The marginal abstract shews the actual income and expenditure of all the Municipalities in the Province for 1875—76, excepting those in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore for which no account has been rendered by the Deputy Accountant General. This omission should be supplied in the report for 1876—77.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 1,20,513 | 5 | 6½ |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 1,79,818 | 3 | 6 |
| | Total..... | 3,00,331 | 9 | ½ |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 1,87,608 | 0 | 7 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 1,12,723 | 8 | 5½ |

*II. District Funds.* *III. Village School Fund.* *IV. Local Funds General.*

4. Local Fund cess was first levied in 1870, and under the authority conveyed in the Government of India, Foreign Department, despatch No. 1209, dated 6th June 1874, District Committees for the administration of Local Funds in the Province were established from the 1st September 1874. The funds at the disposal of a District Committee include the proceeds of the one anna cess in settled and half anna in unsettled taluks on every rupee of land revenue. A similar cess is also levied on the collections on account of sayer, abkari, coffee, salt, forest produce, &c., and brought to the credit of the several heads as shewn below :—

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 22nd January 1877.*

| | | District Fund. | Village School Fund. | Local Fund General. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue ½ and 1 anna cess | ... ... | 76 per cent. | 24 per cent. | 0 |
| Coffee Halat | do ... .. | 76 do | 24 do | 0 |
| Cardamom | do ... ... | 76 do | 24 do | 0 |
| Pepper | do ... ... | 76 do | 24 do | 0 |
| Abkari | do ... .. | 0 do | 24 do | 76 per cent. |
| Miscellaneous | do ... ... | 0 do | 24 do | 76 do |
| Supari: Shimoga and Kadur Districts | do ... ... | 76 do | 24 do | 0 |
| Supari: Remaining 6 Districts | do ... ... | 0 do | 24 do | 76 per cent. |

The sums credited to the head of "Local Funds General" are held available to meet special grants-in-aid made from time to time for local purposes under the authority of the Chief Commissioner. The funds at the disposal of the District Committees are spent on roads and communications and similar works required to be done in the taluk in which the funds are collected, 24 per cent of the same being assigned towards the maintenance of village schools. The accounts as given in the margin shew the actual income and expenditure for 1875—76, under the three heads comprising Local Funds. It is observed that under the head "Local Fund General" the expenditure in the Kadur District has been Rs. 2[illegible],362—13—8 in excess of the income, and under the head "Village School Fund" the amount drawn from the Chief Commissioner's Treasury was in excess of the actual income by Rs. 6,131-5-3; but taking into consideration the total income and expenditure of the several Districts there is a large balance in favor of these funds.

*II. District Funds.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 3,14,898 | 6 | 4 |
| Credits in 1875—76 .. | ... | 4,39,153 | 4 | 8 |
| | Total.. ... | 7,54,051 | 11 | 0 |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 4,37,725 | 14 | 0 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 3,16,325 | 13 | 0 |

*III. Village School Fund.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 2[illegible],695 | 2 | 1½ |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 1,6[illegible],273 | 10 | 7½ |
| | Total..... | 1,97,368 | 12 | 9 |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 79,720 | 6 | 11 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 1,1[illegible],648 | 5 | 10 |

*IV. Local Fund General.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | [illegible],848 | 12 | ½ |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 55,226 | 1 | 4½ |
| | Total..... | 1,19,074 | 13 | 5 |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 62,505 | 1 | 6 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 56,569 | 11 | 11 |

*V. District Irrigation Fund.*

5. This fund was constituted on the introduction into the Province of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act I of 1865 as amended by Act IV of 1868. Para XIV of the Survey Guarantee provides for the levy of a cess of one anna on every rupee of the survey assessment on wet lands. The Irrigation Cess Fund is held available for such repairs as are required for the maintenance of tanks, and where this object is fulfilled, any portion of the sum set apart for expenditure in one taluk may be applied to other tanks of the same series in neighbouring taluks, and to any general purpose connected with the irrigation works of the District to which the District Committee may be of opinion the fund of each taluk should be required to contribute. The marginal accounts shew the income and expenditure of this fund for the year 1875—76.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 1,93,978 | 9 | 7 |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 74,247 | 9 | 3 |
| | Total..... | 2,68,226 | 2 | 10 |
| Debits in 1875—76 .. | ... | 49,487 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 2,18,739 | 2 | 10 |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 22nd January 1877.*

### *VI. Bangalore Cantonment and Town Police Superannuation Fund.*

6. This fund was instituted on the organization of the Cantonment and Town Police in Bangalore in 1868, and, during 1869, the rules for the management of the fund were extended to the Bangalore District. All members of the force enrolled under Act V of 1861, whose substantive pay (exclusive of extra allowances) did not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, had to subscribe to the fund half an anna per rupee of substantive pay, those drawing more than 20 Rs. excepted. The fund also includes savings or stoppages from pay, fines, and money realized from the sale of worn-out clothing. The funds thus accumulated are utilized towards the payment of either pension or gratuity to those who are subscribers to the fund. The stoppages from the pay of the members of the Bangalore District Police were discontinued from and after the 31st December 1875. The accounts given in margin shew the state of this fund.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 3,399 | 10 | 7 |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 3,854 | 1 | 7 |
| | Total.. ... | 7,253 | 12 | 2 |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 132 | 9 | 6 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | .. | 7,121 | 2 | 8 |
| Add invested balance at credit of the fund in Government securities of 4 per cent .. | | 24,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total..... | 31,121 | 2 | 8 |

### *VII. Chanda Fund of the Mysore Siledar Horse.*

7. This fund was first introduced into [illegible] Province in 1869. Its principal features were that each Siledar was to pay [illegible]—8—0 monthly and receive Rs. 200 on the death or rejection of his horse. T[illegible]les were altered in 1872-73 in favor of the system in force in the Bengal Cavalry, un[illegible] which each Siledar pays Rs. 2 towards the fund from which fresh horses are maintai[illegible]d and on the death or rejection of his horse a Siledar contributes but a month's pa[illegible] without reference to the value of the horse which he receives. The marginal account shews that on the 31st March last there was a balance of Rs. 73,538-8-11 in favor of the fund.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 56,463 | 1 | [illegible] |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 55,032 | 7 | 1[illegible] |
| | Total..... | 1,11,495 | 9 | [illegible] |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 37,957 | 0 | [illegible] |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 73,538 | 8 | 11 |

### *VIII. Siledar Stable Fund.*

8. The subscriptions to this fund are raised from the Siledars and others named below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Annas from each Siledar. |
| 8 | ,, from each Daffedar. |
| 12 | ,, from each Risaldar. |
| 1 | Rupee from each Regimentdar. |

The fund thus collected is solely expended in the repairs and construction of stables. The accounts as given in the margin shew the income and expenditure under this head for 1875—76.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 6,153 | 0 | 7 |
| Credits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 3,337 | 4 | 0 |
| | Total:..... | 9,490 | 4 | 7 |
| Debits in 1875-76 ... | ... | 819 | 13 | 3 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | | 8,670 | 7 | 4 |

## *IX. Barr Lines' Repairs' Fund.*

9. This fund is raised from members of the Barr or Local Infantry Force for the repairs, &c., of the Regimental Lines, and the income and expenditure for 1875-76 are given in the margin.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 1,215 | 9 | 3 |
| Credits in 1875-76 ... | ... | 1,715 | 6 | 0 |
| | Total..... | 2,933 | 15 | 3 |
| Debits in 1875-76 ... | ... | 54 | 13 | 3 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 2,879 | 2 | 0 |

## *X. Surplus Fund of Devasthanams and Chattrams.*

10. This fund represents the savings accruing from the grants made under the former Native Government towards the maintenance of temples and chattrams (public feeding houses) in the Province. It comprises also private donations from devotees, and other miscellaneous receipts of temples. These funds which are directly controlled by Native Assistant Commissioners in charge of what is termed the Muzrayi Department, are appropriated towards the repairs, reconstruction, &c., of devasthanams and chattrams. The accounts given in the margin shew the income and expenditure for 1875-76. In the Chitaldroog District the expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 2,625-7-0, but taking the totals of all Districts the balance on 31st March 1876 is in favor of the fund.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 76,721 | 7 | 4 |
| Credits in 1875-76 | ... | 11,501 | [illegible] | 2 |
| | Total..... | 88,223 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Debits in 1875-76 | | 11,246 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 76,976 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## *XI. Temples under management of Government Officers.*

11. There are certain temples under Government management, the immediate control being vested in the Muzrayi Officers. The fund remaining unexpended is brought to credit under this head. The accounts as given in the margin shew the income, &c., under the head for 1875-76.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 16,241 | 12 | 6 |
| Credits in 1875-76 ... | ... | 12,302 | 15 | 2 |
| | Total..... | 28,544 | 11 | 8 |
| Debits in 1875—76 ... | ... | 7,643 | 12 | 11 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 20,900 | 14 | 9 |

## *XII. Residency Garden Fund.*

12 The sale proceeds of all productions in the Residency Garden situated at Yelwal near Mysore are brought to credit of this fund and spent in the repairs of the Government buildings and improvement of the garden. An abstract statement of income and expenditure is given in the margin.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on 1st April 1875 | ... | 1,095 | 6 | 7 |
| Credits in 1875-76 ... | ... | 1,085 | 8 | 4 |
| | Total..... | 2,180 | 14 | 11 |
| Debits in 1875-76 ... | ... | 1,286 | 12 | 7 |
| Balance on 31st March 1876 | ... | 894 | 2 | 4 |

No. 83.

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Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated, Bangalore, 4th April 1878.

From,

Section L.B.
File No 1-71
Serial No 26

The Director of Public Instruction
Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the reply requested in para 8 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 3855-R. M. 3/6 of the 7th ultimo. —

Dupl. No

2 The proportion of Local Cess Funds assignable to Education for the Public Schools was fixed in Chief Commissioner's order No. 2081-Rev: 62 of the 24th July 1871 at 24 per cent. This rate Sir Richard Meade intended should be increased to 25 per cent from the 1st January 1875, as intimated in para 2 of your letter No. 2368-Edl: 9 of the 30th June 1874

No.

2015.

From The Prime Minister's Office [illegible] Govt.

To Secretary [illegible] Secretary, General Department.

Date [illegible]

Digested [illegible]

Decided [illegible]

ENCLOSURES NO. None

General [illegible] N. } 1875—76.

Reports on the Local Cess Funds inadequate to Education ——

What I proposed was a temporary reduction of the rate from 24 to 20 per cent for 3 or 4 years by which time we may liquidate our debt and tide over our financial embarrassments.

The petitioners fear that local funds shd contribute at least a fair share towards part of the debt and the Govt is I believe calculating on this contribution.

I propose that amts at the rate of Rs and at least be contributed towards the liquidation of the Prov. Dt.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | Educational F. | 20000 |
| II | Dt Funds | 30000 |
| III | Dt. Sinking Fund | 50000 |
| | | 100000 |

I may here state that as, in the course of the next 2 or 3 yrs, the permanent settlement of most of the Dist Estates would be completed, the revenue from the Cess would increase so that the contributions proposed would be [illegible]

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In Mr. Dalyell, in para 3 of Chief Commissioner's Order No. 2869-Edl: 4 of the 6th July 1875, it directed that 8 per cent of the annual allotment should be deducted and credited to the General revenues, with effect from the 1st April 1875, in order to provide for the prospective charges to be met by the State for gratuities and pensions to employes paid from the Hobli School Fund

Section L.B
File No 1
Serial No 27

3. The revised rate of 25 per cent has now been allotted, and 8 per cent out of 24 being deducted, the proportion of Local Cess Funds actually assigned for current expenditure on Education stands at the present time at only about 22 per cent The proposal now made to allot 20 per cent altogether, will leave only about 18 per cent for actual expenditure or but two thirds of what was originally granted.-

4 The Chief Commissioner has remarked that the sum of Rs. 92,848-13-4 shown at

at credit of the Hobli School Fund on 31st March 1877 is a large surplus and on this ground has raised the question whether the rate of assignment might not be reduced. But I would point out that the figures thus stated are somewhat misleading, inasmuch as they include the 8 per cent for gratuities and pensions which in orders of the 6th July 1875 it was directed should be deducted and credited to General revenues. —

5. Had the deductions in question been made, the figures would stand thus:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at credit 31st March 1875 | | Rs. 101275 |
| Receipts in 1875-6 | Rs. 94026 | |
| Deduct 8 per cent | " 7522 | 86504 |
| | | Rs. 187779 |
| Charges in 1875-6 | | 79679 |
| Balance at credit 31st March 1876 | | Rs. 108100 |
| Receipts in 1876-7 | Rs. 70503 | |
| Deduct 8 per cent | " 5640 | 64863 |
| | | Rs. 172963 |
| Charges in 1876-7 | | 93302 |
| Balance at credit 31st March 1877 | | Rs. 79661 |

6. For the purpose of carrying on the calculation to the present year, only the estimated and not the actual figures are available. But taking the estimates, the receipts would be Rs. 70,000, which after deduction of 8 per cent would yield Rs. 64,400. The fund would thus stand for 1877-78 at Rs. 144061, to meet the sanctioned estimate for expenditure of Rs. 110040 leaving an estimated balance on 31st March 1878 of Rs. 34021

7. These statements will, I trust, suffice to show that the surplus at credit of the Hobli School Fund is far from being either so large as it seems, or so large that the proportion assigned from Local Cess Funds can be reduced without making the solvency of the Fund. Should the surplus on the return of more favorable seasons rise to a higher figure, I would suggest the desirability of transferring to this Fund the charges on account of Lower class schools in generally, whether Government or aided

so

so far as the sum available will allow, rather than that the proportion given to Education should be reduced. On the other hand it might be even politic to raise the rate so as to allow of the proposal being carried out.

8. The nature of the Fund, I would at the same time point out, is such as to impose some obstacles in the way of spending more nearly up to the amount of receipts. For it is not known till late in the new year what the actual receipts have been in the past year, and they have fluctuated considerably. Thus, in Orders of 30th June 1874 I was informed that the receipts had not amounted to the estimated sum and directed to limit the Expenditure, a restriction which was not removed till July 1875; and generally the Hobli School Fund Budget is not passed till the

month

month of August when nearly half the year has run out: though made up immediately on the receipt of the actual figures from the Deputy Accountant General. –

I have the honor &c,

&c.

Your most obedient Servant,

K. McC.

Director of Public Instruction
Mysore and Coorg

Local Funds General

1878.

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From

To. The Director of Public Instruction Mysore.

Section L.B
File No 1-71
Serial No 28

Dated 15th
Despatched 16th } July 1878
Received

Enclosures No.

Dufter General No. 1217
Pol No. 138

Requests that the Hobli School Fund Budget for the current year may be submitted at an early date.

"By order"

Secretary

From the Treasurer 20/7 9/8

1878

D

ter,

I beg to state that the Draft on the Hobli School Fund Budget was prepared by Ra:=masawmy Pillay and submitted to the Secretary for approval. Certain Corrections were made by the Secretary in it and the draft was sent back for recopying. I copied and resubmitted it with the Corrected draft.

M M Ethe Rajoolooo

9/1/79. Ramasamy Pillay who was in charge of the papers at Mahe Been the year was correctly

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L.P. 1-71
29

Errata

In Chief Comm.'s Order No. 2920-21 ~~(Finance)~~
Pg. No. 289
Dt. 24th December 1878,
for "1879/80" read
"1878/79".

"By order"

Secretary.

The Minutes
have been
in the original
year

G. R. S. IX-51

*Previous references.*

File No.

191 .

Serial Nos.

( )

*Later references.*

# GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

*Serial Nos.*

**Part B for**

SUBJECT.

Survey Settlement Reports
Connected with file No. 54 of 1871.

AB

W D 88—GPB—50.000—24-7-18

252 9

1878.

# GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

## REVENUE.

*To*

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMR.
" COMMR., NAGAR DIVISION
" SUPT., REVENUE SURVEY.
" SUPT. OF INAM SETTLEMENTS.

*Dated April 17th.*

*Despatched*

*Received*

No. 406.
Rev. 7.

---

Sanctioning the introduction of the survey rates of assessment into the Kavaledurga Taluk with effect from 1878—79.

---

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce*, 17*th April* 1878.

12. The Survey Superintendent's suggestion to asess the kans, after the settlement, according to their individual merits and on rates nearly equivalent to those obtaining in previously settled Malnad Taluk, is approved.

13. The proposals for the settlement of the taluks which have been generally assented to by the Revenue Officers appear to the Chief Commissioner to have been well considered, and he accordingly sanctions their adoption with effect from 1878—79, under the usual guarantee for 30 years.

*Secretary.*

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th April* 1878.

# Appendix B.

Supplementary return shewing how the estimated result of dealing with the mixed Inam and Government Lands as shewn in column 23 of Appendix A is arrived at.

| Number. | NAME OF MAGNI. | BY SURVEY. | | | | | | | | Value of Land Inams confirmed by Inam Department in Rupees. | Add 10 per cent. | Total value of Inams which will be continued as far as practicable. | Remaining to Government out of mixed Inams in col. 10. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | AREA IN ACRES. | | | | ASSESSMENT IN RUPEES. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Garden. | Rice. | Dry Crop. | Total. | Garden. | Rice. | Dry Crop. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Hanageri ... | 5 | 107 | 6 | 118 | 53 | 293 | 1 | 347 | 197 | 20 | 217 | 130 | * The value of land in actual possession being less than the amount confirmed, only the amount in possession will be continued. |
| 2 | Mundakar ... | 112 | 1,286 | 194 | 1,592 | 1,406 | 3,512 | 59 | 4,977 | 4,029 | 403 | 4,432 | 545 | |
| 3 | Kalkodgi ... | 11 | 95 | 4 | 110 | 115 | 270 | 1 | 386 | 166 | 17 | 183 | 203 | |
| 4 | Situr ... | 24 | 556 | 59 | 639 | 324 | 1,552 | 27 | 1,903 | 1,354 | 135 | 1,489 | 414 | |
| 5 | Hurli ... | 5 | 38 | 2 | 45 | 39 | 99 | 0 | 138 | 179 | 18 | *138 | 0 | |
| 6 | Araga ... | 68 | 1,291 | 437 | 1,796 | 853 | 3,710 | 128 | 4,691 | 1,075 | 107 | 1,182 | 3,509 | |
| 7 | Salur ... | 2 | 114 | 4 | 120 | 18 | 316 | 1 | 335 | 35 | 3 | 38 | 297 | |
| 8 | Bhadrajpur ... | 294 | 1,693 | 493 | 2,480 | 4,403 | 5,002 | 130 | 9,535 | 10,891 | 1,089 | *9,535 | 0 | |
| 9 | Megarvalli ... | 18 | 118 | 4 | 140 | 191 | 328 | 1 | 520 | 395 | 39 | 434 | 86 | |
| 10 | Mandgaddi ... | 5 | 343 | 18 | 366 | 63 | 907 | 6 | 976 | 822 | 82 | 904 | 72 | |
| 11 | Almani ... | 87 | 596 | 49 | 732 | 1,096 | 1,540 | 14 | 2,650 | 1,531 | 153 | 1,684 | 966 | |
| 12 | Muttur ... | 287 | 2,110 | 125 | 2,522 | 3,770 | 5,606 | 42 | 9,418 | 7,104 | 710 | 7,814 | 1,604 | |
| 13 | Malur ... | 80 | 1,878 | 178 | 2,136 | 976 | 5,667 | 63 | 6,706 | 5,824 | 582 | 6,406 | 300 | |
| 14 | Agrahar ... | 205 | 1,019 | 173 | 1,397 | 3,434 | 2,676 | 47 | 6,157 | 5,074 | 507 | 5,581 | 576 | |
| 15 | Madhuvanknad ... | 308 | 2,480 | 472 | 3,260 | 4,416 | 7,423 | 125 | 11,964 | 9,365 | 936 | 10,301 | 1,663 | |
| 16 | Agumbi ... | 96 | 703 | 19 | 818 | 1,170 | 1,765 | 5 | 2,940 | 1,163 | 116 | 1,279 | 1,661 | |
| 17 | Kavaledurga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 | Total..... | 1,607 | 14,427 | 2,237 | 18,271 | 22,317 | 40,666 | 650 | 63,643 | 49,204 | 4,917 | 51,617 | 12,026 | |

**Deduct value of cash Inams (*vide* para 45 of Report) ... Rs. 1,461**

**Estimated Net value of Govt. realization out of these lands ... Rs. 10,565**

*Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th April* 1878.

## A.

Survey Assessment of the 743 Villages of the Kavaledruga Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in No. dated December 1877.

| Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mixed Govt. and Inam Lands. | | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Survey Assessment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total. | Garden. | Rice. | Dry Crop. | Estimate of Value of Government portion of these Lands. | Total Assessment. | Garden Assessment. | Rice Assessment. | Dry Crop Assessment. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large. | Total. | Population. | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| 347 | 53 | 293 | 1 | 130 | 1,844 | 19 | 1,795 | 30 | 336 | 1,010 | 1,346 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 870 | 277 | 140 | |
| 4,977 | 1,406 | 3,512 | 59 | 545 | 1,070 | 369 | 590 | 111 | 985 | 2,796 | 3,781 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2,786 | 544 | 476 | |
| 386 | 115 | 270 | 1 | 203 | 69 | 8 | 59 | 2 | 251 | 1,207 | 1,458 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 853 | 130 | 114 | |
| 1,903 | 324 | 1,552 | 27 | 414 | 47 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 482 | 949 | 1,431 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,476 | 254 | 241 | |
| 138 | 39 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 21 | 17 | 0 | 204 | 544 | 748 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 659 | 123 | 96 | |
| 4,691 | 853 | 3,710 | 128 | 3,509 | 529 | 23 | 407 | 99 | 625 | 1,977 | 2,602 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 3,200 | 514 | 283 | |
| 375 | 18 | 316 | 1 | 297 | 79 | 1 | 27 | 51 | 173 | 594 | 770 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 458 | 69 | 58 | |
| 9,545 | 4,423 | 5,002 | 120 | 0 | 484 | 108 | 134 | 242 | 825 | 2,484 | 3,[illegible] | 12 | 5 | 17 | 2,207 | 453 | 403 | |
| 520 | 191 | 328 | 1 | 86 | 52 | 30 | 5 | 17 | 769 | 1,592 | 2,[illegible]1 | 4 | | 4 | 2,103 | 372 | 378 | |
| 973 | 63 | 907 | 6 | 72 | 559 | 20 | 483 | 56 | 617 | 1,521 | 2,138 | 35 | 11 | 46 | 1,492 | [illegible] | 298 | |
| 2,650 | 1,096 | 1,540 | 14 | 963 | 52 | 0 | 37 | 15 | 515 | 1,055 | 1,57 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1,649 | 294 | 256 | |
| 9,418 | 3,770 | 5,606 | 42 | 1,604 | 339 | 40 | 283 | 16 | 1,592 | 3,715 | 5,307 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3,975 | 798 | 735 | |
| 6,703 | 976 | 5,667 | 63 | 300 | 1,897 | 61 | 1,616 | 220 | 1,815 | 4,664 | 6,479 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3,823 | 885 | 861 | |
| 6,157 | 3,434 | 2,676 | 47 | 576 | 1,524 | 429 | 603 | 492 | 1,149 | 4,905 | 6,054 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 4,136 | 796 | 502 | |
| 11,964 | 4,416 | 7,423 | 125 | 1,663 | 1,151 | 64 | 778 | 309 | 1,555 | 4,808 | 6,363 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 4,464 | 829 | 651 | |
| 2,940 | 1,170 | 1,765 | 5 | 1,661 | 82 | 0 | 47 | 35 | 1,822 | 3,039 | 4,861 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 5,163 | 1,020 | 8[illegible] | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 110 | 148 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 155 | 34 | 19 | |
| 63,643 | 22,327 | 40,666 | 650 | 12,026 | 9,816 | 1,193 | 6,922 | 1,701 | 13,756 | 36,970 | 50,726 | 94 | 68 | 162 | 38,429 | 7,695 | 6,380 | |

Cash Inams ... ...1,461

Govt. ... 10,565

## Appendix

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and past and proposed

Survey Superintendent's Report

| Number. | NAME OF MAGNI. | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | | | | | Past Collection on Cultivated Lands. | Survey | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | Government Cultivated. | | | |
| | | Total Area. | Inam Acres | Unarable. | Garden Acres. | Rice Acres. | Dry Crop Acres. | Total. | Garden Acres. | Rice Acres. | Dry Crop Acres. | Total. | | Total Assessment. | Garden Assessment. | Rice Assessment. | Dry Crop Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | Hanageri ... | 25,643 | 118 | 23,219 | 61 | 11,165 | 71 | 1,297 | 4 | 884 | 121 | 1,009 | 2,658 | 3,536 | 565 | 2,956 | 15 |
| 2 | Mundakar ... | 24,775 | 1,592 | 19,442 | 546 | 2,262 | 119 | 2,927 | 54 | 353 | 407 | 814 | 14,430 | 13,519 | 7,944 | 5,545 | 30 |
| 3 | Kalkodgi ... | 8,486 | 110 | 7,583 | 45 | 656 | 40 | 741 | 2 | 36 | 14 | 52 | 2,379 | 2,321 | 498 | 1,815 | 8 |
| 4 | Situr ... | 7,090 | 639 | 5,606 | 85 | 674 | 49 | 808 | 0 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 2,999 | 2,932 | 1,143 | 1,776 | 13 |
| 5 | Hurali ... | 7,985 | 45 | 7,334 | 138 | 434 | 17 | 589 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 17 | 2,740 | 3,054 | 1,906 | 1,146 | 2 |
| 6 | Arga ... | 10,421 | 1,796 | 7,203 | 45 | 679 | 84 | 808 | 3 | 191 | 420 | 614 | 5,657 | 2,529 | 648 | 1,857 | 24 |
| 7 | Salur ... | 2,850 | 120 | 2,090 | 34 | 378 | 20 | 432 | 0 | 14 | 194 | 208 | 2,045 | 1,604 | 360 | 1,239 | 5 |
| 8 | Bhadrajpur ... | 11,490 | 2,480 | 7,824 | 46 | 158 | 15 | 219 | 19 | 54 | 894 | 967 | 1,388 | 1,194 | 636 | 523 | 5 |
| 9 | Megarvalli ... | 14,070 | 140 | 11,985 | 311 | 1,4[illegible]1 | 104 | 1,876 | 5 | 4 | 60 | 69 | 6,042 | 7,549 | 3,655 | 3,[illegible]64 | 30 |
| 10 | Mandgaddi ... | 18,310 | 366 | 15,506 | 168 | 1,495 | 434 | 2,097 | 3 | 203 | 165 | 371 | 5,057 | 6,419 | 2,097 | 4,149 | 173 |
| 11 | Almani ... | 8,741 | 732 | 6,463 | 1[illegible]9 | 1,236 | 58 | 1,493 | 0 | 20 | 33 | 53 | 4,814 | 5,679 | 2,336 | 3,326 | 17 |
| 12 | Muttur ... | 26,006 | 2,522 | 19,969 | 649 | 2,509 | 113 | 3,271 | 8 | 166 | 70 | 244 | 15,528 | 15,526 | 9,196 | 6,302 | 28 |
| 13 | Malur ... | 34,293 | 2,136 | 27,112 | 312 | 3,139 | 344 | 3,765 | 11 | 774 | 595 | 1,380 | 13,118 | 13,856 | 4,312 | 9,419 | 125 |
| 14 | Agrahar ... | 30,325 | 1,397 | 22,730 | 1,002 | 2,647 | 306 | 3,955 | 63 | 338 | 1,842 | 2,243 | 24,227 | 23,217 | 16,064 | 7,070 | 83 |
| 15 | Madhuvanknad ... | 29,564 | 3,260 | 21,829 | 365 | 2,324 | 247 | 2,936 | 12 | 373 | 1,154 | 1,539 | 12,116 | 12,128 | 5,249 | 6,810 | 69 |
| 16 | Agumbi ... | 42,523 | 818 | 36,759 | 793 | 3,833 | 170 | 4,796 | 0 | 25 | 125 | 150 | 14,878 | 18,920 | 9,169 | 9,706 | 45 |
| 17 | Kavaledurga ... | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Total..... | 3,02,772 | 18,271 | 2,42,724 | 4,799 | 25,020 | 2,191 | 32,010 | 187 | 3,471 | 6,109 | 9,767 | 1,30,076 | 133,983 | 65,808 | 67,503 | 672 |

Deduct value of

Remains pure

# MYSORE PROVINCE.

## PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF THE REVENUE SURVEY ASSESSMENT

IN THE

SORAB TALUK

OF THE

SHIMOGA DISTRICT,

NAGAR DIVISION.

*From*

*Major C. J. Prescott, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, No. 80, dated Dharwar, 28th January 1868*

*To*

*The Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore.*

I have the honor of requesting the sanction of the Commissioner in Mysore to the introduction (on the survey principle) of revised rates of assessment in 19 villages of the Sorab Taluk.

2. The survey operations in these villages having been finished last season, Colonel Anderson considered it desirable to introduce the new rates as speedily as possible in order that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood might get some insight into the benefits which the survey settlement confers.

3. The part of Sorab for which this sanction is sought runs like a wedge into the collectorates of North Canara and Dharwar, and the rates of the adjoining villages in those collectorates have been adopted as a guide in fixing the rates in the 19 villages referred to.

4. For the 10 villages of the 1st class, which are for the most part in the centre of the wedge and very conveniently situated for the market of the large town of Anavatti, a *maximum* dry crop rate of Rs. 1—0—0 per acre is proposed and Rs 5—0—0 for rice land.

*Vide* annexed statement.

5. For the 9 villages comprised in the second class, which are on the frontier of the collectorates named above, a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 0—12—0 is considered applicable, that being the rate in the neighbouring settled villages of the Bombay Presidency. A maximum rate of Rs. 4—8—0 is proposed for the rice land of this class.

6. The area of garden land in this group of villages is small, amounting, altogether, to 192½ acres only, but it is exceptionally valuable and will in all likelihood bear a maximum of Rs. 12 per acre, but for the purposes of this estimate I have adopted Rs. 7 as the probable *average*.

7. The Commissioner is doubtless aware that the old rates of assessment are utterly unreliable as I have pointed out in my report on the proposed revision of the Hosdurga Taluk, but a very good idea of the pressure of the late assessment may be formed by taking the area of each kind of cultivation, recorded as occupied by the survey, and applying the collections of last year to that area.

8. In the case of the 19 villages referred to, the following table shews the result of the above mentioned plan. In juxtaposition is placed the assessment according to survey, by which a comparison is obtained at one view between the old and new system :—

| Description of cultivation. | Acres of Government land actually occupied according to the survey. | Old system. | | | Survey system. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ten years average collections on Government land. | Last year's 1866-67 collections on Government land. | Average rate per acre on Govt. land. | Survey assessment of cultivation to compare with column 4. | Survey assessment of Waste. | Total assessment by the survey of cultivation culturable Waste. | Survey average rate on cultivation to compare with column 5. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Dry crop ... ... | 4,889 | 775 | 949 | 0 3 1 | 1,903 | 788 | 2,691 | 0 6 3 |
| Rice ... ... | 6,057 | 12,517 | 14,155 | 2 5 6 | 14,621 | 459 | 15,080 | 2 6 7 |
| Garden ... ... | 192·20 | 1,719 | 1,838 | 9 9 2 | 1,348 | ... | 1,348 | 7 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | ... | 115 | 886 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 11,138·20 | 15,186 | 17,848 | 1 9 8 | 17,872 | 1,247 | 19,119 | 1 9 8 |

9. The following table shews the Government demand and the collections for each of the last ten years in the 19 villages referred to :—

| Years. | Demand. | Not realized on account of— | | Collections. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lownee Tota or permanent reduction of fixed rates. | Remission for loss of crops. | |
| 1858 | 19,973 | 1,629 | 4,853 | 13,491 |
| 1859 | 19,956 | 1,750 | 4,285 | 13,921 |
| 1860 | 19,973 | 2,408 | 3,553 | 14,012 |
| 1861 | 20,006 | 2,235 | 3,197 | 14,574 |
| 1862 | 20,122 | 2,074 | 3,443 | 14,605 |
| 1863 | 20,261 | 1,933 | 3,137 | 15,191 |
| 1864 | 20,349 | 1,823 | 2,839 | 15,687 |
| 1865 | 20,558 | 1,734 | 2,612 | 16,192 |
| 1866 | 20,434 | 1,894 | 2,196 | 16,344 |
| 1867 | 21,551 | 1,661 | 2,042 | 17,848 |
| Average | 20,316 | 1,914 | 3,215 | 15,186 |

10. From the above it will be seen that under the old system not quite 75 per cent of the demand was realized, the exact figures being :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collected .. .. .. .. | 74 | 12 | 0 | per cent. |
| Lownee Tota or permanent reduction of rates .. | 9 | 6 | 9 | „ |
| Remission on account of bad crops .. .. | 15 | 13 | 3 | „ |
| | Rs. 100 | 0 | 0 | |

11. The effect of the new rates is to raise the assessment of dry crop considerably, to double it in fact, to leave the real, not the nominal, assessment of rice very nearly what it is at present, and to reduce the garden assessment from an average of Rs. 9—9—2 per acre to about Rs. 7, the difference being made up by the equitable assessment of other descriptions of cultivation. Occupiers who at present pay a very high nominal rate for garden and rice lands and next to nothing for dry crop, will have no more to pay than they have at present, but their assessment will be more equitably distributed.

12. It may be argued that poor people who have dry crop holdings only will feel the pressure of the dry crop assessment, but it will be observed that in these 19 villages there are 6,057 acres of rice to 4,889 acres of dry crop, so that *almost* all, if not all, the "khates" are made up of mixed cultivation.

13. The following abstract shews the effect of the proposed settlement with reference to the former payments of these 19 villages :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Survey assessment on cultivation .. .. .. | Rs. | 17,872 |
| Last year's collections .. .. .. .. | „ | 17,848 |
| Raised by the survey .. .. .. .. | „ | 24 |
| Ten years' average collections .. .. .. | „ | 15,186 |
| Raised by the survey .. .. .. .. | „ | 2,682 |
| Twenty years' average collections .. .. .. | „ | 13,222 |
| Raised by the survey .. .. .. .. | „ | 4,650 |

*From*

*The Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 6403—Rev. 69, dated Bangalore 13th February 1868.*

*To*

*Major C. J. Prescott, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore.*

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 80 of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to observe that the revised rates of assessment which you propose to introduce in 19 villages of the Sorab Taluk seem on the whole to be equitable, but the Commissioner entertains some doubt whether the wet rates are not too low, although they approximate closely to those in force in the South Canara and Dharwar Districts.

2. As regards the villages immediately concerned, the subject, I am to remark, is not of great importance; but looking to the possible extension of the survey in the Nagar malnad, it seems to the Commissioner essential to watch closely the effect of the assessment on wet and garden land, as he observes that there is apparently a tendency to rate dry lands too high, and wet and garden lands too low, whereas the converse should be the case.

3. I am directed to enquire whether the results attained in the 19 villages referred to, have afforded you any reliable data for prosecuting the operations of the department in the malnad.

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*From*

*Major C. J. Prescott, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, No. 201, dated Camp Chitaldroog, 26th February 1868.*

*To*

*The Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore*

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. Genl. 6403—Rev. 69 of 1867-68 and of informing you, in reply, that, in consultation with the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, I have raised the maximum of the wet crop rates of the 19 villages of Sorab therein referred to as follows :—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice.—1st Class villages, from | Rupees | 5 | 0 | 0 | to | Rs. | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, 2nd Do. do | do | 4 | 8 | 0 | to | do | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Garden lands.—In all villages from Rs. 12 to 15.

2. The effect of these rates will be duly reported for the information of the Commissioner, after the settlement shall have been completed.

3. With reference to the enquiry contained in para 3 of your letter under reply, I have the honor of remarking that while the data afforded by the assessment of these 19 villages are, so far as they go, reliable, yet it is possible that much higher wet rates than those herein proposed may be necessary in those portions of the Nagar malnad, where a full supply of water is perennial, and where the condition of the ryots is such as to guarantee their capability to pay an assessment fixed on a principle which (except in extreme cases) admits of no remissions being granted on account of failure of crops or other ordinary contingencies.

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No. 81 of 1871.

From,

Captain J. P. GRANT,

Superintendent Revenue Survey Mysore.

To,

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.

*Survey Superintendent's Office Camp Siralkop 10th March* 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for sanction the following proposals regarding the revision of the assessment in 288 Villages of the Sorub Talooka of the Shimoga District, Nugur Division.

2. Proposals for the introduction of the revised rates in 19 Villages of this Talooka were made by Major Prescott, then Acting Survey Commissioner, in his letter No. 88 of the 28th January 1868, and duly received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. The rates in question have now been in force since 1868-69 inclusive, and have proved satisfactory and were certainly very favourable to the ryots.

3. The laborious nature of Survey operations in the Sorub Talooka precluded the possibility of extending settlement operations to the whole Talooka until now, and it was not deemed expedient to introduce any more fractional settlements in the interim.

4. The Villages now to be assessed, with their number and Magunees, or sub-divisions, are given below.

| Magunee. | Government Village. | Alienated Village. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sorub.. ... ... ... | 32 | 1 | 33 | |
| Anwutee ... ... ... | 19 | 0 | 19 | |
| Chowtee ... ... ... | 14 | 0 | 14 | |
| Jedda.. ... ... ... | 16 | 0 | 16 | |
| Tellgudda ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 20 | |
| Tuwanundee .... ... | 39 | 0 | 39 | |
| Sigga.. ... ... ... | 22 | 0 | 22 | |
| Oodree ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Chittoor ... ... ... | 18 | 0 | 18 | |
| Chundragootee.. ... | 32 | 1 | 33 | |
| Hechee ... ... ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | |
| Kyasnoor... ... ... | 45 | 0 | 45 | |
| Undgee ... ... ... | 23 | 0 | 23 | |
| Total..... | 288 | 2 | 290 | |

5. I forward herewith a report by Captain Anderson Deputy Superintendent, which describes the position and general character of the Sorub

Talooka, and in which will be found a description of the mode of cultivation, and productions of the rice and garden lands. The general direction of trade, local and other markets, roads, and the condition of the people, are all noticed in Captain Anderson's report.

6. I append a map of Sorub which has been compiled in such a manner as to be of service in facilitating the solution of some important forest questions, more especially of the "kan" question as alluded to in the joint report by Dr. Brandis Conservator General of Forests, and myself. This map will convey a very accurate idea of the superficial conformation of the Talooka. The dry forest and kan, or evergreen forest, have been shown distinct from one another.

Para: 20 Joint Report No. 30 of 1838.

7. Sorub is not one of the Mulnad Talookas but it contains two Magunees, Kyasnoor and Chundragootee, which formerly were included in Sagur, a Mulnad Talooka, and which partake very much more of the character of the latter Talooka than do the remaining 11 Magunees of Sorub.

8. The whole Talooka, with the exception of Chundragootee, is gently undulating, the bottoms of the valleys being occupied by rice and garden cultivation aided by numerous tanks which, as is not unusual in a country possessing an excellent climate, are of somewhat inferior construction. Above the wet lands are stretches of open dry crop cultivation called "nukul," and on the highest ground of all are the "kans," or evergreen woods, which form a very peculiar and marked feature of this part of the country.

9. Sorub formerly constituted a portion of the Keladi Province, as formed by the Gowda of Keladi whom the Anagoondee Government vested with the Government of that Province, in A. D. 1560 according to Mr. Stokes, or A. D. 1587 according to the account given by Sir Thomas Munro. The Gowda of Keladi took the name of Shadashev Naik, and during the reign of his successor Ikeri was made the seat of Government. Bednore was established as the capital of the kingdom about A. D. 1640 during the administration of Shivapa Naik the author of the celebrated "Shist."

Past Revenue management.

10. The "Wurha Shist" of Hurryhur Roy, under the Vijyanuggur Government, is said to have been light, and so also, from all accounts, was that of Shivapa Naik, but it was not long before the system of imposing a "Puttee" or extra assessment was found too tempting to be neglected by future Governments.

11. In A. D. 1618 an additional assessment of 50 per cent upon the whole demand was imposed. Trifling additions, chiefly in the shape of extra assessment on fruit trees, were made from this time up to A. D. 1711 when a Puttee amounting to one sixteenth of the Shist was imposed. In A. D. 1718 and also in A. D. 1720 further additions are stated to have been made.

12. Although no mention is made by Mr. Stokes of a Puttee, or extra assessment, having been imposed by Buswappa Naik, and although the assessment imposed by that Prince in A. D. 1723 is stated by Sir Thomas Munro to have been very trifling, I have yet been told by the people that Buswappa Naik's Puttee amounted to three huns (ten huns make one wurha

or Pagoda) on the original Shist of one wurha for an extent of land requiring eighty seers of seed.

13. In A. D. 1758 heavy additions were made by the Ranee of Bednore to enable her to discharge the arrears of the Maharatta Chowt. The people agreed to pay 50 per cent of one year's rent by 4 instalments of 12½ per cent per annum. Hyder is said to have made the above exactions permanent.

14. The above Puttees and exactions are taken from the account given by Sir Thomas Munro, but his remarks included a very large tract of country, and as some at least of the Puttees took only local effect it is possible Sorub may to a certain extent have escaped. With regard to the Puttees, of Hyder and Tippoo, the heavy additions to the assessment by Poorneah, the mismanagement and oppression during the Rajahs time, and worst of all, the infamous system of Sherut Moochulkee, described further on, it was very different, and Sorub came in for a full share.

15. Hyder is stated to have insisted upon merging Buswappa Naik's 3 hun Puttee in the Shist of 1 wurha and considering the combined total of 13 huns as Shist. Upon this Shist Hyder imposed a Puttee of 3 huns thus making the original 1 wurha bear an extra assessment of 6 huns or 60 per cent of the Shist.

16. Tippoo's Government was signalised by great oppression, but chiefly by the resumption of Inams which were however partially restored by Poorneah.

17. Poorneah is said by the people of the Talooka to have imposed an extra Puttee, bringing the original 1 wurha up to 2 wurhas in the case of Government lands. In the case of Oomblee lands a very slight addition of ¾ of a hun was made. This account differs from the account given by Mr. Stokes who says that Poorneah remitted all outstanding balances, but Mr. Stokes also states that, somewhat later, Poorneah made an unsuccessful Survey, or Pymash, by which the Shist was unsettled and the only result was an increased demand upon at least some of the lands; it is probably to this fact that the people allude when they state that Poorneah doubled the Shist.

18. By far the loudest complaints however were directed against the system of "Sherut Moochulkee," under which that person who contracted to realise a revenue over the existing revenue was invested with the office of Amildar. The Amildars in order to fulfil their engagements put pressure on the Patels, and finally of course the ryots were the sufferers. The utmost oppression is said to have been exerted, and instances are quoted where the effects and ornaments of the ryots were unscrupulously seized. The state of the country at this period is described as being deplorable.

19. The distinguishing feature of all the extra assessment, imposed under whatever Government, was the impossibility of its realization in full, and large outstanding balances which were never collected.

20. No extra assessment was imposed during the Rajahs reign, but the corruption and laxity amongst the officials of the country increased, and in A. D. 1830 created a rebellion which was quelled the next year.

21. I have given a mere outline of the Revenue history of this Talooka, without attempting an analytical description of each Puttee and each change of Revenue management. No account which could be gathered from the statements of the people now in the Talooka, ready as they are to give the worst accounts of former misrule and to enumerate many Puttees, could be relied on, and Mr. Stokes published report on Nugur contains far more full and accurate information than could possibly be obtained in the present day.

22. Mr. Stokes introduced many reforms amongst which he enumerates the discontinuance of village rents, an improved Kistbundee, the issue of receipts to the ryots, a revised arrangement of the Sayer, and a new system of accounts. These arrangements have been carried out and if we may judge from the condition of the people at the present time, and from the gradual increase of the Revenue year by year, have been attended with success. Some of the rates retained were without doubt very high, and the inequality of the incidence of the assessment now prevailing is very great. The days however of imposing extra assessment had come to an end, and the cultivators had a better opportunity of turning their labour to account. The improved Revenue management, and exceptionally high prices during late years, have tended to place the ryots of Sorub at the present day in comparatively easy circumstances.

23. The Wurg tenure in Kyasnoor and Chundragootee which requires that the Wurgdar, or occupant, shall either retain all or relinquish all the land in his possession in one Wurg, has not tended to improve the fortunes of the people, and amounts simply to retaining a very high assessment upon that portion of the Wurg actually in cultivation. In the villages where the simple tenure of the plains is in force, under which a ryot is at liberty to extend or contract the extent of his holdings, year by year, as best suits him, a state of affairs exists which is in remarkable contrast to that existing in the Wurg villages. Whilst even the actually unoccupied assessed land is greater in extent, the land occupied and paid for but not cultivated preponderates to an extraordinary degree in the latter as compared with the former. In the Wurg villages the assessment recorded and paid on the uncultivated holdings simply goes to swell the collections on the land actually cultivated. Mr. Bowring the late Chief Commissioner, introduced measures for permitting a Wurgdar to point out the uncultivated portions of his lands, with a view to the assessment being remitted for the year in question. As far as my observations have gone, much advantage has not been taken of this boon by the Wurgdars, but I am not certain that it has been fairly understood by them. No diminution has taken place in the collections in the villages which would be affected by the working of the measure in question.

Tenures.

24. I append some notes, by Lieutenant Coussmaker Assistant Superintendent, who had charge of the measuring operations on the Chandragootee Magunee, which will be found interesting as illustrating to some extent the Wurg tenure.

25. Lieutenant Coussmaker thinks, that the Wurgdars will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them at the pending settlement, to get rid of the surplus and unutilised lands recorded in their

Para: 4.

Wurgs. On the other hand Captain Anderson, although himself expres
Para: 7. sing no opinion, was told by the Wurgdars that they had no intention whatever of relinquishing any of their lands. It is not a question upon which it is very satisfactory to hazard an opinion. I however on the whole think that very much land will not be relinquished. The Survey rates in the Wurg Magunees are certainly not higher than elsewhere, and there can be no reason for the land being thrown up, unless we suppose that the people have been impoverished under the past system. If this should be the case any land thrown up will, it is to be hoped, remain unoccupied only temporarily

26. Subletting prevails to a great extent in this Talooka where, as compared with the plain Talookas, the land is in the hands of the few. I certainly think that the Wurgdars will be very cautious how they throw up land with so many cultivators looking on, who hold no land of their own direct from Government, and would gladly become prior occupants. Lieutenant Coussmaker mentions an instance of subletting in which the Gowda of Kumroor pays Rs. 800 to Government for land which he sublets for Rs. 1,600, after deducting sufficient land for his own wants. Such information is very valuable and in the present instance is probably quite correct, but as a rule the improbability that the information will be accurate renders it necessary to receive it with great caution.

27. The people of the Talooka appear to me to be in exceptionally
Condition of the people. easy circumstances. A season of real scarcity is an unheard of occurrence. The Chundragootee Magunee I should consider to be the poorest in the Talooka, and moreover fever of a bad type not unfrequently makes its appearance. The following statistics will give some idea of the resources of the Talooka.

| Villages. | Houses | Square miles. | Population. | Cattle. | Carts. | Ploughs | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 277 | 10,954 | 392 | 45,707 | 53,708 | 1,828 | 9,346 | „ |

28. The population is only 117 to the square mile, but were an estimate to be made, confined to certain parts of the Talooka where little jungle exists, the population would be found to be very dense.

29. Amongst a people of frugal habits and with few requirements, the number and quality of agricultural implements and appliances may very fairly be looked upon as to a certain extent gauging the resources of the country. In the present instance there have been found to be no less than 1,828 carts in the Talooka. Almost all these are of the large kind, called "Hulee Bundee," and taking into consideration the heavy cost of each cart, from 100 to 200 Rs., are indicative of considerable wealth. Sugar mills are numerous and are to be found in any moderate sized village.

30. Sorub, Oolwee, Oodree and Kereehulee are the principal local
Markets. markets and are very fairly attended, but the markets which draw the greatest attendance are situated beyond the confines of the Talooka. I give below a list of the latter in a tabulated form showing the District in

which each is situated, and in what direction from the kusba town of Sorub.

| Name of Market. | District. | Direction from Sorub. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shiralkop. | Shimoga. | E. | The most important of all the markets near Sorub. Traffic branches off towards Dharwar and Bellary. |
| Hereh-Kerroor. | Dharwar. | N.E. | Visited direct from Sorub and also through Shiralkop. |
| Chik-Kerroor. | | N.E. | |
| Hangul. | | N. | |
| Tilwulee. | | N.E. | |
| Hosoor. | | N. | |
| Bunawassee. | N. Canara. | W. | Produce goes on to Sircy in N. Canara. |
| Siddapoor. | | S.W. | |
| Sagur. | Shimoga. | S. | Produce goes towards Toomkoor and Bangalore. |

31. There are two made roads in the Sorub Talooka, one from Sorub to Shiralkop, and another from Sagur, *via.* Oolwee, to Shiralkop. This latter road had a break of about 5 miles length on the Shiralkop side of Oolwee when I saw it last hot weather, but I hear that the necessary connection has been effected since that time. In the North of Sorub the means of communication are not so good.

Roads.

32. Shiralkop is without doubt the most important outlying market to which the produce of Sorub is taken. It is at no great distance from the boundary, and is, as I have shown, accessible by two made roads which are used by the Central and Southern Villages. There being no made road connecting the North of Sorub with Shiralkop, the produce of that part is taken direct to the Dharwar markets of Tilwulee, Chik-Kerroor and Turbeegooda which are at no great distance.

33. Thus, it will be seen, the Northern Villagers find markets close to the Dharwar boundary and the Southern and Central Villagers find good roads as far as Shiralkop. The difficulty however is that the Northern Villages are unconnected with Shiralkop, and the latter place has absolutely no outlet towards the North, and North-West.

34. The Villages in the West, and North-West, are favourably situated as regards the Bunawassee market, and the Villages in the South-West have the important market of Siddapoor at no great distance. There is no road from the town of Sorub leading to the North-West where it is much wanted.

35. There are thus two lines where roads are much wanted. First from Shiralkop to Anawuttee and from Anawuttee to Hangul. The river Wurda has to be crossed in this line. Secondly a road from Sorub to Bunawassee.

36. Of the above two lines the first is in my opinion the more important. The line from Sorub to Bunawassee has however the great advantage of being capable of being carried out within a comparatively short time, and on this account should I think take precedence. Communication with the Western coast, the line of import, would be much facilitated, if not rendered complete.

37. The three chief products of Sorub are Rice, Jagree, and Betel-nut. The Betel-nut cultivators are I fear much in the power of a few local dealers, and sell the produce of their Betel-nut gardens at prices regulated by the Bellary prices, which are not always fairly quoted. The cultivators of Rice and Sugar-cane have I think a better opportunity of disposing of their produce. Jagree is eagerly sought for by traders who bring carts from Dharwar, and who visit the most outlying and secluded Villages in order to obtain return loads of this valuable commodity. Sugar-cane is now freely cultivated and is likely to become still more common. Rice is conveyed in all directions. The line of export generally is undoubtedly to the North and North-East, but a good deal of Rice is required by the Garden cultivators, in the more wooded Talookas where Betel-nut is the principal cultivation.

Exports.

38. The imports are of a very miscellaneous description, Iron is required in considerable quantities, and so is cloth, there being but few looms in the Talooka. Cocoanuts and Salt are imported from the Coast, and also not unfrequently articles of European manufacture which are readily purchased. Kumblees from the plain country always find a ready sale. There can be little doubt that as the facilities for reaching the outlying markets increase, so will the ryots begin to obtain better prices for the produce of their fields and Gardens, which at present I think is sold at comparatively unremunerative rates.

Imports.

39. During classification operations, enquiries were instituted as to the markets to which the produce of each Village was taken, and the following information was obtained.

| Number of villages sending produce. | To what Market. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 51 | Bunawassee | |
| 14 | Siddapoor. | |
| 50 | Dharwar Markets. | Direct. |
| 40 | Shiralkop. | |
| 29 | Oolwee. | A local market feeding Shiralkop. |
| 13 | Oodree. | Do. |
| 8 | Kereehulee. | A local market feeding Bunawassee. |
| 35 | Sorub. | Feeds partly Shiralkop and partly Bunawassee. |

40. The following Statement shows how the Talooka has been divided up by the Survey.

| Description of land. | Area of Government land. | | Area of Alienated land. | | Total. | | Grand total occupied and waste. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Occupied. | Waste. | Occupied. | Waste. | Occupied. | Waste. | Acres. |
| Dry crop... | 42,764 | 24,396 | 4,861 | 0 | 47,625 | 24,396 | 72,021 |
| Rice..... | 40,689 | 3,468 | 8,550 | 0 | 49,239 | 3,468 | 52,707 |
| Garden..... | 1,286 | 10 | 168 | 0 | 1,454 | 10 | 1,464 |
| Total culturable..... | 84,739 | 27,874 | 13,579 | 0 | 98,318 | 27,874 | 1,26,192 |
| Unculturable including roads, tanks, village sites &c... ..... | | | | | | | 1,24,492 |
| Grand total culturable and unculturable..... | | | | | | | 2,50,684 |

41. Of the area recorded as unculturable 32,477 acres are kan or evergreen jungle. These kans are held on regular tenure which will be described further on.

Kans.

42. Captain Anderson describes the Garden, Rice and Hukul (Dry Crop) so fully that no remark from me is here necessary.

43. The following Statement shows the collections realized each year since 1847–48. I am much disappointed in being unable to procure a reliable Statement of the annual revenue for a few years prior to the rebellion, but the Amildar states that the necessary data do not exist. There is no record of any measurement, nor is there any Beejwuree, or measurement by the extent of land requiring a certain quantity of seed.

| Year. | Total demand. | Remissions. | Total collections. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 | 1,73,298 | 86,635 | 86,663 | |
| 1849 | 1,73,473 | 81,149 | 89,324 | |
| 1850 | 1,73,322 | 79,326 | 93,996 | |
| 1851 | 1,73,951 | 72,513 | 1,01,438 | |
| 1852 | 1,74,177 | 66,788 | 1,07,389 | |
| 1853 | 1,75,818 | 65,084 | 1,10,734 | |
| 1854 | 1,75,933 | 62,791 | 1,13,142 | |
| 1855 | 1,75,859 | 60,763 | 1,15,096 | |
| 1856 | 1,76,151 | 60,488 | 1,15,663 | |
| 1857 | 1,76,260 | 59,218 | 1,17,042 | |
| 1858 | 1,76,574 | 59,124 | 1,17,450 | |
| 1859 | 1,76,785 | 58,853 | 1,17,932 | |
| 1860 | 1,76,590 | 57,364 | 1,19,226 | |
| 1861 | 1,76,917 | 55,177 | 1,21,740 | |
| 1862 | 1,76,939 | 53,873 | 1,23,066 | |
| 1863 | 1,78,672 | 52,202 | 1,26,470 | |
| 1864 | 1,79,113 | 50,197 | 1,28,916 | |
| 1865 | 1,79,144 | 48,121 | 1,31,023 | |
| 1866 | 1,80,192 | 45,508 | 1,34,684 | |
| 1867 | 1,80,517 | 43,668 | 1,36,849 | |
| 1868 | 1,80,478 | 42,896 | 1,37,582 | |
| 1869 | 1,80,736 | 44,128 | 1,36,608 | |
| 1870 | 1,81,887 | 46,963 | 1,34,924 | |
| Last 5 years average... ... ... ... | | | 1,36,129 | |
| Last 10 years average... ... ... ... | | | 1,31,186 | |
| Last 20 years average... ... ... ... | | | 1,22,348 | |

44. The Kumal, or total demand of former years, represents the assessment upon all land, which at any time had been occupied. Land once assessed, the assessment was always retained in the accounts whether the land was occupied or unoccupied. The amount entered as remissions is made up partly of land unoccupied and partly of vexatious Puttees and cesses, the necessity for remitting which asserted itself, otherwise the lands must have become waste. Part of the amount entered as remissions represents the annual loss sustained on lands which have been given out on Shraya, or gradually increasing rate year by year, until the full rate of assessment is attained.

45. The collections it will be observed have increased steadily from A. D. 1847—48 to 1867—68. During the whole of this period they have not in any single year failed to increase as compared with the year previous. In 1868—69 the first decrease took place. In 1869—70 there was a still further decrease, and it is worthy of remark that this decrease, as will be seen by referring to the tables given in the sequel, was not wholly justified by any remarkable fall in prices, except that of Jagree which fell greatly in 1869, but as Jagree is one of the most important productions of the Talooka, the fall in revenue may perhaps be attributable to the fall in price of that one article.

46. The turn in prices took place about A. D. 1863, from which date they have been very high, as will be seen from the following statement which shows the prices at which rice has been sold since 1850 every fifth year being shown since 1850 and each year since 1860.

| Years. | Seers for 1 Rupee | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Large rice. | Small rice. | |
| 1850 | 38 | 36 | |
| 1855 | 21 | 19 | |
| 1860 | 14 | 12 | |
| 1861 | 16 | 14 | |
| 1862 | 12 | 10 | |
| 1863 | 16 | 14 | |
| 1864 | 16 | 14 | |
| 1865 | 9 | 8 | |
| 1866 | 12 | 10 | |
| 1867 | 9 | 8 | |
| 1868 | 11 | 9 | |
| 1869 | 14 | 12 | |
| 1870 | 10 | 8 | |

47. The next Statement shows the prices obtained for Betel-nut and Jagree; also the prices of Coffee and Cardamoms, but these two latter are cultivated to a very limited extent.

| Year. | Betel-nut. | | Jagree. | Cardamoms. | Coffee. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deshawur. | Wulagra. | | | | |
| | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As | |
| 1850 | 2. 13 | 1. 4 | 0. 6. | 30. 0 | " | |
| 1855 | 3. 4 | 1. 9 | 0. 13 | 42. 0 | " | |
| 1860 | 3. 9 | 1. 12 | 1. 0 | 53. 0 | " | |
| 1861 | 3. 12 | 3. 0 | 0. 12 | 53. 0 | " | |
| 1862 | 3. 0 | 2. 8 | 1. 4 | 50. 0 | " | |
| 1863 | 3. 8 | 2. 8 | 2. 6 | 52. 0 | " | |
| 1864 | 4. 0 | 3. 4 | 1. 8 | 60. 0 | " | |
| 1865 | 4. 8 | 3. 8 | 2. 0 | 60. 0 | 5. 0 | |
| 1866 | 6. 4 | 5. 0 | 2. 0 | 70. 0 | 5. 0 | |
| 1867 | 5. 0 | 4. 0 | 3. 0 | 80. 0 | 4. 0 | |
| 1868 | 5. 0 | 4. 0 | 3. 0 | 100. 0 | 4. 5 | |
| 1869 | 6. 0 | 4. 0 | 1, 8 | 100. 0 | 5. 0 | |
| 1870 | 6. 0 | 4. 0 | 2. 8 | 110. 0 | 4. 8 | |

48. There are 1,286 acres of garden, of which about 1,000 acres are Betel-nut, with a fair sprinkling, especially in the gardens to the South, of Cardamoms. When the Betel-nut palm has attained a growth of about 12 years, the Pepper vine and the Betel leaf are trained upon its stem.

Gardens.

49. I have given the price of two sorts of Betel-nut, the one "Deshawur" and the other "Wulagra." When upon the question of the new, or Survey assessment, it must be borne in mind that the Betel-nut of Sorub is generally "Wulagra," an inferior sort, and that the gardens in this Talooka are inferior to those in the Southern Talookas of Sagur, Nugur, Kowlidroog and Koppa. In these last mentioned Talookas, the Betel-nut palm is usually grown in ravines where the water supply, from numerous springs, is abundant and the shelter, so necessary to this cultivation, is obtained in perfection. In Sorub the water supply is dependent upon tanks and the shelter is not generally good.

50. From Captain Anderson's report Para: 6, it will be seen that the cultivation of Betel-nut entails considerable labour, and the cost of production is greatly enhanced by a heavy "Halut" or export duty. This subject will be noticed in the sequel.

51. There is also considerable risk, especially from the destruction caused by an insect, called "Kolleh," which at times destroys whole gardens. As the garden owners, whether rightly or not I am not prepared to say, believe that this insect makes its appearance under the alternate influences of sun and rain, they provide an artificial covering for each tree so as to protect the bunches of nuts, and this still further increases the cost of production.

52. I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 20 which will give an average throughout of Rs. 15 per Acre. One maximum rate is proposed for all the villages under report.

Survey assessment on garden.

53. In the Rice lands Sugar-cane and Rice are grown to the exclusion of all other crops. Sugar-cane cultivation has increased, but there are very many Wurgdars whose capital will not suffice for the cultivation of this crop, which is confined to the more wealthy. The expenses attending cultivation are very heavy, but the returns are proportionate.

Rice lands.

54. A double Crop of Rice is sometimes obtained in the Chundragootee Magunee but nowhere else

55. I propose for the purposes of assessing Rice lands to divide the villages under report inot 3 groups as per margin.

I 26 villages maximum Rupees 6-4-0
II 204 villages maximum Rs. 6-0-0
III 58 villages maximum Rs. 5-8-0

56. These groups have been selected with due reference to markets, climate, and means of communication.

57. The first group consists of 26 villages, to the extreme North-East and East, which are so favourably situated with regard to the markets of Shiralkop, Chik-Kerroor and Tilwulee, as to give them advantages superior to those enjoyed by the villages, which I have placed in the 2nd group.

58. The 2nd group comprises 204 villages situated in the North, centre, and South of the Talooka. The climate to the West is better than it is in the East, but again better prices obtain in the East than in the West. In the South there are two roads which render access to Shiralkop easy. Taking these circumstances into consideration, I think that one maximum rate for the 204 villages in question will prove satisfactory.

59. In the 3rd and last group I have placed 58 villages to the extreme West and South West. The portion of the Talooka occupied by these villages although enjoying a good rain fall, is comparatively unhealthy and the population has evidently decreased. Roads are not conveniently situated for the villagers and rice is conveyed as frequently on bullocks as on wheeled carriage.

60. For the purpose of assessing dry lands, I have been obliged to group the villages differently from the grouping for rice lands, as per margin.

Dry crop.

I 26 villages maximum rate Rupees.....1—2—0
II 56 villages maximum rate Rupees.....1—0—0
III 206 villages maximum rate Rupees.....0-12—0

61. Taking a line which separates the Jowaree growing villages on the extreme North East, and East, from those villages where Jowaree cannot be grown, I have placed the villages to the North East and East of this line in the first group.

62. In the 2nd. group of 56 villages the dry soils bear more frequent crops than to the South and West, and I have accordingly classed these higher than the 3rd and last group of 206 villages, where dry crop is sometimes not obtained oftener than once in 3 years. Dry grain is not exported and in many instances no assessment is paid, or rather I should say, recorded, on the dry land it being given as an accompaniment to the rice lands. As the jungle increases dry crop cultivation becomes less frequent and less remunerative, and the above groups have been selected accordingly.

63. The result of the above proposals is given below. The new assessment by the Survey on occupied lands is contrasted with the collections on the same for 1869—70.

| Description. | Area by the Survey. | Old system. | | Survey. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Collections 1869-70 Rs. | Average rate per acre. | Assessment. | Average rate per acre. |
| Dry Crop..... | 42,764 | 2,518 | 0—0–11 | 14,220 | 0—5—4 |
| Rice..... | 40,689 | 1,12,577 | 2–12—3 | 1,27,072 | 3—2—0 |
| Garden..... | 1,286 | 19,489 | 15–2—6 | 19,290 | 15–0—0 |
| Miscellaneous... | 0 | 341 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 84,739 | 1,34,925 | 1—9—6 | 1,60,582 | 1–14—4 |

64. The effect of the new assessment on each group or class of villages is as follows.

65. The classes are according to the grouping in Para: 55 of this report.

| Classes. | Villages. | Area. | Government occupied. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Collections of 1869-70. | Survey assessment. | Increase by Survey. | Decrease by Survey. | |
| I | 26 | 11,323 | 21,862 | 26,021 | 4,159 | " | |
| II | 204 | 54,851 | 90,852 | 1,02,954 | 12,102 | " | |
| III | 58 | 18,565 | 22,210 | 31,607 | 9,397 | " | |
| | 288 | 84,739 | 1,34,924 | 1,60,582 | 25,658 | " | |

66. The area and assessment of Government culturable waste are as follows.

| Description. | Area by Survey. | Assessment. | Average per acre. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dry crop.. ... ... | 24,396 | 7,465 | 0—4—11 | |
| Rice. ... ... ... | 3,468 | 8,947 | 2—9—3 | |
| Garden... ... ... | 10 | 100 | 10—0—0 | |
| Total... | 27,874 | 16,512 | 0—9—6 | |

67. The plough tax amounting in 1869–70 to Rs. 2,056–10–2 will cease to exist, and in its place will be substituted the local fund cess of one anna on each rupee of land revenue, which in the villages under report will amount to Rs. 19,183. Rs. 752 were collected last year on account of grazing, sheep tax, and fruit trees; under the new system the sale of grazing in unoccupied lands, alone, will I trust furnish a much larger revenue than the above.

Local Fund.

68. The general effect of the introduction of the revised rates may be summed up in the following figures.

| | |
|---|---|
| Survey assessment of Government occupied lands including local fund... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,79,765 |
| Collections for 1869-70 including plough tax. ... ... | 1,36,980 |
| Increased by Survey... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 42,785 |

69. The extent of Government land occupied and unoccupied is 1,12,613 acres bearing an assessment, exclusive of Local Fund, of Rupees 1,77,094. This sum falls but little short of the highest demand in any one of former years. It follows, from the nature of the country, that the land recorded by the Survey as arable, must at some time or another have been cleared and consequently cultivated. The land upon which the above Rs. 1,77,094 represents the assessment is therefore very nearly identical with the land upon which the Kumal or total demand of former years was made.

70. How the above Kumal was arrived at we have already seen. An equal incidence of the assessment will procure the realization of a revenue which could not possibly be realized under unequal assessment, and want of system generally, but it cannot be expected that any equalization of the assessment will create a revenue much higher than one which exists only on paper and which represented the unsuccessful attempts of former Governments to collect a revenue which had been pitched too high. The collections latterly, under a more just and liberal Government, and aided by the exceptionally high prices of the last 8 years, have been approaching nearer and nearer to the total demand. In 1868 however there was a fall for the first time in the collections, and in 1869 a still greater fall, owing I believe to the great fluctuation in prices, chiefly of sugar-cane produce.

71. The Inam accounts in the Sorub Talooka are not very clear, and some of the denominations of Inam do not appear either on the "Jaree Inamtee" or "Chormanya" accounts, the only two registers of Inam which are kept.

Inam lands.

72. "Oomblee" which is undoubtedly Service Inam and which is very considerable in extent, is not shown in the registers. Stranger still the Inams known as "Dewuta Oottar," "Bramadaya," although undoubtedly Inam, are not registered.

73. The extent and assessment of Inam land as ascertained by the Survey are as follows.

| Denomination of Inam. | Area by Survey. | Collections for 1869-70. | Assessment by Survey. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oomblee ... ... | 5,698 | 14,587 | 13,000 | |
| Surwa Inam... | 1,244 | 0 | 2,600 | |
| Jodi Inam..... | 4,666 | 50,46 | 12,200 | |
| Miscellaneous Inam paying Jodi..... ... | 941 | | 2,100 | |
| Undefined Inam | 1,030 | 0 | 2,188 | |
| Total... | 13,579 | 19,633 | 32,088 | |

74. A large portion of the 5,794 acres shown in the village accounts as Oomblee is so only in name. Oomblee was granted in consideration of services to be performed by the holders. These services are in many instances no longer required, and in a still greater number of instances the land has been diverted from the original purpose for which it was granted and is held by non-officiators, and should according to custom be assessed in full as Government land.

75. "Chormanya" does not imply any particular tenure of Inam but is merely a register which it was found necessary to make of Inam lands enjoyed but not recorded. Chormanya may include Jodee Inam, or Surwa Inam, or indeed any of the denominations of Inam usually met with.

76. The 1,030 acres recorded by the Survey as undefined Government and Inam, represent Wurg lands upon which a lien, stated in rupees, exists in favour of an individual or a temple, but no boundary exists in the field for example, the lands of a certain Wurg are assessed at Rs. 50, of which Rs. 40 are paid to Government and Rs. 10 to the Inamdar who holds the lien on the Wurg. Not unfrequently the Inamdar is identical with the Wurgdar.

77. It is not necessary here to go a second time over the arguments which resulted in the acquiescence of Mr. Bowring, late Chief Commissioner, to the plan of paying in money to the Inamdars the amount recorded in their favour against each Wurg, and assessing in full the Wurg lands thus relieved of the payment undertaken by Government.

78. The amount of the payment which Government will have to make is about Rs. 688, but the full Survey assessment of the lands in question amounts to Rs. 2,188. As the collections on account of the Government portion of these undefined Inams have been included in the collections for 1869-70 already shown, the increase by the Survey over these collections in Para: 68 will be increased by the difference between Rs. 2,188 and Rs. 688 *viz*: Rs. 1,500.

Bett lands.

79. "Sopina bett" lands are described in Captain Anderson's report Para: 6. They are lands adjacent to the gardens in which the garden owners have an indisputed right to cut branches and collect leaves for manure. The rights of these owners will therefore be recorded at the pending settlement with the requisite reservation regarding the reserved kinds of timber.

Kan or evergreen woods.

80. The kans of Sorub will be made the subject of a separate joint report by Lieutenant Van Someren and myself which will be submitted in time to admit of the plan of disposal, if sanctioned, being carried out at the pending settlement. I will consequently make no further remark here than that, should it be determined that the present tenure of the kans be left undisturbed, the revised rates and the correction of the abuses now existing in the revenue management of the kans will result in a fair increase of revenue.

"Halut" or export duty.

81. The Halut is so intimately connected with the land rent of gardens as to come fairly within the field of this report. The realizations under this head since 1850, for both Betel-nut and Cardamoms, were as follows.

| Year. | Betel-nut. | Carda-moms. | Year. | Betel-nut. | Carda-moms. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 | 494 | 0 | 1861 | 17,011 | 80 | |
| 1851 | 1,117 | 0 | 1862 | 17,143 | 51 | |
| 1852 | 0 | 0 | 1863 | 13,247 | 45 | |
| 1853 | 0 | 0 | 1864 | 17,409 | 89 | |
| 1854 | 260 | 43 | 1865 | 20,805 | 33 | |
| 1855 | 319 | 0 | 1866 | 25,079 | 1 | |
| 1856 | 3,680 | 0 | 1867 | 19,874 | 0 | |
| 1857 | 3,545 | 5 | 1868 | 19,612 | 0 | |
| 1858 | 17,516 | 173 | 1869 | 19,557 | 0 | |
| 1859 | 17,349 | 145 | 1870 | 22,658 | 0 | |

82. The "Halut," before 1864, was levied at the rate of Rs. 1-3-2, 0-12-0, or 0-6-0 per maund as the nut was of the 1st 2nd or 3rd sort of the best Betel-nut, generally called "Deshawur," and of Rs. 0-6-0, 0-4-0, or 0-2-0, as the nut was of the 1st 2nd or 3rd sort of the inferior description of Betel-nut called "Wulagra."

83. In 1864 two rates, Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 0-12-0 for Deshawur and Rs. 0-12-0 and 0-6-0 for Wulagra, were substituted for the previous three rates on each kind.

84. The present system of collecting the Halut requires that the purchaser of Betel-nut shall obtain from the Gowda of the village, where the purchase has been made, a pass or rahadaree, which he must present at one of the Custom Houses (Kutta) of which there are generally 3 or 4 in each Talooka. Here the Betel-nut is weighed, the onus of separating the 1st sort from the 2nd sort resting with the trader. The trader is next furnished with a pass, stating all necessary particulars, which he must present, before leaving the Territories of Mysore, at one of the general custom tolls (Moreh Kutta) where the nut is once more weighed. After this the trader is free to go unquestioned where he pleases.

85. Betel-nut cultivation is notoriously remunerative and whilst, as at present, Mysore and the Canaras enjoy almost a monopoly of this product, both the garden land rent and the export duty in Mysore will continue to be paid but there will be no hope of any improvement in the present condition of the garden owners.

86. The advantage or otherwise of substituting an addition to the garden land rent for the export duty is clearly discussed by Sir Thomas Munro in his report of the 28th June 1800, on the subject of customs.

"Both of these Districts in common with Nuggur, enjoy a soil and cli-"mate so peculiarly adapted to the growth of Betel-nut and Pepper that, "after all the high duties to which they are subjected, no other country can "ever enter into competition with them in these articles. None of the coun-"tries where they are consumed can produce them of so good a quality, or

"so cheap, and most of them cannot produce them at all. The Halut cus-
"toms may, therefore, be regarded as a permanent and certain source of
"revenue, of which the realization will be always easy, and which can
"never fail unless in time of war. With respect to commuting them with
"some other tax, I see no way in which it could be effected without cau-
"sing much inconvenience. An addition to the land rent of gardens is
"the most obvious, and, indeed, almost the only mode by which the equiva-
"lent could be raised; but this system would be much less favourable to the
"cultivators than the present, because it would burthen them with a most
"immoderate rent, which they would often be obliged to pay in advance from
"unforeseen delays in the sale of their produce, and for which they might
"sometimes receive no return; because, if the exportation was prevented for
"a few months by disturbances in the neighbouring countries, the Betel-nut
"would be lost, as it cannot be preserved in Soonda during the rains. This
"measure would not only occasion present distress, but it would greatly
"discourage the making new plantations, because the planters would see
"that their lands would undoubtedly be loaded with their proportions of
"the custom, and that there was, besides, no security against their being
"again established whenever it was thought that the plantations would bear
"a new Halut exclusive of the old one which had been incorporated with
"the land rent. As things now stand, the planter has nothing to do with
"the Halut; it is paid by the merchant who purchases his Pepper and Betel-
"nut, and should he by any accident not find a purchaser the demand upon
"him is for land rent alone, without the additional heavy charge of the cus-
"toms. I am, therefore, of opinion that it will be best to collect the Halut
"in the old way."

87. The postponement of the date of collecting the instalments in the Mulnad, lately introduced, goes far towards modifying at least one of the reasons why the export duty should not be merged in the land tax, as the cultivator will have much more time to dispose of the produce of his gardens than he has had hitherto. The loss caused by the abolition of the Halut could not be wholly made good by increasing the land assessment of gardens but a considerably higher assessment could be imposed than is possible as matters now stand.

88. Next in advantage to the total abolition of the Halut would be the substitution for the 4 rates, given in Para: 83 of this report, of one uniform moderate rate, say 8 annas per maund, for all kinds of Betel-nut. This would greatly narrow the opportunity for fraud and extortion on the part of the Customs Officials and would greatly relieve the garden owners, who stand much in need of relief.

89. The demand for Betel-nut is unlimited and the monopoly now enjoyed by the Canaras and Mysore points to an export duty, or a tax in some form, as most fair and expedient, but it is only in Mysore that the expediency has been recognized although in Bombay and Madras a tax upon Betel-nut might most fairly and profitably be imposed. The cost of production, on similar soil, in one of the villages of Sorub and in one of the neighbouring Canara villages is absurdly unequal and nothing but the present unlimited demand would enable the produce of Mysore to appear in the market at all.

90. I have seen many places where rice lands could be converted into

garden and would be, but not in the face of an excessive Halut. A moderate Halut, under guarantee, would be no check to the formation of new gardens and when the trees came to bearing. Government would realize the advantage of its present moderation whilst at the same time the circumstances of the garden owners would be much improved. Some of these owners are wretchedly poor and almost all are involved in debt. I am convinced that no wiser or more just measure could be carried out by Government than the abolition, or at least a very great reduction of the Halut.

91. The collections on account of the Halut on Cardamoms it will be seen are very small and to my certain knowledge are utterly out of proportion to the existing cultivation but the great value of this spice and its slight bulk offer every inducement to smuggling. The Halut is light being only Rs.2 per maund. In 1866 it was Rs. 4 but was afterwards reduced to Rs. 2.

92. I shall be prepared to commence the introduction of the new rates so soon as sanction has been obtained.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant.

J. P. GRANT, Captain.

Superintendent Revenue Survey Mysore.

No. 99 of 1870.

FROM,

CAPTAIN J. W. M. ANDERSON,

Deputy Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey.

To,

The Superintendent,

Mysore Revenue Survey.

*Camp Dharwar 22nd September* 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the Talooka of Sorub in the Shimoga Districts.

2. POSITION AND GENERAL CHARACTER—Sorub, the Northern-most Talooka of the Mysore country, is bounded on the North by the Hangul and Kode Talookas of the Dharwar Collectorate, on the East by the Shikarpoor Talooka, on the South by the Anuntpoor and Sagur Talookas of Mysore, and on the West by the Siddapoor and Bunawassee Talookas of North Canara; its extreme length from North to South is about 32 miles, and from East to West about 28 miles, its area being nearly 450 square miles. This Talooka is divided into 13 Summuts, or Magnees, and contains 300 Government villages and 9 Jodi Enam and Agrahars. The whole country is generally level with the exception of parts of the Chundragootee Summut, and a small range of hills running South from Annawuttee; a range of hills also forms the Southern boundary towards Anuntpoor. The Wurda, a sluggish river running between mud banks, winds through the Talooka but its waters are not used for irrigation. With the exception of the cultivated land almost the whole country is covered with jungle.

3. CLIMATE—The climate is good and cool: the rainfall heavy and certain. that of the North East portion of the Talooka is I should think rather inferior to that of the remainder. The thunder storms commenced this year about the beginning of April, and the regular rains were daily expected when I left towards the end of May. In the cold weather dense mists are common all over the country continuing until about 10 o'clock in the morning, the thermometer at these times sometimes stood as low as 40°. In the hot weather the thermometer rose to an extreme height of 95° in my tent in the middle of the day, but the heat was never oppressive.

4. CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE—The inhabitants appear to be generally fairly well off, and look healthy and well fed; but a man from the plains is said to be able to carry one-third more burden than a Sorub man owing to the difference of diet. Considering the jungly character of the country there appears to be little fever. From what the people told me there appears to be less debt than what is stated to be the case in the plain Talookas.

5. SOIL—The soil of the whole of this part of the country is with few

exceptions red, with the usual faults of clay and sand, the latter predominating especially in the neighbourhood of Chundragootee; on the banks of the Wurda river dark soil of a superior quality prevails, notably about the villages of Toomreekop and Moododeekop.

6. Crops and Cultivation—With the exceptions of the gardens, the cultivation consists almost entirely of rice and sugar-cane; a little dry cultivation (hukul) is carried on, especially in the vicinity of Annawuttee, and consists of Ragee, Nownee, and castor oil, there is no Jowaree grown, (except in small quantities in the irrigated lands about Choutee) Bajree or Buller. In the lands flooded by the Wurda river near Toomreekop, there is a considerable area of Rubbee cultivation chiefly Bengal gram, Oodoo, and Linseed. There is also a little similar cultivation under the better tanks of the Undajee Summut, and a good deal at Moododeekop. Rice cultivation is universal and the crop good and certain; except towards Chundragootee the cultivation is always under a tank, but the rainfall throughout is so good that the tank water is seldom used for irrigating rice: as soon as the rice crop is cut and stacked, the ground whilst still damp is ploughed up once or twice and left fallow until the early rain in May, when after more ploughing and manuring the rice is sown and the Karteek crop taken; no Vyshakh crops of rice are ever taken in Sorub: the common red rice is the sort usually grown.

Sugar-cane is grown every where in Sorub; of this there are two sorts the large (Rustalee) and the small (Hoolgubboo.) In the Northern half of the Talooka the small sort, and in the Southern half the large sort is grown. The mode of cultivating both is the same, but the latter requires more water, and the yield per acre is nearly double that of the former. In January and February they prepare the ground for planting the cane by repeated ploughing, the clods of earth are then broken up with wooden mallets, and furrowed; the cane for seed having been cut into pieces about a foot long, and steeped in water for about two days, are placed in the dry earth and covered up. The water is then let in until the ground is perfectly saturated, the manure at the same time is spread over the ground, about ten large cart loads of manure, if so much is obtainable, are allowed for every thousand slips of large cane, and about half that quantity for the same number of small cane; it requires about fifteen hundred slips to plant an acre: from each slip spring several shoots. This sowing takes place in the middle of February, the large cane is watered again in March, and again in April, during and after May there generally falls sufficient rain to prevent the necessity of any more tank irrigation; after the rains finish, in October or November, no more watering is required except in the more porous soils, there being sufficient moisture in the ground to last until the cane is cut in the beginning of February. Small cane is only watered twice, once when planted and once about April; no doubt where water is available they use it oftener, but the small cane is usually planted where the water supply is not sufficient to grow the large cane. About April the intervals between the rows are hoed, and the furrows deepened by the earth being thrown up round the young plants; this also kills any weeds that may have sprung up; when the large cane is about five feet high the leaves of each cane are tied round it like a bandage to protect it from the teeth of the rats and jackals, but it is not necessary to do this to the small cane; after this there appears to be no more work done to the fields, beyond keeping up the fences, until the

time for cutting arrives. As a rule cane appears to be grown on the same ground once in three years, and in favourable situations once in two years. The gross produce of an acre of large cane was usually stated to be from twelve to fifteen goonies of goor, each goonie containing four hundred seers of twenty four Rupees weight, and the selling price, when I was at Bodree in February last was Rs. twelve per goonie, thus giving a gross yield per acre of large cane of Rs. 140 or there abouts.

There are gardens more or less all over the Talooka but they are much more numerous and of greater extent in the Southern and Western villages; in them are grown Sooparee trees intermixed with cocoanut, coffee, betel leaf, black pepper, cardamoms, plantains &c. In the Kyasanoor and Chundragootee Magnees the gardens are very numerous. They almost without exception belong to Haigur Brahmins, (Heggadays) who cultivate them by their own labor aided by their private servants; their servants were formerly their slaves, the name of slave is still used regarding them and in reality they are as much the slaves of the Brahmins now as they ever were; they are kindly treated. The Heggaday Brahmins, though as a rule little educated, are a very superior class of men to the ordinary ryots, live in well built houses, and seem very comfortable; they have the character of being very hospitable to strangers; most of them are said to be considerably in debt though I see no reason why such should be the case. Large numbers of coolies from below the Ghauts come up every monsoon to do the heavy work in the gardens. Most of the Sooparee gardens are formed in the nullas below the tanks by cutting into the laterite banks, levelling and filling in the excavation to a depth of several feet with earth and the debris of the laterite; such mixture is often of a most unpromising look, but the Sooparee &c. seems to thrive well on it; other gardens are made in the middle of the rice lands but are generally inferior to the former. Shelter seems to be a most important point, the best gardens are always in the deepest valleys, and whenever detached gardens are met with in rice, or other open land they are sure to have an inferior look about them. All Sooparee gardens are manured every two or three years by having a layer of branches, leaves, grass, rice straw &c. spread all over the ground to a depth of about two feet; the young trees are manured with farm yard compost; the trees are not flooded here as is usually done in gardens in the plain Talookas, and the deep way in which all gardens are trenched seems to show that they rather fear an excess of moisture; Sooparee however is rarely grown except under good tanks, though instances to the contrary are by no means wanting. Cardamoms grow in most of the gardens to the West, amongst the Sooparee trees and do not appear to have much extra labor bestowed upon them; the pepper vine is seen nearly everywhere, and adds considerably to the value of the gardens, each vine yielding on an average one seer of pepper and the price being from ten to twenty seers per Rupee. A halut of 1¼ Rs. per maund on Sooparee, 2 Rs. per maund on cardamoms, and 5 Rs. per candy on pepper is collected on the produce of these gardens, from which taxes the neighbouring country of Canara is exempt. These taxes press no doubt very heavily on the Mysore garden owners, as they and the Canara people both sell for the same markets. Each garden has a free right of cutting branches &c. for manure over a certain area of the adjacent jungles. The jungles set apart for this purpose are called "Sopina byan," about ten acres of Sopina byan are allotted to every acre of garden, and the two go together, that is a man cannot sell his garden and keep his Sopina byan, or vice

versa. In some places they keep up the supply of these trees by replanting, but when the jungle is extensive and the Heggadays are powerful enough to overrule the Hulapaikas (the hereditary tenants of the Kans) they cut every-thing and every-where, and you may frequently see large spaces which were "Kan" only a few years ago now a thorny scrub with a few pollarded trees standing about them.

7 TENURE—The wurg tenure exists in some parts of Sorub. A certain estate either in one plot, or scattered about constitutes the wurg, and pays a certain Kandayem to Government and in some cases certain payments in money. or kind to temples, Brahmins &c. but the wurgdar has not the option of throwing up a portion of his land and keeping the remainder. He must resign all or keep all. In case of his death his sons succeed to the property but are unable to divide it into small holdings, the whole original wurg is kept on in the name of the principal heir, but the whole of the sharers are answerable to Government through him for the assessment. This tenure presses heavily on the people, as few men are able or willing to cultivate the whole of their land and yet they have to continue paying the assessment on the waste portions. Many of the villages in the South-West form one wurg each; though some of these have only a small proportion of cultivation in them, the people assured me that the wurgdars would not resign the waste portions were they at liberty to do so, so jealous, are they of outsiders intruding on their hereditary lands. On the dry crop lands no assessment appears hitherto to have been levied, except in a few isolated cases. The other tenures obtaining in Sorub are similar to those met with in the Chituldroog districts, and elsewhere, and need no remark. Lands of different descriptions, garden, rice &c. some cultivated, and some waste, and situated far apart from one another, being included in one wurg. I was unable in the course of testing to get any reliable information as to the rates of payment on actual cultivation.

8. FORESTS—The forests cover nearly the whole of the uncultivated portion of the country, and may be divided into Kan, bamboo, dry jungle, and Sopina Byan. Kan is I believe the remains of the original forest which formerly covered the whole of the country. The trees grow straight for a height of forty or fifty feet before the branches commence; there is not much undergrowth except "Kawee;" the wild pepper vine is seen climbing round nearly all the trees: formerly large quantities of pepper used to be collected in the Kans, but of late years for some reason which I could not ascertain the supply seems to have decreased considerably. There are number of Sago Palm trees (Bhyna mura) in the Kans which are tapped for the purpose of extracting a liquor by the Hulapaikas; this liquor is at present the most valuable product of the Kans. These Hulapaikas have always been the tenants of Government for the Kans, and are very jealous of any one cutting in them; were it not for the care these people take in preventing the other villagers, especially the owners of gardens from cutting, the Kans would have ceased to exist ere this. When a Kan is once cut it never again grows in its pristine form, thorny scrub taking its place. The Hulapaikas also prevent the garden owners collecting the dead leaves from under the trees for "sop" as they say the Kan requires "sop" just as much as the garden, and were the leaves cleared off in a few years the Kan would die off. The Hulapaikas pay a small yearly rent to Government for the Kans in which they collect pepper, and extract liquor from the Palm trees.

In one or two of the Kans I noticed that a number of young coffee trees had been planted, when I saw them the plants were about three feet high and looked thriving. Should they succeed it would add largely to the value of the country, as there are many thousand acres of Kan available for such cultivation, which now only yields a small quantity of pepper and palm liquor, and coffee could I imagine be grown without in any way destroying the Kan. The existence of these Kans is I believe of great value to the cultivation, not only in attracting rain, but in holding the water which would otherwise run off at once, and distributing it gradually with a solution of decayed vegetable matter, which is so much manure, to the neighbouring rice and garden lands. The Kans are most numerous about Tawunundee Sorub, Kyasanoor and Chundergootee; there being none in Annawuttee, Choutee, Tellugudda and Jedda and a few in the other Summuts. The Bamboo jungles are mostly towards Annawuttee, and the North-East of the Talooka in which part also there is a considerable quantity of sandal wood. Dry jungle is met with all over the Talooka, and Sopina byan to which I have already referred in the vicinity of gardens only.

9. Roads—The only made roads in the Talooka are, the one from Sorub to Shiralkop and that from Shiralkop to Sagur, which latter for about sixteen miles passes through the Sorub villages; the value of this latter road is much lessened by about four miles of it near Oolvee having been left uncompleted, in fact when I was there the trace of it even, in this interval, was not to be found. With these exceptions, all the roads are merely cart tracks of a very inferior description, as may be expected in a country covered with jungle and intersected with irrigated lands: a road from Sorub to Annawuttee, and thence to Hangul in the Dharwar country would be a great boon to the people.

10. Tanks—When at work in the Talooka I prepared a list of the tanks with their capabilities which is at present with Captain Rutherfurd, who will forward it as soon as the rain work of his Establishment is completed.

11. Imports & exports, markets &c.—The exports from Sorub consist of Sooparee, sugar, black pepper, and small quantities of Cardamoms these are principally sent to Dharwar and Bellary via Shiralkop and Kerroor, via Chik-Kerroor, and via Hangul; rice is also exported to the plain districts of Dharwar, and to the garden villages in Canara to the West of Sorub. The imports are salt and piece goods from the coast, cumblees and iron from Chituldroog, Chunigeree &c. and piece goods, copper pots, &c. from Dharwar and Bellary. Iron is smelted and worked up in Chundergootee, Koopgudee and some other villages, but not in sufficient quantities to suffice for the wants of the people. The principal markets are Shiralkop, Bunawassee, Hosoor, Chik-Kerroor and Turbeegoda, the first named of these, by far the most important, is in the Shikarpoor Talooka, and the remainder in the Dharwar and Canara districts. Small Bazaars are also held in the principal villages of the Talooka, but, with the exception of those of kusbas Sorub and Chundergootee, they are of small importance, and scantily attended. The greater portion of the sugar and sooparee produced is bought up by merchants who bring down their own carts with them from Dharwar and Bellary.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
J. W. M. ANDERSON Captain,
Deputy Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey.

## *NOTES on the Chundragootee Magunee Sorub Talooka.*

1. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.
2. PRINCIPAL TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.
3. VILLAGES DIVIDED INTO THREE CLASSES.
4. SYSTEM OF WHOLE WURGS.
5. CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND PRESENT EXTENT OF CULTIVATION AS COMPARED WITH FORMER TIMES.
6. PRINCIPAL CROPS.
7. ROADS AND MARKETS.

1. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.—Chundragootee Magunee, the Westernmost portion of the Sorub Talooka, extends to the Canara frontier, being bordered by the Sirsee Talooka on the North and North-West, and by the Siddapoor Talooka on the West and South-West. The Sagur Talooka touches the Southernmost village. The North-Eastern boundary adjoins Sirsee Talooka for a short distance and then touches the Tuwanandee, Sorub, and Hechee Magunees of the Sorub Talooka. The Magunee is about 12 miles in length from North to South and 8 miles in breadth from East to West. The Wurda river forms the Eastern boundary for the greater portion of its length.

2. PRINCIPAL TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.—Although there are not so many kans in this Magunee as in Sorub, yet the general character of the country is far more wooded than in that Magunee, large stretches of bamboo jungle being a prominent feature. Except in the Northern villages of Kuntgalulee and Telgoondlee there is scarcely any open grazing ground, the villages being for the most part buried in the jungle, with cleared strips of rice land adjacent to them. In some cases these are of considerable extent, especially in villages near the Wurda river. This Magunee is more hilly than any other part of Sorub that I have seen, Chundragootee itself from its height being a conspicuous object for many miles. From the Gootee as a centre, run three chains of small hills, *viz:* one chain running South and forming the boundary between the Sorub and Siddapoor Talookas for a distance of three miles; one chain running West for about 4 miles where it crosses the frontier beyond Kodombee; and one chain or rather a long spur running East to within 1½ miles of the Wurda. As I mentioned, the Wurda forms the Eastern boundary for a considerable portion of the Magunees length, and this river, although its banks are too high to admit of the water being available for cultivation, is subject to heavy floods during the rains, overflowing its banks and flooding the land of some of the villages for nearly a mile. The water usually remains for 10 or 15 days and then subsides. Parallel with the course of the river, and at about half a mile distance from it, runs a broad level stretch of rice land ¾ of a mile wide and about four miles in length; every bit of this is under cultivation, and a fair amount of sugar-cane is grown in patches, although there is no water available except the rain-fall. This land is not flooded by the river. Roughly estimating I should say that nearly half this land is in the hands of the Nyarsee Gowdas and their relations: the villages which cultivate it are Bennoor, Samburpoor, Poora, Nyarsee, Chundragootee and Kutwaee.

3. VILLAGES DIVIDED INTO 3 CLASSES.- There are three distinct classes of villages in this Magunee. Firstly "whole Wurgs" in which one or two Wurgdars are responsible to Government for the whole assessment of the village, and who cultivate as much of the land as they can, subletting the remainder at a very remunerative rate to "Genedars" who either reside in the Wurgdars village, or some where in the neighbourhood. Secondly "whole Wurgs," the Wurgdars of which reside in other villages, sometimes at a considerable distance, and often sublet the whole of their land, reserving none for their own cultivation. Thirdly villages made up of a number of small Wurgs, the land of each Wurg not being all in one place, but scattered and intermixed all over the village, each plot often not exceeding one acre in extent; each Wurgdar cultivating as much as he requires, and subletting the remainder to "Genedars." It is difficult to account for this peculiar admixture of Wurgs, but I fancy that it must have originated in the fact that formerly when the jungle was first cleared for cultivation, no one Wurgdar had means or men enough for the work, and that therefore they combined forces for the heavy labour of clearing and levelling, and divided the land when cleared. This supposition is the more borne out by the fact that I frequently find each batch of Wurgs included in one Majee or old Number.

4. SYSTEM OF WHOLE WURGS.—In those villages where the whole land is in the hands of one Wurgdar, or two relations as co-sharers, a fixed rent is paid annually to Government, no matter how much land may be cultivated or waste in any particular year. In villages where from any reason a large quantity of cleared and terraced land is, and has been for 20 or more years, uncultivated, no abatement in the original assessment has been made, consequently the Wurgdars anxiously look for the Survey settlement to relieve them from the loss they suffer annually. The Wurgdars say that their available labour is much less now than it formerly was, and that it is impossible to cultivate the whole of their Wurgs; that they have represented the matter to Government, but that their petition for reduction of assessment has been disallowed. There is much land of this kind in some villages, the Kumroor Gowda says that in his village alone there is Rs. 200 worth, but I imagine that he reckons the rate at which it would sublet, not at the rate of Government assessment. This land is almost sure to be thrown up at our Survey Settlement. The rent paid to Government by the Kumroor Gowda for his Wurg is 800 Rs., and after deducting as much land as he requires for his own cultivation, he sublets the remainder for Rs. 1,600. The Horbyl Gowdas are two, one of whom holds the greater part of Horbyl, and the adjacent village Nulloor, in the former of which he resides. There is a great deal of garden (sooparee) in Horbyl and I fancy the Gowda is very well off. Kundgode is a very small village on which the Chundragootee Dewustan has an Inam claim of 12 Rs. to pay the Brahmins who recite "muntras" &c. during the "juttra" which takes place every year. The Wurgdar is also the officiating Brahmin hence he cultivates his Wurg and deducts the amount of the Inam from the Government assessment. On the strength of this he claimed to be Joodee Inamdar for the entire village, and as such petitioned against measurement, but on carefully investigation the case I was unable to find any documents establishing his claim; he is merely a paid servant of the Temple, and Wurgdar of Kundgode. In cases of resident Wurgdars they are, as might be expected, Gowdas and sole authorities

in their respective villages. There is one Nadigeer for the whole Magunee, but his influence is very small.

5. Condition of the people—The people appear well off, they have more land than they can cultivate; they keep a good many cattle though of a very bad description: there is unlimited grazing, and no lack of fuell or water. They say that they eat all the grain they grow, and only export the produce of their sugar-cane fields, and Sooparee gardens, but I am sure that this is not the case. A quantity of rice is taken to Canara on bullocks to supply the Bhuts, who principally cultivate Sooparee. A good deal of grain is also taken on pack bullocks to the coast and there sold; the money thus obtained being expended in salt, of which many villages appear to lay in an annual supply. Thirty bullock loads of grain were taken from Kumroor in January last for this purpose. They say that the price of 2 seers of rice in the husk will purchase 1 seer of salt. Judging from the amount of rice land now uncultivated, population must have decreased. The people all say so, and as the soil and situation of the uncultivated, and cultivated land, is very similar, and the source of water supply, *viz:* rain fall, is the same, there is no reason to suppose that cleared land has been thrown up and fresh jungle cleared, especially as clearing and terracing rice land is a very expensive and laborious undertaking. As is always the case the richest and most thriving villages are those which contain the gardens *viz:* Hursee, Mungaloor, Sendlee, and Horbyl.

6. Crops.—The crop of the Magunee is rice, of which one crop a year is grown, being sown in May and June and reaped in November and December. The land while still soft is then ploughed up and left till the early rain-falls. Land intended for sugar-cane is ploughed and levelled as soon as the rice is cut, and the cane planted in February and March. Where there is tank irrigation the crop is a certain one, but as a rule they are dependent on the moisture near the surface of the ground, and the early storms; should the crop sprout, which it almost invariably does, well and good, otherwise they plough it up and plant rice in June. "Rustalee" is universally grown and always in small patches. I dont think I have seen any patch exceeding an acre in extent, and I have visited every village and hamlet throughout the Magnee at some time or other. There is some dry crop cultivation, generally in the hukul, attached to the various rice land wurgs, but as a rule it is on a very small scale. A man will scratch up an acre or so and sow a few "ghidnas" of Ragee, Kooltee, or oil seed. They pay nothing on this land, and it by no means follows that the plot cultivated one year will be planted again. They say that one crop in 3 years is as much as Hukul land will bear. In some few villages small contiguous plots are found, which are accurately defined and regularly cultivated, but they are the exception. No dry land crops appear to be exported. Pepper is grown in some of the Sooparee gardens, also Cardamoms and a small quantity of Coffee.

7. Roads and Markets—There is no market in the Magunee. The people all attend Bazaars across the frontier. The Northern villages use Bunawasee, and the Southern villages Siddapoor, at both of which places a large Bazaar is held weekly. The road from Siddapoor to Bunawasee passes through Chundragootee and Bennoor, but a more direct route used by foot people and pack bullocks passes through the Northern villages of Kuntgalulee, Telgoondlee, Chik-Kelgod and Hereh-Kelgod. There are

3 or 4 cart tracks through the jungle, but pack bullocks are almost entirely used to convey goods and grain. For agricultural purposes each village has one or two "Huleh Bundees" but with 6 or 8 big buffaloes a Huleh Bundee can pass over roads that would break an ordinary cart in pieces.

| Villages were Wurgdars reside. | Villages were Wurgdars are absent. | Villages of small Wurgs. |
|---|---|---|
| Iddoor.. ... ... ... | Chik-Kelgod ... ... | Hursee... ... ... ... |
| Kenchekop... ... ... | Hereh-Kelgod ... ... | Mungloor ... ... ... |
| Kumroor ... ... ... | Mungurseekop ... ... | Kodumbee... ... ... |
| Kundgode... ... ... | Nulloor ... ... ... | Kuntgalulee... ... ... |
| Mawunbalehkop ... | Busteekop ... ... ... | Chundragootee ... ... |
| Nurchee ... ... ... | Bargwulec... ... ... | Muroor ... ... ... |
| Munotee ... ... ... | Turgoondenkop... ... | Bennoor.. ... ... ... |
| Horbyl ... ... .. | Samburpoor... ... ... | Hosbaleh ... ... ... |
| Sendlee ... ... ... | Kamlapoor... ... ... | Nyarsee.. ... ... ... |
| Telgoondlee... ... ... | Chik-Makop. ... ... | Poora... ... ... ... |
| | Hereh-Makop. ... ... | Kutwaee. ... ... ... |

(Signed) M. F. COUSSMAKER Lieut.

Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey Mysore.

No. 309 of 1871.

From,

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner Mysore.

To.

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

for the Government of the Territories of his Highness

the Maharajah of Mysore.

*Survey Commissioner's Office, Carwar 25th March* 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the approval of the Chief Commissioner a report No. 81 of the 10th instant, from Captain Grant Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, on the revision of the assessment of the remainder of the Sorub Talooka of the Shimoga District of the Nugur Division.

2. It will be quite superfluous for me to follow Captain Grant through all the detail of his Report. It will suffice if I take up the main points and show in the abstract the estimated result of our work in this Talooka.

3. Nineteen (19) villages had the revised assessment introduced into them in 1868. The report now under notice relates to two hundred and eighty eight (288) villages, which with two (2) alienated villages not referred to in these proposals, makes up the tale of this Talooka at three hundred and nine (309) villages.

4. I have carefully been over the Survey papers relating to these villages with Captain Grant, and finally with him fixed first the several groups of villages for different rates of assessment, and then the rates of assessment themselves. I need hardly say therefore that the propositions regarding future assessment detailed in Captain Grant's letter have my complete concurrence.

5. We have first to notice the past revenue of this Talooka. The highest amount ever realized was attained in 1868 Rs. 1,37,582, in the same year the sum of Rs. 42,896 was written off as remissions, this as explained by Captain Grant is not a sum which at any period of the year in question was ever realizable from any one, it represents firstly the assessment of land out of occupation now, though possibly occupied at some previous time, and secondly the amounts of various vexatious ancient "puttees" or extra cesses, the collection of which is not now enforced. The only part of this amount which comes strictly under the head of remissions is the amount annually foregone in the case of land given out for cultivation at an annual increasing rate.

6. A comparison of the statement of the prices which have prevailed of late years given at Para: 46 and 47 of Captain Grant's report, will throw a good deal of light upon the revenue collections as shown in the statement at Para. 43. In the years 1867 and 1868 the flood wave of high prices which

had culminated a year or two before this in Districts nearer the point of origin, Bombay, appears to have reached its highest point in Sorub and since that time the ebb has steadily set in, 1869 and 1870 each show a recession in the price list which has not ceased in the present year, though it is hardly advanced sufficiently as yet to show at what average amount they will rule. The realized revenue has corresponded faithfully to the fluctuations in prices; while 1868 shows Rs. 1,37,582, 1869 shows Rs. 1,36,608, and 1870 Rs. 1,34,924. If the old revenue system continued, the present year might most reasonably be expected to show a reduction in at least the same ratio.

7. At the same time I do not for one moment believe that the Sorub Talooka is, on the average of the whole, overassessed; on the contrary I believe that even with prices somewhat less than at present it can pay a higher revenue than it has ever paid yet. The present assessment is most unequal; in one village it is undoubtedly very high, in another it is low to a similar extreme; the burden of taxation is not equally distributed. It is to a readjustment in this respect to which we look, not only to stay the annual fall and ensure the present revenue, but we also expect by this means to secure a considerable addition to the general and also to the local resources of the State.

8. Rice is the staple cultivation of the Talooka; of Government land of this description there are 40,689 Acres in occupation. For the purpose of rating, the villages have been divided into three groups for the reasons explained in the 56th to 59th Paras:. These three rates being respectively pitched at Rs. 6–4–0 Rs. 6–0–0 and Rs. 5–8–0 maximum rates of assessment, the application of which rates results in an average rate all round on the rice land of Rs 3–2–0 per Acre on the Government land in occupation. These rates have been fixed after a full consideration of those introduced in past years in adjacent Districts of the Southern Mahratta Country, the working of which has been found successful.

9. The Garden land is the next in importance. Much of this land is very valuable, producing Cocoanuts, Sooparee, Sugarcane, and in one part of the Talooka Cardamoms, the most valuable crop of all.

10. The tanks of the Talooka are second or third rate, the superiority of the Garden cultivation is due to a moist climate, a soil generally of a porous nature, and a very heavy rainfall, in those parts at any rate where garden cultivation flourishes in the greatest perfection. As in North Canara, it is often found that a low and moist situation is sufficient to enable a garden to flourish with comparatively little aid, in many cases indeed no aid, from artificial irrigation, beyond making use of the springs which flow in the ravines in which the best gardens are situated.

11. For the Government Garden lands of the Talooka, amounting to Acres 1,286, a maximum rate of Rs. 20 per Acre is proposed, which it is estimated will produce an average rate of Rs. 15 all over. The "Halut" or excise on Sooparee also falls ultimately on the land, this subject I will reserve for separate discussion.

12. The dry crop cultivation is altogether inferior, the climate is too wet and superior classes of crops are not grown in districts such as this.

In a few villages to the North East bordering on the Dharwar Collectorate Juwarree is met with. This grain may be taken as the criterion by which to judge of the suitability of a climate, soil permitting, for dry crop cultivation. In the remainder of the Talooka, Ragee is the ordinary dry crop grain, and there is not either very much of it or is it thought much of, rice and garden land being the engrossing staples of cultivation. Of Government dry crop land there were Acres 42,764 in occupation. The villages for this land are divided into three groups, with maximum rates respectively of Rs. 1-2-0 Rs. 1-0-0 and Rs. 0-12-0 per Acre; the maximum rate decreasing from East to West as the climate becomes more and more rainy and less and less suitable for dry crop cultivation.

13. The following shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates of assessment on the area of Government land in occupation in the year now ending.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average realization of last 10 years ... ... ... | 1,31,186 |
| Do.....Do.....Do.....5 years ... ... | 1,36,129 |
| Realization of last year ... ... ... ... ... | 1,34,924 |
| Assessment according to Survey rates... ... ... | 1,60,582 |

Thus there is an estimated increase by the Survey of Rs. 25,658 on the land in actual occupation.

14. There is in addition, as shown in Para: 66 of Captain Grant's report, Goverment unoccupied assessed waste, bearing assessment by the Survey Rs. 16,512.

15. The one anna ordinary local cess upon all lands will give Rupees 19,183 in substitution for Rs. 2,056-10-2 realized in the current year by the plough tax which will be henceforward abolished. Including the local Fund, the net apparent gain to the revenue, after making due deduction for the abolished plough tax, amounts to Rs. 42,785.

16. There is too some additional gain to be looked for from the occupation of land now recorded as Government unoccupied waste, bearing assessment Rs. 16,512 as before stated. But this I do not take into account, as there is on the other hand some loss of revenue, from land now occupied being thrown up, to be anticipated.

17. Captain Grant in the 23rd Para: alludes to the "Wurg" tenure. The word Wurg means nothing more or less than an "account." as in a Banker's or tradesman's books. A land occupiers "Wurg" is no more than his account with the treasury for the land held by him under Government. In the Mulnad both in Mysore. and Canara also very generally, no Survey record or other means of indentifying land exist. All that is known is that it is comprised in so and so's Wurg or account in the Government books: where the land is, of what description, or as to what are its limits no official record whatever exists: all that is known is that the holding of the occupier in question pays so much revenue to Government. and local knowledge alone can determine what land is covered by the said sum of revenue. The occupier could by the practice of the country resign the whole Wurg or land comprised in his account, but not a part of it, for the evident reason that no means whatever existed of ascertaining what part of his total quota of revenue was due on any particular area of land. This system of lump holdings and lump assessments undoubtedly opened the door to many frauds;

since there was nothing to prevent an occupier or "Wurgdar" encroaching on the lands of resigned Wurgs, or those abandoned in former troublous times, now called "Koolnusht" Wurgs, with the connivance of the village officials, and that such frauds have been very extensively perpetrated is a matter of the commonest notoriety.

18. On the other side this Wurg or lump system was the cause of a good deal of hardship, in that it did not permit an occupier to resign a part of his holding, and thus free himself from a part of his responsibilities to the treasury. This it will be readily understood it would in many cases be most desirable for him to have in his power. Sudden reductions in his stock, or falls in prices, mortality from epidemics among the labouring population, such as have occurred of late years in the North of Mysore and in North Canara, might render it obligatory on an occupier to resign a portion of his holding, a course which would be open to him under the ordinary land tenure of the plains, instead of continuing to hold the whole without being able to cultivate it himself, or possibly without being able to obtain any return by subletting, the only alternative under the Wurg tenure being the resignation of the whole of his holding

19. The late Chief Commissioner Mr. Bowring in order to afford some relief to the Wurgdars under this state of things, ordered, two or three years ago, that any Wurgdar should be allowed to resign portions of his holding receiving a corresponding reduction in the assessment due by him; but the inherent difficulties in carrying out this order have prevented advantage being taken of it very largely, and moreover, as regards the Talooka now under Survey, the Wurgdars themselves would naturally be unwilling to resign any of their lands until they see what will be the Survey assessment on each Survey Field into which they will be sub-divided.

20. Now, the lands of each Wurgdar have been divided into Survey Fields of moderate size, each with a fixed assessment upon it. He will thus become free to retain or resign as many entire Survey Fields as he pleases, and this change in the conditions of the tenure of land will doubtless be taken advantage of in those two Magunees of Sorub containing 68 villages, in which the Wurg tenure exists. Some land will doubtless be thrown up, mostly, judging from previous experience in the adjacent District of North Canara, consisting of comparatively lowly assessed dry crop land. On the whole, after making allowance for the probable taking up of a portion of the arable Government waste, I doubt if the loss from relinquishments will be material, and in reducing the net gain of revenue as shown in Para: 15 at Rs. 42,785 to the round sum of Rs. 40,000, I believe an ample allowance will have been made on this head to meet every, I will not say probability, but possibility; for considering the gain certain to accrue from the partial taking up of the unoccupied assessed waste, and from the annual sale of grazing, and from improved management of the Kans, which I shall have reason to advert to presently, I believe it more probable that the net gain will exceed Rs. 45,000 than fall short of that sum.

21. But we must make some allowance for the future remuneration of village Officers, Patels and Shanbogs, the first of which classes is at present very imperfectly paid, and the second is totally deficient in numbers as well as insufficiently paid. The practice of the ryots paying these Officers

Aya or direct grain levies only exists in the Northern Magunees; in the remainder of the Talooka it is not met with. I think that we may safely estimate, as an outside sum, that 5 per cent on the collections will suffice to supplement the existing emoluments of these Officers, this will absorb the sum of Rs. 9,000 out of the Rs. 25,657 (exclusive of Local Fund) shown as the estimated gain by the settlement on the occupied area of the year now closing.

22. The question of Enam land is alluded to in Para: 73 of Captain Grant's letter. The most important question relates to the future treatment of "Oomblee" which is land held by village Officers in remuneration for service, supposedly at favourable rates, nominally half the full assessment. Of this it appears that there are acres 5,698 assessed by the Survey at Rs. 13,000, but on which Rs. 14,587 were collected in 1869-70. The tenure exists under another name in the adjacent Dharwar Collectorate, and it was a matter of every day occurrence to find that this land had hitherto paid rates in excess of those on ordinary Government land. The assessment had come down from ancient times and was in fact placed not only on the land as it nominally was, but practically upon the position and general advantages enjoyed by the village Officer, which it was supposed, not unjustly, would enable him to re-imburse himself for any extra cesses laid upon him. The original Oomblee assessment has also doubtless been vitiated by the sale of a part of the lands originally coming under it.

23. Of this Oomblee land some has been sold and has passed out of the hands of the village Officers. In accordance with the custom hitherto prevailing, land should in such cases, if discovered at the settlement, be entered as Government land and full assessment be levied upon it.

24. On some again it will be found that the Oomblee payable is more than the Survey assessment. In such cases the Oomblee assessment should be reduced to the Survey assessment. But in order to obtain this concession a resignation of the Oomblee tenure should be required, with agreement to the entry of the land as Government land; under these circumstances there can be no object in retaining it on the lists as Oomblee but considerable disadvantage, as it is, if so retained, legitimately transferable with less ease than land on simple tenure under Government.

25. The kans or tracts of evergreen forest alluded to in Para: 80, situated round villages ordinarily, are numerous in Sorub, there is little or no timber of the superior kinds in them, though doubtless there is a good deal of wood of some value, as everything in the shape of wood has its use and value now. The kans must not however be looked upon as sources whence timber may be procured, their use is to ameliorate the climate of the district which would be seriously deteriorated by their destruction. The question of the mode of dealing for the future with these kans is now under reference, a report being called for from the Superintendent of the Survey and the Conservator of Forests on the subject. We are not without experience of a mode of dealing with these wooded tracts in adjacent districts, which has proved perfectly successful and productive of a considerable revenue, without in any way endangering the preservation of the trees, rather in fact adding to their security.

26. The chief product of value in these kans is the produce of what

is often though erroneously called the Sago Palm (caryota urens) or "Bynee Mura." This is drawn by a class or caste of people called "Hulehpaiks." Pepper growing wild is also found in some of the kans. Many of the kans are now occupied entirely by Hulehpaiks who pay a fixed sum annually to Government. Others again are partially occupied, no limits of division existing, except in the knowledge of the Hulehpaiks, between the occupied and unoccupied portions. The unoccupied portions are sold by auction annually, the Hulehpaik occupants of the other portion being naturally the only bidders. Other kans again are entirely unoccupied and the right of collecting their produce is sold annually by auction.

27. The right in kans, whether held under permanent occupation, or obtained for the year by auction, does not extend to soil or timber but only to the realization of wild produce which would be seriously interfered with by any destruction or deterioration of the timber and shade. Therefore it appears to me beyond all doubt that the permanent occupation of these kans is to be encouraged in every possible manner. That no interference should be exercised in the case of those completely under occupation, the assessment being merely adjusted when it is clearly insufficient. That in the case of those partially occupied and partially unoccupied kans the holders of the occupied portion, who have a practical monopoly of the auction sale of the unoccupied portion, should have the whole placed in their permanent occupation at a fair assessment. And in the case of those at present totally unoccupied that tenders for permanent occupation be invited at the settlement, and arranged for on reasonable terms. In every case a clause would be inserted in the register of these lands stating most clearly that the rights of the occupants extend only to the collection of the produce of the trees and include no right whatever over timber, any violation whatever of these terms to involve the cancelling of the right of occupation. I met the Conservator of Forests in Mysore Mr. Van Someren a few weeks ago and understood that he had no objection whatever to these arrangements but would like to reserve one or two kans from occupation to try some experiments upon, this can be easily arranged. I should however strongly advise him to limit the field of his experiments in this direction as much as possible; experience shows that it is very easy to destroy a kan and impossible to restore it.

28. I should not advert to the subject of the manner of treating the kans here but await the report of Captain Grant and Mr. Van Someren on the subject, which indeed I had hoped they would have been able to meet and draw up before this, but whatever arrangements are to be made must be made at the settlement, and unless something regarding them is decided upon at once, it will be too late to effect this at the proper time. Mr. Van Someren will be present at the settlement, and if the proposals now made are generally approved of will be able to make his own selection as to what he would reserve from occupation.

29. It might possibly be advisable to limit the period of occupancy or lease of kans at present unoccupied to ten or fifteen years. This would afford the opportunity of modifying arrangements at the expiration of that time, if it were thought desirable. For my own part I do not see very much use in this, the Hulehpaiks are undoubtedly the best Conservators and they know the value of their occupancy rights and their dependency on the pre-

servation of the timber and shade too well to risk them by attempting to touch the timber; or to allow their profits to be deteriorated by allowing any one else to do so.

30. The subject of communications is alluded to in Paras: 31 to 36 of Captain Grant's report. I am quite aware that there has been every desire on the part of the Superintendent of the Division and the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the District to make improvements in this respect, but want of funds has proved an insuperable obstacle hitherto. the resources available from the plough tax being wholly trifling and insufficient. What is chiefly required is a main North and South line, from Shikarpoor through Siralkop and Anawuttee, to a junction with the road on the Dharwar frontier leading to Hangul whence there is direct communication with Hooblee, the chief town and principal centre of trade in the Southern Mahratta Country, passing through Dhoonshee on the way between Hangul and Hooblee, a small place but a great entrepot of trade.

31. The second line required is an East and West line connecting Siralkop on the East with Chik-Kerroor and Hereh-Kerroor within the Dharwar frontier, and on the West with Sirsee the chief place of trade and entrepot in North Canara above Ghats. A road exists from Siralkop to Sorub and an extension of between 9 and 10 miles would carry it to a point on the North Canara boundary 2½ miles from Bunawassee which is itself a large market and has direct communication with Sirsee by a good road. Ultimately it may be advisable to clear a road to Siddapoor from Sorub, this line is a good deal used now as a route to Sirsee, and to the coast at Honore; but I believe merely because the more direct line via Bunawassee is hardly passable for carts, not from the line being a generally difficult one, which it is not, but from obstructions caused by patches of rice ground in three or four places. I have always advocated the first making this line connecting Siralkop and Sorub with Bunawassee becasue it is the easiest attainable means of completing a good outlet, much having been already done. From Siralkop to the Dharwar frontier is I believe planned, and the 10 miles between Sorub and the Canara frontier would complete through and direct communication between Shikarpoor and Siralkop with Sirsee and Koompta. The 2½ miles from Bunawassee to the frontier of Mysore was at my suggestion cleared last May by the Collector of North Canara and I have no doubt about his bringing it up to the standard of the rest of the road when the portion within the Mysore frontier is taken in hand.

32. The Siralkop and Anawuttee road to Hangul is even a more necessary line, but it will require a year or two and a considerable sum to construct it as the distance will be 19 or 20 miles, and there is in the Northern part a good deal of bad ground to get over.

33. The general idea is that the traffic between the coast and the Sorub Talooka is small, the line of export of produce being in the other direction, this is however to some extent accounted for by the greater facility of communication to the East. European imports must come how they can from the coast, and a not inconsiderable traffic in "goor" (coarse sugar,) and some rice exists in that direction to the coast though the main line of export of goor is to Hooblee and the Bazaars to the North. I saw myself only a few days ago on the Deveemunnee Ghat a string of carts

going from Sirsee to Koompta laden with rice from Tilewulee, which is a Bazaar in the Dharwar Collectorate just over the Eastern frontier of Sorub, and situated on a made road to the coast.

34. At present all the traffic between the country about Hurrihur and Toominkuttee with the coast follows a made road in the Dharwar Collectorate, which skirts all round the Eastern and Northern boundary of Sorub to Sumusgee, Sirsee, and Koompta. The direct line would be through Siralkop, and when a road exists much of the traffic will go that way beyond all doubt. It is always an object to cartmen to disperse on different roads, when they are available, even at a small sacrifice of distance, on account of cheaper supplies of fodder. I believe that improvement in communications is the great want of Sorub, and on the degree to which relief in this respect is afforded will greatly depend the extent to which land now in occupation is permanently retained, and waste is taken up, in the future, should the recent fall in prices go farther, of which I think there is every probability.

35. I would here express a hope that the administration of the local funds may be carefully watched and that they be strictly reserved for the purpose for which they are raised. The extra cesses is a very heavy one, two (2) annas in the rupee of ordinary land revenue, and at the settlement is the subject of considerable and not very favorable comment on the part of the villagers. We tell them, as we are bound to do, that it is a cess for their sole benefit, a remark they evidently do not place implicit credence in. In the Sorub Talooka they are not without some experience in this respect. In the 19 villages settled in 1868 the local fund amounts to about Rs. 2,350 a year in round numbers, Rs. 1,300 one anna ordinary cess, and Rs. 1,050 irrigation cess. This has been now collected for the past two years, but I am not aware that the smallest benefit has been derived by the payers of it in any way whatever. The means of spending it to advantage are visible enough, as the main Northern line of road from Siralkop to Hangul would run directly through these villages, and the two years collections of the one anna cess would have, very nearly if not quite, made the road from Anawuttee to the Dharwar frontier where it would meet another road.

36. The subject of the Halut is alluded to in Captain Grant's Paras: 80–82. It is I think plain that some change in the mode of assessing or collecting this tax is called for, but this subject I must reserve for a separate report. It will I think be necessary at the time of the settlement to reserve to Government the power of making any arrangements which may appear desirable in relation to the land assessment should the form of levying or collecting the Halut be changed.

37. The forests of the Sorub Talooka, though not containing any timber of the finest kind, are capable of being worked to great profit from their situation in immediate vicinity to the plains. A large addition to the revenue derivable from this source may, I am sure, be secured, not only without detriment to the forests, but with absolute economy of wood which is now rapidly wasting away under the wasteful permit system, and with a very small gain to the treasury compared with what might be realized. I will however reserve this subject for a special letter relating solely to it.

38. I beg that intimation of the opinion of the Chief Commissioner on these proposals may be given at as early a date as is convenient, and a

copy sent direct to Captain Grant. The preparations for the introduction of the settlement are far advanced, and in a very short time all will be ready to commence the work.

Your Obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey Commissioner Mysore.

General No. 363.
Revenue No. 8.

*Mysore Chief Commissoner's Office, Bangalore* 19*th April*, 1871

To,

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner. in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter N0. 309 dated 25th Ultimo, transmitting with your own observations thereon Captain Grant's report on the proposed revision of the assessment of 288 Villages of the Sorub Talooka of the Shimoga District, which will complete the settlement of the Talooka, that of 19 Villages having been already carried out under the orders of 13th February 1868 No. $\frac{6403}{69}$

2. The papers under acknowledgment contain very full and interesting details of the history and circumstances of the Talooka, as bearing on the settlement under report, and the Chief Commissioner has perused them with much attention.

3. From the information contained in these documents, it appears that the Talooka covers an area of nearly 450 square miles, with an average population of 117 to the square mile, though the proportion is much higher in some parts of it. Of the whole area measuring 2,50,684 acres-1,26,192 acres are culturable and 1,24,492 acres are unculturable. Of the former again 98,318 acres (of which 13,579 acres are alienated) are occupied and 27,874 acres are waste. Of the occupied Government land, nearly one* half is under Rice and Garden cultivation and the other half under dry crops. The climate is described as being favorable and the rainfall heavy and certain. The condition of the people is generally good and healthy, and the circumstances of the Talooka on the whole appear to be fairly satisfactory.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Rice and Garden... | ...41,975 |
| Dry crops..... | 42,764 |
| Total..... | 84,739 |

4. The collection of revenue during the twenty years from 1847-48 to 1867-68 shew a steady annual increase; but since the latter year there has been a decrease, doubtless due to the fluctuations in prices as described in Para: 6 of your letter though, except in the case of "Jaggery," Captain Grant has not succeeded in tracing a falling off in any particular article of produce to account fully for such decrease. There can, however in Colonel Meade's opinion, be no question as to the soundness of your views on this subject, which are entirely borne out by his own observations, and he fully concurs in them.

| Collections. | |
|---|---|
| In 1847-48 | Rs. 86,663. |
| „ 1857-58 | „ 1,17,450. |
| „ 1867-68 | „ 1,37,582. |
| „ 1868-69 | „ 1,36,608. |
| „ 1869-70 | „ 1,34,924. |

5. It is proposed to divide the Villages under settlement into three groups for the assessment of Rice lands with due reference to markets climate, and means of communication as follows:

| Class. | No. of villages in each. | Maximum rate per ace. |
|---|---|---|
| No. I | 26 | Rs. 6—4—0 |
| „ II | 204 | „ 6—0—0 |
| „ III | 58 | „ 5—8—0 |

The general average being Rs. 3½ per acre. For the assessment of dry lands, the same number of groups is proposed, but with a different arrangement, as regards the villages included in each *viz.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. I | 26 | Rs. 1—2—0 |
| „ II | 56 | „ 1—0—0 |
| „ III | 206 | „ 0–12—0 |

The general average being Rs. 0–5–4 per acre. On garden land a maximum rate of Rs. 20 per acre is proposed for all the villages, with an average throughout of Rs. 15 per acre.

The result will be an increase of the assessment of the occupied land from Rs. 1,34,924 to Rs. 1,60,582 or Rs. 25,658, the average rate per acre on the whole being raised from Rs. 1–9–6 to Rs. 1–14–4.

These proposals are concurred in, and their adoption is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

The unoccupied culturable waste consists of 27,874 acres, which is assessed at the total sum of Rs. 16,512, the average rate per acre for the three classes of land being—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dry lands | Rs. | 0—4—11 |
| Rice | „ | 2—9—3 |
| Garden | „ | 10—0—0 |

These rates appear to be reasonable and may also be adopted.

In addition to the above, the local fund cess is calculated at Rs. 19,183 in substitution of the plough tax which realised Rs. 2,056-10-2 in the year just expired, the actual total increase of revenue under both heads being Rs. 42,785, without taking into account any possible receipts from the culturable waste.

The general results thus obtained appear to the Chief Commissioner to be very satisfactory.

6, with regard to the other points treated of in your letter and its enclosures, Colonel Meade has read attentively your remarks regarding the "Wurg" tenures obtaining in this Talooka, and the changes that will be introduced therein by the new settlement. He entirely concurs in your views on this subject, and has no doubt that even if the Wurgdars should take advantage of these changes, to relinquish more of their lands than is contemplated by Captain Grant and yourself, the losses of revenue from this cause will be counterbalanced by the occupation of a portion of the culturable waste, and by receipts from the other sources adverted to in Para: 20 of your letter.

7. The question of the future remuneration of Patels and Shanbogs will be dealt with, as soon as the Chief Commissioner is in possession of the information as to the additional charge to Government that the adoption of your general scheme on this subject will involve, which you have been requested to supply; but in the case of this Talooka, it may be disposed of, as proposed by you in anticipation of the final orders that may hereafter be passed on it. It is observed that this charge in the case of the Sorub Talooka is estimated at Rs. 9,000, but it is not quite clear if the whole

of that sum will have to be provided from the Treasury, or if it will be partly met from the proceeds of Inam lands now held by the classes in question. I understand, however, that the former is the case.

8. With regard to your own and Captain Grant's remarks on the subject of the Inam lands in the Talooka, which amount to 13,577 acres, assessed by the Survey at Rs. 32,088, the Chief Commissioner concurs in your opinion Paras: 22 to 24 of your letter regarding the mode of dealing with alienated Oombli lands and the same class of lands still held on service tenure, which are assessed above the Survey rates.

The case of the Inams in Wurgs referred to in Paras: 76 to 78 of Captain Grant's report, having been duly disposed of by Mr. Bowring's orders thereon, does not call for further notice here.

9. With regard to the questions connected with the Kans or tracts of evergreen Forests in the Talooka which are considered in Paras: 25 to 29 of your letter, the Chief Commissioner has recently had before him the joint report of Captain Grant and the Forest Conservator on this subject, the views set forth in which have been concurred in by him. A copy of this report has been furnished to the Superintendent of the Survey, with an intimation to the above effect and that the measures proposed therein should be adopted in the settlement of these tracts, subject to any change that the Government of India in the Forest Department may deem necessary. Your own views on this question are it is observed generally in accordance with those set forth in the joint report above referred to, and have Colonel Meade's full concurrence. The permanent occupation of the kans should be encouraged as proposed, but it will be necessary to define clearly the rights of the occupants in them, and it may be advisable to reserve to Government the power of resuming them at any future time if deemed necessary. The question, of limiting the term of the lease of these tracts to ten or fifteen years, suggested in Para: 29, is one that the Chief Commissioner would wish to leave to your own judgment.

10. The Chief Commissioner has perused with attention your observations in Paras: 30 to 35 on the subject of communications in connection with the Settlement of the Sorub Talooka, and the Superintendent of the Nagar Division will be instructed to give effect to your views thereon, so far as may be practicable with the funds at his disposal available therefore.

Colonel Meade quite coucurs in your opinion of the necessity of a careful watch being maintained over the application of the local funds to the purpose for which they are raised, and that they are are expended for the benefit of those who contribute to them. The Irrigation cess will of course be applied solely to the maintenance of Tanks, but the proportion of the ordinary local fund cess that is to be allotted to roads has not yet been finally settled. Two thirds of it or 4 per cent of the $6\frac{1}{4}$ per centage on the revenue levied under this head may however be centainly utilised for this purpose, and the Superintendent of Nagar will be informed that this should at once be done as regards the collections already made from the 19 villages of the Talooka referred to in Para: 35 of your letter.

It will however the Chief Commissioner fears be impossible to do very much in the way of opening up the communications that are undoubtedly required to provide an outlet for the produce of the Northern Talookas of

this Province, until the local fund cess yield a sufficient sum to meet the cost of their construction, as there is no prospect of funds being forthcoming for this purpose from any other source. The subject shall however continue to receive every possible attention.

11 The question of the Halut at present levied on Sooparee, is one requiring very careful consideration before any change can be authorised in the existing arrangements. There is no doubt much to be urged against the levy of such a tax, but in the present financial condition of Mysore, it would be impossible to reduce or relinquish it without the adoption of measures that would, ensure the realization of its equivalent in some other shape.

The Chief Commissioner concurs in your opinion that Government should reserve the power to make any fresh arrangements with regard to the land assessment, in the event of such being necessary in connection with a change in the existing mode of levying the tax.

12. Colonel Meade will be glad to have your views on the subject of the measures you would propose for the better management of the Forests of the Talooka. He has for some time past been satisfied that the present system can only end in the entire denudation of the tracts in which it is carried on, and that the only remedy is the closing of the Forests to all private cutting of timber, and the establishment of wood yards or depôts at suitable places on their frontiers or in their neighbourhood, at which all classes can supply themselves with such timber as they require at fixed rates.

The subject is one of the highest importance, and calls for immediate attention and action.

13. In conclusion I am directed to return Captain Grant's report and to request you will yourself accept and will convey to him Colonel Meade's acknowledgments of the care and judgment with which the settlement under report has been considered and drawn up.

14. A copy of this letter has been sent direct to Captain Grant as requested.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant.

A. W. C. LINDSAY

Officiating Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st September* 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 475—Rev. 159, dated Camp Chitaldroog, 18th December 1873.

Colonel Anderson having forwarded the accompanying papers on the proposed settlement of the Ságar Taluk to my predecessor with a request that they be fowarded to you with such remarks as might appear called for, I have the honor to state as follows:—

II. The proposed settlement in round figures gives the following results:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Increase on occupied dry, wet and garden land | .. | 22,000 |
| Irrigation cess. | .. | 10,000 |
| Difference between former ½ anna and the present 1 anna local cess | | 6,000 |
| Increase on kans | | 1,500 |
| | Total Increase | 39,500 |

The particulars and total of the collections of 1871—72 are given in the margin, as also similar particulars of the proposed settlement, and the actual increase shewn is 40,000 Rs. over a year in which the highest revenue figure has been realized for the last ten years. This increase is some 26 per cent, and I venture to suggest that such an addition is scarcely expedient or advisable for the reasons that will hereafter be given.

| | |
|---|---|
| Collections in 1871—72 ... ... | 1,48,181 |
| ½ anna Local Fund ... ... | 4,703 |
| Grazing and Amrayi ... ... | 51 |
| Kans ... ... ... | 2,577 |
| Total under old system | 1,55,512 |
| Survey assessment on occupied land ... | 1,70,442 |
| Local Funds ... ... ... | 10,652 |
| Irrigation Cess ... ... ... | 10,479 |
| Kans ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| Total under new system | 1,95,573 |

From the Rs. 22,000 and odd increase on occupied land, Colonel Aderson deducts Rs. 10,500 as the probable sum required to put the pay of village officers on a proper footing; but this is more a Government measure than one in which the Ságar ryots are particularly concerned inasmuch as they do not pay *aya*, consequently they are relieved of no burden to compensate for this sum of Rs. 10,500 to be levied from them

III. An increase of 26 per cent in taxation seems a large sum, especially when the following circumstances are taken into consideration,—(1) the price of labor is stated to be rising, and the agriculture of the country is largely dependent upon Canara laborers, and circumstances might arise which would materially diminish this foreign supply and at the same time greatly enhance the price of labor; (2) local labor is scarce, inasmuch as the population is sparse, and there appears to be a paucity of women, so that brides command a money value, which it is found difficult to raise at times and which necessarily tends to a certain degree to restrain an increase of population; (3) labor is not available from the Maidan Taluks inasmuch as the inclemency of the climate is dreaded. Thus altogether labor is precarious, whilst the nature of the garden cultivation requires at certain seasons a large amount of manual labor; (4) then, there are but few markets and imperfect communications which tell against the prosperity of the ryots in various ways. It is true that a great impetus is now being given to the opening out of communications and which must result in great benefit in the long run; but I think the immediate results will be a disturbance of the labor market and probably to the considerable detriment of garden cultivators; (5) the abolition of the quasi Warg tenure has its disadvantages as well as advantages, though I am of opinion that the latter preponderate. Under the Warg system however the Wargdar had a hold on his territorial serfs of no ordinary character, and under the designation of "Hutalu" "Manalu" and "Honalu" their labor was always available to the Wargdar, who in return fed, clothed and married them and in fact treated them as slaves. These serfs could not acquire land under the Warg system; but now, as Wargdars, will from choice or necessity be enabled to resign parts of their holding; it may be expected that these serfs, as also shikmi-cultivators, will gradually get to acquire lands of their own and thus either refuse to work for their former masters or dictate their own terms to them. This state of things will of course be satisfactory and is only the natural result of a proper form of Government; still the survey operations will probably tend to precipitate matters to the loss of the present Wargdars. In fact, they are already alive to these eventualities and ask (of course without effect) for some sort of labor enactment to prevent their serfs leaving them. Further, I think the existing state of the Ságar Taluk as regards the stationary character of its land revenue for several years past does not point to a low but rather high assessment. Colonel Anderson quotes Colonel H. M. Eliott, as stating that 20 years ago the taluk was "in a very deplorable state of poverty as far as the main body of the "ryots were concerned," but that at present it is "on the whole a thriving one;" but it will be seen from Captain Ludlow's memo (which accompanies) that he is of a different opinion, and that the "garden cultivators in particular are in very indigent circumstances." The certainty of the seasons should, I think, ensure a fair competence to garden holders and others, unless indeed the Warg tenure or system has helped to ruin them, and doubtless the former high and exceptional prices created a fictitious prosperity which was of course not calculated to last long.

IV. The above are shortly certain general reasons which suggest themselves to me for apprehending that garden holders and other landed proprietors may have to undergo a certain season of trial, and therefore I conceive that it will be advisable to deal with them in the new settlement, as liberally as possible; and if any thing to err rather in the side of under, than over assessment, remembering that in the former case, though some slight extra revenue may be lost to Government, still the ryots will reap the benefit directly, as also Government indirectly in an increased population, increased mohatarfa tax, additional cultivation and the like.

V. The average rate of the present garden assessment is Rs. 17—0—6 per acre, and it is proposed to raise this to an average of Rs. 18—4—10 per acre. To this must in reality be added Re. 1—2—0 irrigation cess, and Re.1—2—0 local cess. According to the calculations of Captain Grant and Mr. Dobbie, the profits of garden cultivators will enable them to bear this rate of assessment; but these Officers appear to have overlooked the heavy outlay requisite to form a garden, and the long time the cultivators have to wait for any return at all, for their expenditure of capital. It will be observed that Captain Ludlow is much more moderate in his estimate of the profits, whilst Colonel Anderson states "it must "be borne in mind, however, that these garden products are very delicate in growth and liable to failure, "that considerable fluctuations in price occur, and that a heavy outlay is required in the first instance for "which no return is obtained at first and but a partial one for twelve years from the first starting of the "garden." To this I must add that the disease called "Kole Roga" always threatens the supari cultivator, and though it is a preventable disease, still the remedy requires money and labor, and both of which may be scarce, especially the latter. Lastly, all estimates of the profits on cultivation are liable to error owing to the numerous circumstances that have to be taken into consideration, and no better proof of the often fallacious results of such estimates can be given than the conflicting calculations put forward as to the profits of coffee cultivation.

In advocating a lower average rate than Rs. 18—4—6, I have taken into consideration not only what has been already stated, but the further fact that these gardens are in effect heavily weighted with a halat which is unknown to the bordering Canara country. I calculate that each acre of supari cultivation yields 25 Rs. to Government in halat. The Canara ryot does not suffer this reduction in the price for his produce as offered to him by the merchant, hence it seems only fair to the Ságar ryot to lower his land assessment as much as possible not only for his own sake but to prevent unpleasant comparisons. By remodelling the assessment the ryots derive the benefit of the removal of former inequalities and abuses of an irregular assessment, and they may be expected to pay a slight extra sum for this advantage and perhaps to contribute to the proper remuneration of village officers, especially the Patel as a Police official useful to themselves (though as paying local and irrigation cess no other contribution in the shape of a cess ought to be demanded of them). I think, however, that an addition of 8 annas per acre on the old rate would suffice for this purpose; thus the average for garden cultivation would be Rs. 17—8—0 per acre instead of Rs. 18—4—10. I am not sure however that the present average rate of Rs. 17—0—6 should be disturbed, seeing that the assessment on dry crops, which I believe are in Wargs, has been raised from Rs. 72 to Rs. 2,334.

VI. I agree with Captain Ludlow that the average rate for rice lands might be reduced from Rs. 2—15—7 to Rs. 2—10—0. Seeing that the soil is poor and "the cultivation in Ságar is by no means careful, probably from the insufficiency of labor," it might even be reduced to Rs. 2—8 per acre.

VII. As regards the rate for dry crops, though it is nominal at present, still I think it could hardly be less than 4 annas an acre.

VIII. As regards the increase from kans I have nothing to say.

IX. The effect of these recommendations will be to reduce the proposed settlement increase on occupied lands from Rs. 22,000 to 8,000 Rs. or even less, and which will hardly meet the sum requisite for the remuneration of village officials—though if the total assessment be less the percentage of such remuneration will be less also. However, if the assessment be lowered, the sooner will the 19,841 acres of arable assessed unoccupied land bearing a survey assessment of Rs. 11,500 be taken up; and also the sooner will extended sugar-cane cultivation take place and additional supari gardens, &c., be formed.

X. I fully agree with Colonel Anderson's reasons for thinking that the grazing of the taluk should be free. He makes an exception however as regards the north-east of the taluk; but even here he anticipates "the most trifling increase of revenue" from this source. Restrictions on grazing would be most unpopular in such a Taluk as Ságar. Difficulties would attend the sales; and the great carriers of the taluk, *viz.*, Lambanis might find obstructions in properly grazing their large droves of cattle. Even in more civilized taluks where the community have learnt more to conform to the restraints imposed by increasing civilization, much ill-blood is occasioned by cattle trespass, pounds and the like. It is too early I think to impose such restrictions on the wild cattle and people of Ságar, and therefore I would recommend that grazing be free.

XI. To the 1 anna local cess there can be no objection; but I confess I do not altogether see the necessity for an irrigation cess. In the first place the supari gardens are as a rule not irrigated by tanks and in a lesser degree the same may be said of rice lands. The number of irrigation tanks are comparatively few, and I much doubt whether anything like the amount collectable as irrigation cess could be *profitably* expended yearly, whether as regards work to be carried out or the labor procurable for the purpose, and if not spent it will accumulate for no useful purpose except perhaps to be spent elsewhere and on other objects. The irrigation cess is very unpopular, and I would recommend its abolition, leaving such tanks as there are to be brought up to standard and then kept up by the labor of the ryots.

XII. Though perhaps somewhat foreign to the subject, I observe that Colonel Anderson estimates the loss from smuggling or evasion of halat payment at some 40 to 50,000 Rs. in the Ságar Taluk alone. If this be the case, stricter regulations will have to be enforced, and the result will of course be an additional burden as it were on supari gardeners. The halat on cardamoms is some 344 Rs. and on pepper some 1,344 Rs. These are but small items, and as these commodities can be packed in small bulk and easily smuggled, I would recommend the abolition of halat on them. As regards the halat on supari, which is a most demoralizing impost, I should be glad to see a gradual reduction of the rate from time to time till at last the state of the finances of the country should enable its total abolition.

XIII. The subject of new supari gardens as regards a gradually increasing assessment can doubtless be disposed of at the time of settlement by the Settlement Officer, and as regards certain forest restrictions, and cutting of leaves in "Soppina Bettas" I am hardly in a position to give an opinion at present.

XIV. In conclusion, I have to state that my present knowledge of the Sagar Taluk viewed in the light of the proposed settlement is very limited, consequently I submit the remarks contained in this letter with much diffidence.

## Statement A.

| Class. | Villages. | Survey Acres. | | | | Collections in 1871—72. | | | | | | | | Survey Assessment. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. | Total. | Dry crop. | Average rate. | Rice. | Average rate. | Garden. | Average rate. | Total. | Average rate. | Dry crop, Dupsh. | Average rate. | Rice. | Average rate. | Garden. | Average rate. | Total. | Average. |
| 1 | 35 | 1,224 | 2,094 | 516 | 3,834 | 6 | ... | 7,449 | 3 8 11 | 10,786 | 20 15 0 | 18,241 | 4 12 0 | 344 4 0 | 0 4 6 | 6,807 8 0 | 3 4 0 | 10,320 | 20 0 0 | 17,471 12 0 | 4 0 11 |
| 2 | 127 | 597 | 7,403 | 831 | 8,831 | 6 | 0 0 2 | 24,629 | 3 5 0 | [illegible] | 14 15 3 | 36,778 | 4 2 8 | 167 14 6 | 0 4 6 | 22,209 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 14,127 | 17 0 0 | 36,503 14 6 | 4 2 2 |
| 3 | 82 | 2,930 | 5,444 | 1,002 | 9,376 | 46 | 0 0 3 | 13,77[illegible] | [illegible] 8 6 | [illegible] | 20 5 0 | 34,179 | 3 13 3 | 824 1 0 | 0 4 6 | 14,971 0 0 | 2 12 0 | 20,040 | 20 0 0 | 35,835 1 0 | 3 13 0 |
| 4 | 157 | 831 | 9,783 | 902 | 11,016 | ... | ... | 23,871 | 2 7 0 | 12,449 | 13 12 9 | 36,320 | 3 4 9 | 62 1 0 | 0 3 0 | 24,457 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 14,432 | 16 0 0 | 38,951 9 0 | 3 8 7 |
| 5 | 27 | 2,374 | 4,108 | 377 | 6,859 | 14 | 0 0 1 | 7,29[illegible] | 1 12 3 | 6,991 | 18 8 9 | 14,303 | 2 1 11 | 593 8 0 | 0 4 0 | 8,216 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 6,409 | 17 0 0 | 15,218 8 0 | 2 3 6 |
| 6 | 43 | 1,568 | 4,598 | 144 | 6,310 | .. | | 6,948 | 1 8 2 | 1,412 | 9 12 10 | 8,360 | 1 5 2 | 343 0 0 | 0 3 6 | 10,345 8 0 | 2 4 0 | 2,160 | 15 0 0 | 12,848 8 0 | 2 0 7 |
| | Miscellaneous. | | | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | 73 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | 471 | 9,024 | 33,450 | 3,772 | 46,246 | 72 | 0 0 2 | 85,[illegible]70 | 2 8 2 | 64,239 | 17 0 6 | 1,48,254 | 3 3 3 | 2,334 12 6 | 0 4 0 | 87,006 8 0 | 2 10 0 | 67,488 | 17 8 0 | 1,56,829 4 6 | ... |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st September 1874.*

Memorandum by Captain E. S. Ludlow.

The garden cultivation of the Ságar Taluk, though giving a somewhat smaller amount of revenue than wet cultivation, may still be viewed as the chief branch of cultivation in the Ságar Taluk, hence it demands the first and foremost attention in the important question of an enhancement of rates. The revenue from garden in 1871—72 was Rs. 64,239 or an average of Rs. 17—0—6 per acre; according to the proposed survey rates the revenue on occupied numbers will reach Rs. 69,272 or Rs. 18—4—10 per acre. The adjoining Taluk of Sorab contains on the whole gardens somewhat inferior in the quality and yield of their nut to the Ságar gardens, though in some exceptional instances a few gardens quite equal, if not surpass, the best Ságar gardens. The average rate fixed in Sorab was Rs. 15, but this was somewhat low, and the Ságar gardens can certainly stand a higher figure than Rs. 15. Captain Grant has fixed it at Rs. 18—4—0, but with due regard to bad years, falling prices—a contingency which is not at all unlikely to occur, as the high rates which have prevailed during the past decade arose from exceptional circumstances—rise in the price of labor, the gradual emancipation of the territorial serfs, &c., the average arrived at appears high, and an average of Rs. 17—8—0 cannot with any degree of safety be exceeded.

2. The ravages committed by the disease, which is known by the name of "kole roga," are at times alarming, but the remedy lies to a great extent in the cultivators' hands provided the necessary labor is forthcoming and the cultivator is prepared to pay for it. It may be argued that a pursuit, which necessitates the outlay of considerable capital, should not be followed by needy cultivators, but it must be borne in mind that occasionally the supply is not equal to the demand, and further that if the present cultivators were ousted they could not be easily replaced, supari cultivation being an occupation peculiar to Haiga Brahmans, hence the absolute necessity of our giving this point due consideration when assessing garden lands.

3. Among the records there are two statements—one shewing the expenditure and profit of an acre of garden land cultivated solely with supari, and the other with supari, cardamoms and pepper. The former is shewn to give the cultivator a clear profit of Rs. 80—6—11 and the latter Rs. 153—10—11. In these calculations a heavy and important item has been omitted, namely, the interest on the capital expended in the laying out of the garden. Rs. 600 represents fairly the cost of bringing an acre of garden land under cultivation; for 12 years there are no returns. The rates at which cultivators borrow are never below 12 per cent. So, even taking 9 per cent as the borrowing rate, the interest on the capital comes to Rs. 54 per annum which swallows up a very considerable portion of the balance remaining to the cultivator after meeting all expenses of cultivation. But apart from the matter of interest the present estimates are somewhat high. Seven hundred trees per acre is a fair and liberal average, Rs. 4 per maund is the present selling rate of supari, one hundred trees yield on an average 4 maunds; this gives 32 maunds or Rs. 112 per acre, the cost per annum of actual cultivation reduces this figure to Rs. 60, from which the kandayam has to be met; putting the assessment at Rs. 20 per acre, there is a balance of Rs. 40 to the produce. The calculations of the profits from cardamoms are based on prices which no longer prevail, or are likely ever to be again reached. The extension of pepper cultivation may tend to a fall in the present market prices. Hence, all points considered, I would be disposed to fix in round numbers Rs. 60 as the balance in the land-holder's hands after meeting the annual expenses on an acre of garden cultivated solely with supari, and Rs. 110 as the balance from an acre of garden cultivated with supari, cardamoms and pepper, and from these sums the kandayam must be taken.

Gardens
80 rs
60-20
=40
60-54
=6

4. With regard to wet lands the average rate fixed is Rs. 2—15—1. In the adjoining Taluk of Sorab the rate was Rs. 3—2—0 or Rs. 0—2—11 higher than Ságar; against the Sorab settlements a great, and in some instances, perhaps not unreasonable out-cry has been raised. There is no question that the soil of the Ságar Taluk is inferior to the Sorab soil, and that sugar cultivation is carried on to a very small extent in Ságar as compared with Sorab, hence, if Sorab was highly assessed at Rs. 3—2—0, it naturally follows that Ságar cannot with any show of reason be saddled with an average rate of assessment reaching Rs. 2—15—1. As to the double crop the yield of these lands does not come up to the single crop of average land in the Shikarpur Taluk. Rs. 2—8—2 was the average rate per acre hitherto paid on wet lands in the Ságar Taluk, and it would be dangerous to raise that rate beyond Rs. 0—1—10 per acre.

5. The dry crop lands are the last to be dealt with. Ságar is essentially a Malnad Taluk; Sorab on the other hand is semi-Malnad, and the dry crops raised in the latter taluk are occasionally quite equal to the crops raised in pure Maidan Taluks. The average rate fixed on that taluk was Rs. 0—5—4, and in Ságar the proposed average rate is annas 4—10, being only 6 pies lower than Sorab. The difference in the climate of the two taluks demands corresponding rates of assessment, and hence it appears to me that 4 annas should not be exceeded as the average dry rate of this taluk.

6. The marginal statement shews that the proposed settlement will give an increase of Rs. 40,061 over and above Rs. 1,55,512, the total of 1871—72, a year in which the highest figure for the past ten years was reached. This increase is over 25 per cent, which, in my opinion, the taluk cannot bear. It is popularly supposed that the Ságar cultivators are a wealthy body of men, but this is a fallacy; the garden cultivators in particular are in very indigent circumstances, the fortunes made during the famine have by this time completely vanished, and last year money was so scarce that the collection of the revenue was a matter of very considerable difficulty.

| | |
|---|---|
| Collections in 1871—72 ... ... | ...1,48,181 |
| ½ anna local fund ... ... | ... 4,703 |
| Grazing and amrayi ... ... | ... 51 |
| Kans ... ... ... | ... 2,577 |
| Total under old system..... | 1,55,512 |
| Survey assessment on occupied land | ...1,72,442 |
| Local funds ... ... | ... 10,652 |
| Irrigation cess ... ... | .. 1,479 |
| Kans ... ... ... | ... 4,000 |
| Total under new system..... | 1,95,573 |

7. Under the circumstances above represented, I would suggest the adoption of the rates given in Statement A, herewith forwarded. The rates in question give an increase of Rs. 7,765—12—0 over the land-assessment now levied. Besides this there will be Rs. 10,001—3—7 from local funds, Rs. 9,610—3—7 from irrigation cess, and an increase of Rs. 1,423 on the Kan assessment. The only new change to be made after the settlement is the pay of the village servants which Captain Grant has fixed at Rs. 10,500, his calculation being based on a percentage of the revenue to be realized. If the rates now proposed are adopted, this figure will naturally be reduced somewhat, and taking the increase under land revenue along with the increase under Kans it will very nearly cover the remuneration to be paid to the village officers.

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From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 579, dated Koompta, 24th April 1873.

Received in print, 20th April.

I have the honor to forward the appended report, No. 158, dated 15th March last, from the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, upon the proposed revision of the assessment of the Ságar Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division.

2. A sketch map of the taluk is appended. This map has been made out for the purpose of shewing the boundaries of the villages comprised in it and is not complete in parts, especially the south-western portion, in so much that the ranges of hills are very imperfectly shewn. In the extreme south-western part of the taluk only do the hills attain a considerable elevation. The whole of the central western and south-western part of the taluk consists of a congeries of hills, generally of no great height, perhaps from one to two hundred feet above the line of level; standing on one hill it is commonly easy to see a dozen other ridges and points within a circle of a mile round, it being almost impossible by the eye to trace the connection between them or the course of the ravines and rivulets dividing them. It is proposed to go over the whole map hereafter in the field and endeavour with the aid of what trigonometrical points can be found to make a fairly accurate map of this tract which is one presenting most extraordinary difficulties to an exact survey and delineation of ground. The present map is for settlement purposes sufficient, shewing as it does the locality of each village or parish lands.

3. The geological formation of Ságar is laterite. The taluk may be divided into two portions which present very different characteristics. The Ikkeri range of hills which extend nearly east and west across the taluk may be roughly taken as the dividing line between the two portions. To the north of this range the country is reasonably level and open, with a denser population, and a much larger proportion of cultivation to the whole area than will be met with to the south of the range. Moreover, there is another most marked difference between the two tracts, in the northern tract the people live collected in villages, in the southern they live in detached houses close to or in their cultivated lands, it is not usual to find even three houses situated in close vicinity to one another.

4. In the northern tract and on the villages on the flanks of the Ikkeri range there is much garden and rice land and some dry crop land; on the rice land generally a single crop only is grown, and ragi is the prevalent dry grain. In the southern part, which borders on and even extends below the ghats for a short distance, the population is more sparse, the proportion of garden land is less, especially in the extreme south and west; in a good deal of the rice land a second crop of rice is obtained, and of dry crop cultivation there appears to be next to none; the whole available labor appears to be devoted to the more profitable garden and rice cultivation. Sugarcane is sometimes to be seen in both the northern and southern portions in small patches; the description of soil prevalent in the taluk, which is light and sandy, is not, I imagine, very favorable to this crop: as however I have observed that the cultivation of sugarcane is much more common in the adjacent villages of the north Canara, where the soil and other conditions are precisely similar, I suspect that, as is not uncommon just before the settlement, the people of Ságar have reduced their cultivation of sugarcane to a minimum just for the present in order to give a false idea of the capabilities of the soil.

5. Of the whole surface not culturable or under cultivation and this only forms about 20 per cent of the whole area, I should not estimate that more than about one-fifth is covered with forest. In both portions of the taluk large kans or tracts of virgin evergreen forest are met with, in most of which pepper grows abundantly self sown and uncared for, the produce of which, though having a fair value, differing in quality only from that of the cultivated kind, is said to be collected to a very trifling extent being mostly eaten up by the monkeys. Besides the kans there are dotted all over the country south of the Ikkeri range patches or "Sholas" of evergreen jungle generally of an area of a few acres only, with most sharply defined limits; these patches generally consist of evergreen trees with a thick undergrowth of a low plant called *Karvi. Of the ordinary kinds of deciduous timber trees met with farther east few are to be seen.

"Ursal" in Kanarese.

6. The cause of these sharply isolated patches of forest or sholas it is difficult to imagine, inside one the growth of trees and underwood is so dense that it is difficult to pass through; on emerging suddenly hardly a bush will be visible for the hundreds of yards or more of grassy open which may intervene between patch and patch of forest. It would almost appear as if the intervening forest had been artificially cleared away, and the idea of extensive Kumri cultivation in past times naturally suggests itself. Something may be due to this, though the people themselves repudiate the idea most decidedly and assert that from all time the country was as it now is.

7. The real cause of this remarkable alternation of bare ground and densely wooded patches is to be found, I believe, in the geological formation; wherever the hard bed or sheet of laterite is near the surface, wood refuses to grow; when it is farther down and any accumulation of soil exists, especially on the slopes and near the moister ravines, trees have found root, vegetable matter has been added year by year, and finally favored by the very moist climate a dense patch of forest has sprung up.

8. I have above stated that few of the familiar deciduous timber trees of the country farther to the east are to be seen, but in the kans and sholas there are abundance of very large trees of the ever green kinds, the nature of the timber of these evergreen woods is I imagine little known; at present it is hardly probable that some are not of a valuable or at any rate of a useful description, but the rugged nature of the country and the absence of made-roads would at present render it impossible to turn them to account. The Ságar forests may supply local consumption, but no great field for remunerative forest operations is now visible.

9. As regards markets and communications the circumstances of the taluk are peculiar. The northern part is traversed by the made-road leading from Shimoga through Ságar and Talgupi down what is called the Gersoppa ghat on the north bank of the Siravati river to the village of Gersoppa, which is a little under 40 miles from the town of Ságar; Gersoppa is at the head of the tide on the river which flows into the sea at Honnur 18 miles below, through which port the export and import trade of the greater part of the taluk and of the taluks to the eastward is carried on. The village of Gersoppa is also communicated with by the Hinni ghat on the south of the river which is unmade and only practicable for bullocks, and by the Govardhangiri ghat which is a little to the south of the Hinni ghat. Thus through the village of Gersoppa and down the Honnur river passes the traffic of all the north eastern and central part of the taluk. The produce of the south-eastern part of the taluk finds an exit by the Hogivadi ghat to the port of Butkal in north Canara and by the Karni ghat to Baidur in south Canara. Both of these ghats are passable by laden bullocks only.

10. Of internal markets there are singularly few in the taluk. Ságar and Talgupi alone are those of any kind of importance. At Avinhalli even, the eastern boundary, there is a minor market and a very petty one at the now nearly deserted site of the ancient town of Karur. The people of the south-centre of the taluk speak of Ságar and Butkal as either in an equal degree open to them, if anything beyond the most petty articles of consumption are required. The cause of there being so few markets in the taluk is doubtless the absence of anything in the shape of villages in the southern part in which to congregate, and the fact that rice and supari—their staple products—are to a great extent collected and carried away from the place of production by the purchasers, or in other cases are exported by the cultivators themselves or by means of itinerant carriers.

11. Though so ill-supplied with market towns within the taluk, yet the want is less felt that might be supposed at first sight. The produce is of a valuable description, rice, supari and spices, all articles for which a constant demand always exists; large markets where any quantity can be readily disposed of are within easy reach at Gersoppa communicating directly with Honnur, and at Butkal and Baidur, all places of export. The produce is in such demand that if the people do not carry it to market themselves merchants will come and seek for it; therefore, the want of local markets, however inconvenient in regard to the provision of the numerous minor articles of consumption, does not materially affect the ready disposal of the surplus staple produce of the taluk.

12. The means of communication with the great markets above named are, however, very poor. The distance is comparatively trifling indeed, Gersoppa being only 30 miles from the Ságar boundary, and Baidur and Butkal on the coast are not more than 15 miles, but the connections with all those places are very insufficient. Down the Gersoppa ghat there is indeed a road, made many years since, and with apparently little attempt at scientific laying out. This road was doubtless partly only made for commercial purposes and mainly with the view of giving access from the coast to the celebrated falls of Gersoppa situated near the top of the ghat; the ascent is in many parts steep and trying for wheeled carriage, and even in descending the ghat, in several points very steep ascents are met with. The other ghats Hinni, Govardhangiri, Hojivadi, and Karni are mere bullock tracks. It is common to meet with laden bullocks in large numbers on the Gersoppa ghat even, and on the road eastward which passes through Ságar.

13. In paras 19 to 22 of his report Captain Grant alludes to the garden assessment and the halat or excise upon garden products. The remarks contained in para 19 are modified afterwards by those contained in para 53 so far as relates to the value of the gross produce. Taking all that is adduced by Captain Grant and by Mr. Dobbie in his appended report, it appears that the gross produce of an acre of fairly cultivated garden is worth between Rs. 200 and 250 in an average year; the expenses of cultivation are estimated as about one-third of the gross produce; it must be borne in mind however that these garden products are all very delicate in growth and liable to failure, that considerable fluctuations in price occur, and that a heavy outlay is required in the first instance for which no return is obtained at first, and but a partial one for twelve years from the first starting of the garden. To the halat I shall again advert in the sequel to this letter.

14. During the last year considerable attention has been paid in the Bombay Presidency to experiments on the out-turn of different crops; carefully measured portions of fields taken at haphazard, or as representing the best and worst crops prevalent are cut and thrashed out entirely under the eye of a European Officer with such precautions as to obviate any chance of fraud being practised. Such experiments cannot be very numerous since one takes up the time of the Officer superintending it for the greater part of a day or for five or six continuous hours; still a few such experiments carefully carried out convey much valuable information in relation to the produce of the country and the pressure of the land assessment. Three experiments of this kind were by my direction made in the Ságar Taluk before the last harvest, the result of which is shewn by Captain Grant in statement No. 3 appended to his report. In No. 1 experiment the survey assessment bears the proportion of 24·5 per cent to the gross produce; this must have been a singularly bad crop in a field of most indifferent quality, as a representative of which class of field it was indeed selected. No. 2 is an average field; here the survey assessment bore a proportion of 16·5 per cent to the gross produce, and No. 3 was land of a superior quality with water supply affording a second rice crop, which indeed I saw on the ground a short time back, the value of this can only be roughly estimated: taking it at the moderate rate of Rs. 8 per acre gross produce, it will with the value of first crop give 14·8 per cent as the proportion of the survey assessment to the gross produce.

15. The cultivation in Ságar is by no means careful; probably from the insufficiency of labor, the out-turn of rice crops shewn in the above three experiments is less than I should have expected, judging by what has been met with elsewhere in Dharwar and North Canara, and making every allowance for the undoubted light description of the Ságar soil which is inferior in character to that of Sorab or Shikarpur. It would be a great mistake, however, to form any final conclusion from three experiments or from any number in a single year; so far as these experiments go however the result is satisfactory, shewing that the assessment varies between 1/4th and 1/8th of the gross produce, and as when subletting of land is carried on half the gross produce in kind is the ordinary rent paid, in some cases perhaps a fraction less than half, it is plain that a fair rent is left to the landholder after allowing even the possibility of occasional seasons of failure of crops, and for fluctuations in prices. In future years more experiments of this kind will be made and in a greater number of cases.

16. It would be superfluous to follow Captain Grant through his account of the past revenue history of this taluk or of the tenures contained in paras 26 to 38. I will merely add a few words. The description of what is called the "Warg tenure," though correct as far as it goes, is I think liable to be misapprehended by any one unacquainted with the actual nature of that so called "tenure," for to dignify such a system or absence of system by the name, as is commonly done, of a tenure appears to me to be an utter misapplication of terms. The term "Warg" now is notoriously admitted to mean nothing more than an "account" as with a banker or tradesman: if a tailor used the Kanarese language he would correctly call a customer's account in his books his "Warg." The landholder's account with Government for land revenue is called his "Warg" in the Government revenue books, but, from there being no survey or other means of counting or reckoning the quantity of land held in these so called warg-tenure districts, all the land held by a certain person in a village is called his Warg, he and the Shanbhog alone know what land is referred to, how much or where it is, and in case these two choose

to collude there is very little means of checking them. Hence the precaution alluded to by Captain Grant in the beginning of para 33, namely, of allowing no resignation of a portion of a Warg, which was early taken both in Mysore and in Cannra, the assessment being in the lump on all the land held by a man wherever situated with no sub-division or apportionment on the different component plots of which morever no localizing record whatever existed, it would evidently be impossible to fix justly the portion of the total assessment to be foregone on account of the resigned portion of land; consequently and in self defence the Government ordered that resignations for all the land held by a man should alone be accepted, and not for a part only.

17. After the introduction of the survey settlement the term "Warg" will equally apply to a man's account with Government for land revenue, but there will be this difference, that instead of the entry in the Government books being the only record of the possession of land, the holding will appear as survey fields of specified area each, defined by boundary marks on the ground, shewn in and identifiable on the village map, and an assessment fixed and recorded in the village register upon each such survey field or revenue unit. The total assessment of all the survey fields held by one individual in one village will still constitute his "Warg" in that village, but he will be able to resign absolutely, or by assignment to any other person desirous of taking it, any complete survey field, the assessment upon it being then removed from off the account or Warg of the resignee of the land. The effect of this change on the saleable value of land can hardly be overstated.

18. There can be no doubt that this taluk was in former times far more densely populated than at present. The now deserted town of Ikkeri was the seat of Government of the dynasty of that name up to about A. D. 1645, and the ruins visible bear witness that it must have been a considerable place; similarly Barangi and Karur must have once been places of some size, and in many places about the south of the taluk may be seen cut stones scattered about indicating the existence at a far back time of buildings of some size and of a very different character to the ordinary run of the houses of the present population.

19. I now come to the past revenue statistics of this taluk. At para 42, Captain Grant shews the collections in past years. Excluding the collections on kans, the realized land revenue in 1852—53 was Rs. 1,35,371, and from that year it gradually rose till 1869—70, when the sum of Rs. 1,47,160 was collected; the next year 1870—71 shews a decrease to Rs. 1,41,035, and a corresponding increase of remissions, but last year the realized revenue attained the highest amount ever reached Rs. *1,48,254.

20. Captain Grant in his 45th para shews how greatly prices have risen in the taluk as elsewhere in the last fifteen years. It is to be noticed that the revenue realized has not risen in proportion to the rise in prices, shewing that the taluk was in former times too highly assessed or that it is too lowly assessed now. The former I believe to have been the fact. Colonel Eliott, the Commissioner of the Division, states that twenty years ago it was "in a very deplorable state of poverty as far as the main body of the ryots were concerned," "but that at present it is on the whole a thriving one." All available information leads me to concur in this view of its present state; some very high assessments, and much inequality doubtless will be met with, both in the case of individuals and on whole villages, but the average burden of taxation on the entire tract must be reasonably light, and in remodelling the assessment we shall be not only able to remove these inequalities, but to add some small sum to the State revenue, after providing for the proper remuneration of the village officers, and also the means of effecting local improvements.

21. In paras 49 to 50 and 57 to 65 Captain Grant explains the rates proposed for each description of land; these rates have been fixed for each group after the fullest personal discussion between us and regarding them. I need say no more than that both the grouping of villages and the rates for each group have my entire approval. Captain Grant remarks that in some exceptional cases we may exceed Rs. 25 per acre on garden lands, but I thought it advisable to adopt the rate above named as the absolute maximum, and in no case has it been in fact exceeded.

22. The estimated result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment is as follows:—

Survey assessment of Government land in occupation in 1871—72 Rs. 1,70,442, from this I deduct about Rs. 10,500 as the sum which may be required to put the pay of village officers on a proper footing, leaving Rs. 1,59,942 as the estimated net realizations on the land at present in occupation, or Rs. 11,688 more than was realized last year, and Rs. 13,555 more than the average realizations of the last 5 years, as shewn by Captain Grant in para 42.

*Shewn as Rs. 1,48,181 at para 72 of Captain Grant's report owing to the omission of an item of Rs. 73, "Miscellaneous" collections shewn in statement at para 66.

23. In addition to the above estimate on occupied land the statement in para 76 shews that there is a considerable area of arable assessed unoccupied Government land, no less than acres 19,841 bearing survey assessment Rs. 11,500. It may be fairly expected that in the course of a year or two some portion of the waste rice and garden land will be taken up, but how much it is impossible to now estimate, therefore I refrain from taking any precise sum out of this into my calculation of the revenue of the taluk under the settlement.

24. The present half anna local cess produces Rs. 4,703 ; it is estimated that under the settlement the one anna local cess will produce Rs. 10,652, and the irrigation cess a further sum of Rs. 10,479 or a total of Rs. 21,131 for the two cesses comprising the taxation of the taluk for local purposes, giving an increase of Rs. 16,428 on the previous taxation for local purposes.

25. The sum total of State and local taxation for the year previous to the settlement, and the estimate for the year after the settlement will thus stand as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Collections in 1871—72 .. .. | Rs. | 1,48,181 |
| Half Anna Local cess .. .. | „ | 4,703 |
| Total.... | „ | 1,52,884 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Revenue in first year after Survey Settlement | 1,70,442 |
| One Anna Local Fund .. .. .. | 10,652 |
| Irrigation cess .. .. .. | 10.479 |
| | 1,91,573 |

Shewing an increase of Rs. 38,689 ; but from this sum must be deducted Rs. 10,500, the estimated amount required for the remuneration of the Village Officers, leaving a net increase of revenue of Rs. 28,189. In this taluk the Village Officers do not receive "Aya" or direct grain cesses from the ryots. The Patels have no remuneration beyond the barren honor of the office. The Shanbhogs are utterly inadequate in number, there being only twenty six for four hundred and seventy six villages. They receive some small cash allowances amounting to a total sum of Rs. 756 a year, and hold some "Umbli" land ; it will be necessary to both provide remuneration for the Patels and to pay the Shanbhogs better as well as increase their number. This will be one of the results of the settlement and not by any means one of the least. In the present case, the burden of remunerating the Village Officers by "Aya" will not be transferred from the ryots as they now pay no "Aya," but the necessary remuneration will be created through the results of the settlement.

26. The charges of the Shanbhogs are now most inconvenient ; it often happens that the lands of one village are comprised in several perfectly detached portions or plots ; these are shewn on the taluk map; for instance, take the village of Adgalali in the extreme south of the taluk ; under the name of the village will be same the figure (1), any other piece or plot of land belonging to this village will be distinguished by the same figure, and about two miles north west of the village shewn as Adgalali will be seen another plot marked (1), this is thus shewn to be a part of the same village. Many other villages scattered over the map will be similarly shewn to comprise two or more detached plots. There is no object whatever in keeping up such a state of things which has many disadvantages for administrative purposes, and I propose to amalgamate these detached plots in whichever adjacent village they may be most conveniently included.

27. In his comparative estimate at para 72 of the past and future revenue of this taluk, Captain Grant shews that in 1871—72, grazing and fruit trees produced Rs. 51 and the products of kans Rs. 2,577 ; under the head of grazing no estimate for the future is made, and kans taken at Rs. 4,000. As regards grazing it will be most expedient that the treatment should be most liberal towards the ghats, I think indeed that it will be well to grant all the grazing land free. The sum realized from the surplus after making a special assignment for the use of the village would be most trifling, and would by no means compensate for the discontent attending the introduction of so unpopular a measure as letting grazing to the highest bidder in a wild and so to say, uncivilized part of the country. Towards the north east of the taluk nearer to the high road the surplus grazing may, I think, be safely sold by auction after making most sufficient and ample provision for the wants of the villagers. But I do not anticipate that any but the most trifling increase of revenue will be attained from this source.

28. Taking all, together kans and grazing, it appears to me that we are on the safe side in estimating a probable immediate increase of revenue under these heads of about Rs. 2,000 a year.

29. In para 31 of his report Captain Grant alludes to the system under which the assessment on new gardens has been hitherto fixed. It has been the practice to grant such gardens on application on "12 years Mundmanya" or free of assessment, and three years "Alvi" or gradually increasing assessment. There is no doubt that many claims to hold gardens for the unexpired portion of such leases on favorable terms will be put forward, but all such claims will require to be very strictly investigated, for, as explained by Captain Grant in para 31, many of such grants will be clearly found to have been obtained under false pretences and by the aid of collusion with village authorities. The Survey papers shew the number of trees of each kind in every garden, and whether bearing-trees or not, thus a trustworthy record exists on which to check claims for temporary remission of full assessment.

30. The only possible course for dealing with these claims will be for the Superintendent of the Survey to himself examine each carefully at the time of the settlement and grant whatever amount of temporary remission appears called for after a full consideration of all the circumstances of each claim; where however it appears clear that any remission has been hitherto enjoyed on fraudulent grounds, none whatever should be allowed in future.

31. In cases where it is necessary to allow some remission from the full assessment for the unexpired period of the years of the lease, some compensation will be obtainable in the after years. The Survey assessment is fixed on consideration both of the present state of a garden as well as its future capabilities; if a lower assessment is to be accepted for the present, it is clear that a higher may be fixed to come into force at the expiration of the time of the lease.

32. What may be the amount of the remission which must be allowed for a time it is impossible to estimate, as we know not at present the number of claims which will be put forward. I should however be inclined to guess that Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 a year will most fully meet any possible amount of temporary remissions, and this will be fully compensated for by the additional revenue which will be fixed as eventually leviable in cases when temporary remission is claimed and conceded.

33. Captain Grant states in para 19 that Rs. 94,175 were collected on account of Halat or excise upon the export of supari or areca-nut in 1871, and Mr. Dobbie in para 3 of his memo on garden cultivation, appended, states that in the same year 79,158 maunds were exported. This amount being of course based on the official returns of the quantity which paid excise. There are 3,700 acres under supari in the taluk. Mr. Dobbie (para 6) estimates that 800 trees will be found in an acre of fair average garden, as many as 1,200 and even 1,400 trees to the acre will be found in some very superior gardens, but for the purpose of making an estimate on a moderate basis I take 700 trees per acre. The people assert, Captain Grant (para 19) states, that 100 trees only produce four maunds of nuts: he considers that six maunds will be a fairer estimate. Taking five maunds as a medium estimate and 700 trees to the acre, a produce of 35 maunds per acre or 129,500 maunds on the total 3,700 acres is obtained. Mr. Dobbie considers, para 13 of his memo, that 800 trees per acre is a safe estimate, but reducing this to 700 trees his calculations give a similar result to those of Captain Grant.

34. We may therefore safely assume that in round numbers 130,000 maunds represent the total supari produce of the Ságar Taluk, of which it is stated that $\frac{7}{8}$ths are of the best kind or "chikni," which pays an excise of Rs. 1—4—0 per maund on exportation, and $\frac{1}{8}$th of the inferior kind or "Gotu" which pays an excise of Rs. 0—12—0 only; of this amount Halat is paid upon 79,158 maunds only, leaving a residue of maunds 50,842 on which Halat is not paid, from this must be deducted the amount of internal consumption of the taluk. I should much doubt if any of the Ságar supari is consumed in any other part of Mysore, because other supari-producing tracts are situated so much nearer to the tracts of country in which little supari is grown. The total population of Ságar is 38,361 souls, after making a deduction for children it may be presumed that 15,000 maunds will most fully provide for the internal consumption of the taluk, leaving 35,000 maunds not consumed internally, and not recorded as having paid Halat; it cannot have been retained in store, and there appears to be no alternative but to consider this amount as approximately representing the smuggled supari.

35. Ságar must be one of the easiest taluks out of which to smuggle excisable products; to the west it has a long, wild, thinly populated frontier line without any well defined natural boundary; even in the vicinity of the ghats the boundary is sometimes above and sometimes below. In the north-western part where it adjoins the Siddapur Taluk of North Canara the villages of the two Districts are often close together and without any kind of natural boundary line whatever. There could be no difficulty whatever in passing almost any quantity of smuggled supari over the border line without fear of detection.

36. Of cardamoms it is I believe estimated that there may be about the equivalent of 700 or 800 acres in Ságar. The estimates made by Captain Grant and Mr. Dobbie differ materially, the former

estimates at one seer per plant, the latter at only quarter of that amount, and at from half a maund to one maund per acre, taking three quarters of a maund per acre, Mr. Dobbie's estimate would give about 600 maunds for the produce of the whole taluk, the Halat upon the exported portion of which at the rates of Rs. two per maund would give Rs. 1,200 a year. It may be assumed that the quantity used for internal consumption is quite inappreciable. Captain Grant, para 20, states that Rs. 344 only were realized as Halat on the export of this commodity, or not on one third of the above very moderate estimate. The portability of cardamoms would of course facilitate their being smuggled out of the taluk.

37. Regarding the amount of pepper produced in the Ságar Taluk, I find that no estimate is made by either Captain Grant or Mr. Dobbie, and it would be very difficult to form any as it is very irregularly planted. Captain Grant states in para 20 that Rs. 1,344 were realized as Halat on pepper in 1871-72 at the rate of four annas per maund. This would give a total export of maunds 5,376, which at Mr. Dobbie's estimate, para 25, of 750 seers per acre or 15½ maunds would be the produce of acres 347. This is undoubtedly very much below the quantity actually exported from the taluk, and here, as in supari and cardamoms, the revenue is undoubtedly defrauded.

38. On the whole I think that we may safely estimate that the total amount of smuggling of supari, cardamoms, and pepper involves a loss of annual revenue of at least from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 in this one taluk; it may be a good deal more, but not less.

39. Mr. Dobbie makes some suggestions regarding alterations and improvements to be introduced in the Halat system. That improvements are feasible as well as desirable I do not think can be doubted, but this is a very large subject which had better be separately discussed and, I am inclined to think, requires more consideration and experience than has yet been afforded to it.

40. The one anna local and irrigation cesses will afford large resources for effecting improvements. On the present occasion I will deal with those of communication only which are undoubtedly the first step to any general improvement in the condition of the taluk. At present, the made-road between Ságar and the Gersoppa Ghat, and that recently constructed between Ságar and Siralkop and in the Sorab Taluk are the only cart roads in the taluk, and the track from Ságar to Avinhalli and Karur is the only one practicable for carts in the southern part of Ságar. In the first instance it appears to me that the prime object should be to open feeders into the Ságar and Gersoppa road, and I would strongly recommend as of primary importance the improvement of the above track, which is proposed by Mr. Dobbie in the 33rd and 34th paras of his memo ; and I would next advocate the making or clearing a cart road from Talgupi to the village of Havasi close to the site of the ancient town of Barangi, a distance of perhaps six miles. Having by these two lines penetrated by practicable cart roads into the south centre of the taluk, farther extension might be considered as well as cross connecters.

41. As above stated in para 12, the Gersoppa Ghat is a very indifferent cart road, but I understand is very susceptible of improvement. This however would cost money, and as this ghat is of the smallest possible use to North Canara, no great expense can be expected to be incurred upon it beyond what the tolls provide.

42. I believe that an excellent descent can be lined out on the south of the river in the vicinity of the Govardhangiri and Hinni Ghats, but it would cost a very large sum, probably much more than Mysore could at present afford, and the alternative is to make the best of and improve the approaches to the Gersoppa Ghat, trusting that an increase of traffic on it may enable improvements in the ghat descent itself to be effected.

43. An idea prevails that the present traffic passing from the north of Mysore down the Gersoppa Ghat to Honnur is very great, but this is a mistake. The whole exports and imports of the port of Honnur which includes all that passes down the Gersoppa Ghat amounted last year to but Rs. 4,68,858 according to the port returns obtained from the custom house. Considering the extent of country which the Gersoppa river and the port of Honnur is supposed to drain, this is not a very large trade. The trade of the port of Kumpta for the same year is returned as of a value of Rs. 1,31,59,268, and that of the port of Karwar at Rs. 50,93,660; these figures will shew how far the trade of the north of Mysore awaits development in comparison with the trade of adjacent districts.

44. It only remains to notice the subject of Captain Grant's 81st para—the application of the garden cultivators to have the number of reserved kinds of timber curtailed by the exclusion of the Honne tree from among their number. This it would I think be inexpedient to accede to ; there is already a tendency, which is pushed quite far enough, to denude the land of trees in providing the leaf and branch manure

necessary for the gardens; the people cut every thing as far as they are allowed, with little regard to economy, and removing wholesome reservations will produce no effectual or permanent benefit to them.

45. The future management of the kans, kumri cultivation and probably also definite restrictions on the limits within which the cutting of leaves and branches is to be allowed for manure for gardens, will be dealt with in a separate report after the introduction of the settlement.

46. Finally, I beg to recommend that the settlement now proposed be guaranteed for the usual period, namely, for 30 years from the date of the first settlement in the Shimoga District.

47. An interesting memorandum from Mr. Dobbie, Assistant Superintendent, on the subject of the garden cultivation of the Ságar Taluk, the Halat or excise, communications, is appended to this report.

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From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 158, dated Camp Hedansi, 15th March 1873.

I have the honor to report that the preparations for the settlement of the Ságar Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division are now so far advanced as to enable me to submit definite proposals for the revision of the assessment of the whole taluk.

Boundaries and Sub-Division.

2. Ságar is one of the largest, richest, and most important taluks in the whole Division. It is bounded to the north by the already settled Taluk of Sorab and by North Canara; to the west by the North and South Canaras, the Western Ghats being very nearly the line of division, excepting in the case of the Saralhole Magni, 5 villages of which extend below the Ghats. To the south, Ságar is bounded by the Nagar Taluk, and to the east by the Taluk of Anantapur. Ságar is divided into 19 Sub-Divisions, called Magnis, some of which comprise only one village. The Sub-Division, given below, is evidently based upon no administrative necessity, but has simply remained unchanged from time immemorial.

| Name of Magni. | Number of Government Villages. | Number of Inam Villages. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ikkeri ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| Devastan ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Yelgulali ... ... ... ... | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| Chandramankopalu ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kotvalkatte ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Keludi ... ... ... ... | 38 | 1 | 39 |
| Tadgalalli ... ... ... ... | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| Sirvanti ... ... ... ... | 37 | 0 | 37 |
| Talguppi ... ... .. ... | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Idvanni ... ... ... ... | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Nadvad Marbadi ... ... ... ... | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Bramanvad Marbadi ... ... ... ... | 34 | 0 | 34 |
| Malali ... ... ... ... | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| Avinhalli ... ... ... ... | 95 | 0 | 95 |
| Kartur Nadvad ... ... ... ... | 29 | 0 | 29 |
| Karur Bramanvad ... ... ... ... | 44 | 0 | 44 |
| Savalnad ... ... ... ... | 34 | 0 | 34 |
| Savantankatte ... ... ... ... | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Saralhole ... ... ... ... | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Total..... | 471 | 2 | 473 |

3. The Taluk of Ságar is considered to be purely Malnad, and is so in its features and characteristics, but yet there is a very great difference in climate and other points, between the north-eastern and south-western portions. The Magnis which comprise the latter are noted in the margin, and for the most part lie to the south-west of the Sirvati river, which rises in the hills near Kavaledurga and flows through the Ságar Taluk, eventually descending into the Kankan over the celebrated Gersoppa Falls. The difference in climate between this tract and the remainder of the taluk is evidenced by the double crop of rice which is obtained annually in the former, but the gardens in these

1. Bramanvad Marbadi.
2. Nadvad Marbadi.
3. Bramanvad Karur.
4. Nadvad Karur.
5. Savalnad.
6. Savantankatte.
7. Saralhole.

south-western Magnis are inferior to the gardens immediately adjoining them in the more open country. This tract presents the appearance of a rolling stretch of bare hill tops, the sides and valleys densely wooded, and the latter fairly stocked with gardens of supari, pepper and cardamoms, and with double-crop rice lands. The scenery is surpassingly beautiful, and the climate, in the hottest time of the year, is cool and pleasant. Large stretches of old kumri lands can still be traced, in the old lands of which small patches of dry cultivation are now found, but kumri has been prohibited for about the last five years. The cultivators live in separate homesteads, and village communities, so far as living in one place is concerned, are unknown.

4. The remaining portion of the taluk, comprising the marginally noted Magnis, lying for the most part to the north-east of the Sirvati river, is comparatively flat and accessible, but the climate is generally inferior to that of the tract just described. Only one crop of rice can be raised annually, but some of the gardens are peculiarly fine. In parts the country is very open, more so indeed than the adjoining Taluk of Sorab. The cultivators, as a rule, live together in villages, but still there are many homesteads scattered here and there chiefly in the more south-western Magnis of this tract.

1. Ikkeri.
2. Devatan.
3. Yelgulali.
4. Chandramankopalu.
5. Ketvalkatta.
6. Kelali.
7. Tadgulali.
8. Sirvanti.
9. Tadgappi.
10. Idvani.
11. Mahli.
12. Avinhalli.

5. The rain-fall is very unequal. The fall registered last year at the Town of Ságar was 57·45 inches, but during the present year 86·5 inches have been registered, of which no less than 43 inches fell in the month of July alone. As the fall of rain registered in the Nagar Taluk this year has been 148 inches I should certainly estimate the rain-fall in the extreme west of Ságar at about the same. A proof of the heavy rain-fall, generally, is to be found in the almost universal practice of transplanting rice.

Rain-fall.

6. A marked but low range of hills, known as the Ikkeri range, divides the drainage of the taluk. To the north-east of the range the Varda, rising almost within the confines of the taluk, with its small but numerous affluents, receives the whole drainage. To the south-east the Sirvati flowing north-west receives numerous small streams from the water shed of the Ikkeri range, and from that of the Western Ghats, the largest affluent being the Yennehole which flows from the crest of the Ghats in a north-easterly direction joining the Sirvati about 5 miles south of Barangi.

Rivers and Drainage.

7. The forests are chiefly kan, or evergreen, deciduous jungle being not very common in any part of the taluk. The forests, although on the whole extensive, are not in compact masses, nor are they very productive. Immediately south of the Gumpagi Hills there is a very extensive forest called the Hirni Forest. There are large tracts of kan in most parts of the taluk, in which a few of the useful timber trees may be found. In these kans the soil is not very deep, but of the taluk generally it may be stated that the soil is hard and shallow, with much laterite, and that consequently the kans, or deciduous forests, are of the poorest description. Here and there, in favored spots where the soil is deep, there may be good timber, but such spots are few and far between. There are large stretches of land formerly kumrid, in which, it is worthy of note, the Conservator of Forests has noticed that many of the trees springing up are deciduous and of a useful description. On the whole, the forests of Ságar are in a shattered character could not be easily marked, nor would timber at present commanding market value. To the east the forest is gradually disappearing before the inroads of the garden cultivators who lay them mercilessly in order to obtain "Sop," or leaf manure for their gardens. These gardens however must be manured in this manner, and, as I have already stated, there is little timber of any value, but at the pending settlement it will be advisable to mark off those lands in which "Sop" may be taken, and to define clearly how far the rights of the garden owners extend in these "Byan Patti" lands as they are called.

Forests.

8. A large extent of forest in the neighbourhood of the Ghats, chiefly in the Taluks enumerated in para 3, was formerly kumrid, but kumri is now and has for the last few years, been prohibited. The old kumri lands are at the present day cultivated in patches with dry crops, but by a different process from the well known kumri process. The question of the reintroduction of kumri has called forth the correspondence as per margin ending with letter No. 1, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, dated the 9th August 1871, in which it is laid down that land for kumri cultivation may be marked off in Ságar, as well as in certain other Malnad Taluks under certain restrictions as to locality and extent which it is unnecessary that I should go into now, as I propose reserving the subject for a separate report. In the mean time I have taken steps for having the old kumri lands identified.

Kumri cultivation.

No 237, From Government of India, Public Works Department, 17th May 1870.
No. 1507, From the Conservator of Forests, 14th March 1871, with a map.
No. 369, From the Conservator of Forests, 6th June 1871.
List of villages from the Deputy Superintendent, Shimoga District, 31st May 1871.
No. 183, From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, 22nd June 1871.
No. 121, From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 9th August 1871.

Roads.

9. There is comparatively little cart traffic in this taluk, the nature of the country, in its present unopened out state, rendering bullock carriage necessary to a very great extent. It is however very satisfactory to find that the chief road in the taluk, which enters Ságar from Anantapur and Shimoga, and goes on, *viâ.* Talguppi and Jog, to Gersoppa, is reported by the cartmen to be in first rate order, and the number of carts using the road this year is comparatively great. From Gersoppa there is water carriage to Honnavar. There is one other made-road which goes north from Ságar to Ulvi, in the Sorab Taluk, and thence to the large market of Siralkop. These are the only made-roads in the taluk.

10. The old lines of communication, now neglected, but which are stated to have formerly served for considerable internal trade, are from Ságar to Sorab, Shikarpur, Nagar and Siddapur, in North Canara, respectively. Even now carts travel occasionally along these roads, but the interruptions are considerable, and they are impassable during the rains.

Bullock passes.

11. The following are the bullock passes which even now, notwithstanding the cart road from Ságar to Gersoppa being in good working order, are much used for conveying the surplus rice produce of some of the north and of all the south-western portion of the taluk towards the sea-board.

1. The Hinni Ghat to Gersoppa.
2. Govardangiri Ghat to Gersoppa.
3. Hogiwadi pass to Bhutkal.
4. Karni Ghat to Bedur.

The two former, although much of their traffic has been taken away by the cart road to Gersoppa from Jog, still serve to export more produce, almost entirely rice, than do either the Hogivadi or Karni bullock passes. Gersoppa, so far as the taluk under report is concerned, is a place of far greater importance than either Bhutkal or Baidur.

12. There is no part of the taluk on the south-western side of the Sarvati passable for carts, and the sole means of carriage for any Government Officer, or other person, travelling through the country are by coolies, as bullocks or ponies can be used only in the beaten tracks.

Markets.

13. The only local market of any importance is held at the Town of Ságar situated on the banks of the Warda. There are the very small market Towns of Talguppi and Karur, but very little business is done at those places.

Produce.

14. Ságar is essentially a garden Taluk, although the area under rice cultivation is by no means insignificant; but the quality of the rice land is not generally good. The dry crop cultivation is utterly insignificant.

Gardens.

15. The gardens produce supari, pepper and cardamoms. The general opinion of the people of this country with reference to the Ságar gardens, is that they are superior to those of Sorab, but inferior to those of Nagar. My own opinion is that some of the gardens in Ságar are quite as fine as any in Nagar, but that the latter taluk produces "Chikni," or the small nut, in greater proportion. The Magnis of Bramanvad, Karur, Idvani, Malali and Keladi contain the finest gardens. Cardamoms are most common in Marbadi, Idvani, Karur, and Talguppi, but they are grown more or less in most of the Magnis, their presence being a sure index that the water supply is unfailing. Pepper is grown generally throughout the taluk in the supari gardens, where the vines are excellent and well cared for, but as a product of the kans, or evergreen jungles, pepper is utterly neglected, the simple operations which are necessary to ensure a fair return are never carried out, the vine is not regularly tied up or assisted in its climbing, nor is the brushwood cleared round the roots of the trees, nor are leaves placed to rot and serve as manure.

Rice.

16. The rice lands are extensive, but compared with those of Sorab and Shikarpur are poor, the soil being generally shallow and of bad quality. The rich brown soils of Sorab and Shikarpur are seldom met with, and sugar-cane is comparatively scarce, and even when grown is not very remunerative, the climate being unfavorable to the preparation of jaggory. In the Magnis to the south-west a double crop of rice is generally obtained. In the villages below the ghat I found the rush of water in the early months was so great as to interfere with the sowing of rice until December, so that although water is plentiful there is a smaller proportion of double-crop land than in the villages above the Ghats.

17. Dry crop cultivation is very uncommon, and the same ground gives a crop only once in three or four years. Ragi is generally grown, but never exported.

Dry crop.

18. The productions of this taluk are, as above shewn, supari, cardamoms, pepper and rice. The line of export for supari is chiefly towards Bellary, although a small quantity goes to Walaji Pet and to Birur. Cardamoms are taken chiefly to the Canara and Dharwar markets, as is also pepper.

Trade.

19. Supari pays an excise duty or halat of Rs. 1—4—0 and Rs. 0—12—0 per maund respectively, according to the quality of the nut. The realizations as halat in 1871—72 were Rs. 94,175, and I propose endeavouring to shew that they furnish some check upon the information obtainable regarding the amount of supari exported, as well as regarding the average yield of the supari gardens per acre. It is invariably stated by the ryots, and backed up by the taluk officials, that 100 supari trees in bearing will only yield 4 maunds of nuts. I am quite convinced that these statements are inaccurate. In round numbers there are 3,700 acres of supari garden according to the survey, and 94,175 Rupees of halat may be fairly taken to represent as many maunds of supari exported. If the statements of the people are true, an export of 94,175 maunds, without allowing for home consumption and smuggling, would render it necessary that each acre of garden recorded by the survey should contain about 700 trees in bearing. Many of the gardens have as many as 1,000 and 1,200 trees in bearing per acre, but taking the gardens throughout, good and bad, 700 is a very high average. Again, the survey has revealed many instances of supari gardens, without the adjunct of cardamom cultivation, paying as much as Rs. 25 per acre, and not containing more than 800 trees in the acre. Taking it for granted that 100 trees yield only 4 maunds, we would have Rs. 25 land assessment + halat, at an average of one rupee per maund, Rs. 32=a total of Rs. 57 on the acre of 800 trees. The garden owner will therefore, at 4 maunds per 100 trees, obtain 32 maunds, which, at Rs. 4 per maund, a high estimate, will sell for Rs. 128. I do not think it likely that the garden owners could pay so much as Rupees 57 per acre of 800 trees, which they actually do, unless the yield were greater than 4 maunds per 100 trees. I believe 6 maunds per 100 trees would be nearer the mark. We have been able to make some experiments in the case of rice lands, which will be given in the sequel, but in the case of supari cultivation no such experiment was possible, but still I consider it of importance to refute, if possible, the statements regarding the profits of supari cultivation which it has become quite a rule for both cultivators and taluk officials to make on every possible occasion.

20. Cardamoms pay a halat of Rs. 2 per maund, and being a valuable product of little bulk, are smuggled out of the taluk with great ease. Rs. 344 only were realized in 1871—72 as halat, and yet many of the gardens are stocked with cardamoms in extraordinary profusion. Cardamoms fetch about 100 rupees per maund. One plant is supposed to yield about one seer per annum. There is no doubt however that cardamom cultivation requires great care; the berries must be picked when formed, but not ripe, and are always liable to be destroyed by vermin; snakes are said to be particularly fond of cardamoms and to cause serious loss. It is certainly the case that cardamom cultivation is comparatively uncertain with reference to yield. Cardamoms are exported to the Canara and Dharwar Districts.

Cardamoms.

21. Pepper pays a halat of 4 annas per maund; the realizations in 1871—72 were Rs. 1,344. Pepper is common in most gardens, and the 5,075 maunds, which the above realizations would represent, must be far short of the actual quantity exported. Pepper is exported to the Canara and Dharwar Districts.

Pepper.

22. There are export duties on betel leaves of six pies per 1000. On khobri of 7 annas and 6 pies per maund. On tobacco of 1 rupee per maund, and of 4 annas per maund on coffee, but these products are very insignificant in the Ságar Taluk.

Export duties.

23. Rice is exported by the ryots themselves and chiefly taken by the Govardhangiri and Hinni Ghats to Gersoppa. The rice of the southern Magnis, Suralhole, Savantankatte, and Savalnad, finds its way to Bhatkal and Baidar, but Gersoppa is said to be the best market of all. It is not uncommon to see long strings of laden bullocks from the Anantapur Taluk, and from still further east, on their way to Gersoppa by the made-road. The ryots of these parts have not yet learned to appreciate the superiority and economy of wheeled over bullock carriage, and it will probably be some years before they do so. The rice crops, on the average, are reaped in December, and during that month large quantities of paddy are taken out of the taluk by the ryots themselves, whose bullocks are pretty well unemployed about that time. I observed that in the south-western villages it was not so common for the ryots to plough their fields immediately after their rice crops had been reaped, as I found it to be the case in the north-east and more open villages.

Rice.

Sandal-wood.

24. Sandal-wood is exported in very considerable quantities to the sea-board for the Bombay market.

Imports.

25. The imports from the sea-board consist of salt, cocoanuts, piece-goods, sugar and dried fish, the last mentioned in very large quantities. During late years a good deal of iron is said to have been imported from the same direction through the agency of some of the Bombay firms. From the plain taluks of the Shimoga District, and from the Chitaldroog District, are brought live-stock, cumblies or blankets, and iron.

Past Revenue History.

26. The oldest assessment known to have existed in this taluk, regarding which any record exists, is that of Harihar Roy which was made about A. D. 1334 to 1347. It is described by Sir Thomas Munro as being founded on the principles of the Shasters, which suppose the produce to be to the seed as 12 to 1. The assessment in question is spoken of as the Vijaya Nagar Varaha Shist, and is said to have been exceedingly light, and the country under it was so prosperous that cultivation rapidly spread. About the year A. D. 1560 the kingdom of Ikkeri sprang into existence, and one of its earliest Princes, Sivappa Nayik, introduced the well known Shist assessment supposed to represent about one-third of the gross produce. Whether the Ikkeri Shist assessment completely supplanted the Vijaya Nagar assessment it is impossible to say. In other taluks than Ságar, Sivappa Nayik to a certain extent respected the old assessment, and it is very probable he did so in Ságar also. Sivappa Nayik's assessment is said to have been based upon the results of experiments during 12 successive years regarding the produce of one field of each description of land in every village. These fields were cultivated on his own account.

27. Sivappa Nayik's assessment is said not to have been added to for some 40 years, when, according to Mr. Stokes, the following additions were made. I have substituted the year A. D. in lieu of the Hindu year given in Mr. Stokes' Report.

| | In one Pagoda. |
|---|---|
| A. D. 1700, by Chinnammaji for the support of an establishment for providing food gratis to all who applied, called Dasohà .. | 0 0 1 |
| A. D. 1736, by Chiksomasekhara when the Moguls threatened an invasion; this was called pagadi .. .. .. | 0 1 4 |
| A. D. 1753, by Basappa Nayik to pay the Mahratta Chout; called Patti | 0 1 4 |
| A. D. 1762, by Hyder, the year after the taking of Nagar, being in lieu of the Shanbhog's percentage at ½ fanam per pagoda called Vartane, a private fee paid to them Kattu Aswari, service and supplies required from the ryots for certain forts. | 0 0 12 |
| | 0 3 5 |

28. Then followed the reign of Tippu Sultan, which was signalized by an attempt to resume the Umbli and Devastan lands, which was only partially successful, owing to the ingenuity displayed by the Shanbhogs in falsifying the accounts. The revenue is said to have fallen off greatly towards the close of Tippu's reign, a result which had for its cause the general corruptness of the Government servants. Purnaiya is said to have remitted all outstanding balances upon taking up the administration, and he is supposed to have restored the Devastan and Agrahar lands, whilst on the Umbli lands he imposed a very small amount of Patti in addition to the Shist. I find however that, as I mentioned in my Report upon the Taluk of Sorab, the people do not consider Purnaiya's administration to have been at all a liberal one.

29. During the reign of the late Raja up to A. D. 1830, the state of the country is described as being worse, as regards revenue management, than even during the reign of Tippu. The revenue was farmed out to the highest bidder under a system generally known by the name of "Sharat Mutchalike." In A. D. 1830, the rebellion broke out. Practically the most complete examination of the assessment, almost tantamount to a revision, took place when the rebellion was quelled. Mr. Stokes introduced various reforms and called upon the Shanbhogs to give up their accounts. But unfortunately neither at that, or at any previous time, was there any survey of the village lands, and all that could be done by Mr. Stokes was to put the accounts in better working order and to make, as it were, a fresh starting point after which it would be difficult for the Shanbhogs to tamper with the accounts, but he could place no reliance upon the information which the Shanbhogs gave him to form a basis for his new accounts. From this time A. D. 1832, up to the present time, the condition of the Ságur Taluk has however continued to improve.

30. The above is a short abstract history of the Taluk, taken from Mr. Stokes' Report upon the Nagar Province, and from some letters of Sir Thomas Munro's.

31. The leading features of all past attempts to introduce an equal assessment has been the absence of any survey of the land, excepting a very unreliable measurement of garden land, and it is not too much to say that the present existing rates, especially the more ancient rates, are apparently the result of no system at all. There are two sets of rates now in force (1) the old rates supposed to be the Shist of Sivappa Nayik with added Patti, and (2) the more modern rates which have been imposed as garden and rice cultivation spread. The first mentioned rates have suffered in their integrity by what I am told was a very common practice of entering cultivated lands as waste. The Shist recorded against a valuable warg was changed for that recorded against a very lowly assessed and inferior warg, and the latter was then relinquished, the valuable warg, with its false Shist, being retained. The system under which, up to the commencement of the survey, the more modern rates have been fixed is important and requires description. Gardens in this taluk are very generally formed in virgin land, and the land required has been given out on 12 years "Mundmanya" and 3 years "Alvi," that is 12 years free, and 3 years of gradually increasing assessment, so that a garden does not pay full assessment for 15 years after the land has been taken up. The most defective feature in this plan is that no measurement is made, nor is any area specified except occasionally in "Dayas," each Daya being supposed to contain 3 trees. I have found gardens with the period of 15 years unexpired, and yet with supari trees in full bearing, thus evidently shewing that the "Alvi Chitta" was not obtained for the garden for which the wargdar professed to have obtained it. Very generally too the number of Dayas specified in the "Alvi Chitta" were not one-third of the number actually found in the garden. If the garden was only a plantain garden, the rate for that kind of cultivation in the Magni was imposed.

32. Rice lands have been given out also on "Alvi" or gradually increasing assessment. If the land applied for was "Kadim Banjar" or immemorial waste, the full assessment was not levied for 6 years; and in the same manner, in the case of lands which had not lain waste so long, a certain number of years' grace was given proportionate to the time for which the land had lain waste. It is generally stated by the Taluk Officials that the "Mundmanya" and "Alvi" system has been very fairly free from inaccuracy, and that it leaves little margin for fraud; but I have little faith in any system under which boundaries were not laid down even on paper, and under which there was absolutely no check upon encroachment on surrounding waste. This plan of giving out land on "Mundmanya" is without doubt the leading feature of the past system of assessment. The old nominal rates are of no importance whatever as they are never found to have been actually imposed, and the real incidence of the old assessment will be best understood, when I come to shew the actual rates ascertained to have been paid by placing the survey area of each description of land in juxta position with the old collections.

Tenure.

33. The land in the Ságur Taluk is held throughout on the warg tenure as it is called. This practically means that the wargdars cannot resign a portion of their estates, should they be recorded as one warg, but must either keep or resign the whole. The tenure in question is complicated, and has many disadvantages, not the least amongst which is the necessity thrown upon the wargdar of retaining, and paying assessment upon waste lands which he can neither cultivate himself, or sublet to another. The sale of whole wargs is very unusual, but these whole warg estates have become divided up amongst several co-heirs, and practically the sale and transfer of land goes on, and is so far recognized by Government that the share of each heir is entered in the "Pahani Book," and the assessment is collected on each share, without any reference whatever to the whole warg, and in the event of any of the co-heirs transferring his share to an outsider, the name of the latter is entered in the "Pahani Book," and he becomes, practically, responsible for the assessment. So that while the warg remains unaltered, no fresh chitta being issued, the annual record of cultivation undergoes changes in respect to each share of the warg, and much anxiety is now displayed by the sharers in wargs as to how far the sub-division will be recognized at the pending settlement, but it is obvious that recognition or otherwise of such sub-division must follow, and not precede enquiry into each case. I find that there is a District Order No. 6 of the 31st March 1872, which enjoins the collection of the assessment from, and the issue of receipts to, the wargdars only, and to no one else, but so far as I can perceive this order has not been fully carried out. In many cases the original wargdar and his heirs have completely been lost sight of, and the land is held by a cultivator, or his heir, who in the first instance entered on possession as a sub-tenant, but who now is in undisputed possession, with as strong a position as that of wargdar.

34. Subletting is common in many parts of the taluk, and would be more so were it not that the well-to-do Brahman and Jain-wargdars have large numbers of "Hutalu," estate-born servants, or slaves as they might be called, and subletting thus becomes unnecessary, as the "Hutalu" perform the work which in the plain taluks would be performed by Shikmidars, or sub-tenants. The question of labor is one which deeply affects this taluk, and gardens in the western villages which are, in point of natural advantages, far superior to those of the eastern villages, are owing to deficient labor, vastly inferior in actual condition and productiveness. The wargdars in the former grudge the 4 annas a day which they have to pay the coast men, who supplement the labor obtainable from the "Hutalu," and, as a consequence, in many instances the gardens are much neglected. The garden owners in the eastern vil-

lages have also to entertain laborers from below the Ghats, but, owing to a good population, they can get certain work done by local labor, which the western garden owners must have performed almost entirely by foreign labor.

35. There are in all about 4,000 wargdars, of whom by far the greater number are Haiga Brahmans, but in the Magnis of Marbadi, Karur and Savalnad there are a number of Jains who hold land as wargdars, and represent a most hard working and respectable section of the community. The most influential Jain wargdar in the taluk is the Patel of Wataki, who holds a large extent of land and entertains a large number of "Hutalu." This man is well known to almost all European Officers who have visited the taluk, or the Gersoppa Falls, but I am sorry to find that he is one of those whose assessment will be very largely increased under the Survey rates, and many of the larger wargdars will be in a similar position, having hitherto procured for themselves concessions, in the matter of assessment, never granted to the poorer classes.

Condition of the People.

36. The population of the Ságar Taluk is only 38,364, giving 71 to the square mile, but the nature of the country and the character of its agricultural products, in the western portions of the taluk especially, tend to attract but a small although an influential body of cultivators. The custom which in former times existed, upon each new conquest, of inviting Brahmans, sometimes in large colonies, to the conquered Districts, has populated the wilder portions of Ságar with Haiga Brahmans, and the inaccessibility of the country has left them undisturbed by the influx of fresh population. The natural fertility of the soil, under a good climate, has enriched these people, but they are becoming keenly alive to the advantages of population, a conviction very much hastened by the hard bargains the men from below the Ghats drive with them annually, for laboring in the gardens. In these western tracts labor is very dear, and the wealth of the wargdars may be gauged by the labor at their command, whether performed by themselves or their "Hutalu." The Jain wargdars have an advantage over the Brahmans in being more ready, and able to lay their own hands, and those of their families, to garden work.

1. Ikkeri.
2. Devastan.
3. Kotvalkatte.
4. Chandramankoplu.
5. Yelgaluli.
6. Keladi.
7. Sirvanti.

1. Talguppi.
2. Malali.
3. Idvani.
4. Tadgalali.
5. Avinhalli.

37. In the north and north-east, especially near Ságar itself, the population is I believe on the increase, although I cannot obtain data to prove that this is the case. At any rate the population of the whole taluk being 38,364, or 71 to the square mile, I find that the Magnis marginally noted contain an area of 99 square miles, with a population of 13,111, or 131 to the square mile. Going a little further south and west, we have the Magnis marginally noted. In these there are 131 square miles, with a population of 12,045, or 92 to the square mile. The six remaining Magnis therefore, which comprise the wilder and more inaccessible part of the taluk, have an area of 306 square miles, with a population of only 13,208 souls, or 43 to the square mile. The further west the more scanty the population, and Savalnad, Sáralhole and Savantankatte, with parts of Marbadi, are the worst populated parts of the whole taluk.

38. The condition of the wargdars, throughout the taluk, may be described as one of great prosperity. That such an event as a season of scarcity is unknown, may be readily supposed when it is taken into consideration that there is very nearly one acre of rice-growing land to each head of population, and that the climate is one of peculiar excellence and certainty. Rice is the staple food of all classes, but is largely supplemented, in the case of some of the lower classes, by dried fish, and in some instances, by dry grain. There is a large surplus of rice available for exportation, but a considerable quantity is exchanged annually for salt. Whilst there is in all parts of the taluk considerable wealth, the result of the fertility of a naturally poor soil under a very superior climate, the eastern villages, especially near Ságar itself, and on the road from that place to Talguppi, present a scene of busy prosperity. Mr. Stokes speaks of the former wealth and trading importance of the Ságar Taluk, and of the deplorable condition into which it had fallen at the time he wrote, A. D. 1838, and certainly some of the towns, especially Ikkeri, Talguppi and Barangi, present a large extent of ruins, but in Ikkeri the depopulation was simply the result of the change of the seat of Government from that place to "Bidarur." Ságar has certainly recovered much, if not all, of its commercial importance, and I am inclined, after a long experience of both Sorab and Ságar, to fix upon some of the north-eastern villages of the latter as superior to the best villages of the former, certainly so in climate, and I think also in position and other general advantages, apart from the actual quality of the soil. As I before remarked, the south-western villages enjoy great natural advantages, but are poor in respect of labor. The re-introduction of Kumri has been estimated as likely to carry with it the addition of about 2,500 Mahrattas to the population of the extreme western Magnis.

39. Having thus far pointed the chief characteristics of the taluk, as comprised in its climate, markets, means of communication, and the general condition of its inhabitants, I will proceed to the

more immediate object of this report. The taluk has been divided up by the Survey as shewn in the following statement:—

| Description of land. | Acres of Government land. | | Acres of alienated land. | | Total. | | Grand Total, occupied and waste. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Occupied. | Waste. | Occupied. | Waste. | Occupied. | Waste. | Acres. |
| Dry crop ... ... | 9,024 | 16,641 | 265 | ... | 9,289 | 16,641 | 25,930 |
| Rice ... ... | 33,430 | 3,043 | 1,070 | ... | 34,500 | 3,043 | 37,542 |
| Garden ... ... | 3,772 | 157 | 98 | ... | 3,870 | 157 | 4,027 |
| Total culturable..... | 46,226 | 19,841 | 1,433 | ... | 47,659 | 19,841 | 67,499 |
| Unculturable, including roads, tanks, village sites, &c. ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | 2,75,653 |
| Grand Total, culturable and unculturable ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | 3,43,152 |

40. The figures of the above statement call for no special remark. It will be necessary only to state that the area entered as unculturable comprises the following detail:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Kans or evergreen jungle .. .. .. .. | 57,211 |
| Dry forest, open unarable tracts, and tanks .. .. .. | 213,529 |
| Roads, village sites, &c. .. .. .. .. | 4,913 |
| | 275,653 |

41. The next statement shews the leading statistical features of the taluk.

| Villages. | Houses. | Population. | Square Miles. | Cattle. | Carts. | Ploughs. | Market Towns. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 471 | 8,719 | 38,364 | 536 | 47,895 | 312 | 5,683 | 4 | |

I have already explained how unequally the population, 71 to the square mile, is distributed. The few carts entered in the above statement are almost all the property of the villagers in the north-east. Carts are literally unknown in the villages to the south-west of the Sirvati. The large number of cattle in a Taluk like Ságar, where there is much hand husbandry, must attract notice; they are used for exporting rice which the ryots themselves conduct down the various bullock passes towards the sea board. Many of these bullocks are very small, but they answer the purpose for which they are chiefly kept.

42. The next statement exhibits the collections for the last 20 years. Each fifth year is shewn up to A. D. 1862—63, and each individual year since. There is no area, recorded in the old accounts, sufficient to compile information on that point for the whole taluk.

| Year. | Kámal. | Remissions. | Collections on Kans. | Remaining collections, land revenue. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1852—53 ... ... | 2,37,762 | 1,00,818 | 1,573 | 1,35,371 | |
| 1857—58 ... ... | 2,38,950 | 96,083 | 1,845 | 1,41,022 | |
| 1862—63 ... ... | 2,39,755 | 93,814 | 2,105 | 1,43,836 | |
| 1863—64 ... ... | 2,39,813 | 93,307 | 2,162 | 1,44,344 | |
| 1864—65 ... ... | 2,39,951 | 92,395 | 2,158 | 1,45,398 | |
| 1865—66 ... ... | 2,40,264 | 91,295 | 2,349 | 1,46,620 | |
| 1866—67 ... ... | 2,40,346 | 90,411 | 2,404 | 1,47,531 | |
| 1867—68 ... ... | 2,40,295 | 90,015 | 2,504 | 1,47,776 | |
| 1868—69 ... ... | 2,40,246 | 89,970 | 2,566 | 1,47,710 | |
| 1869—70 ... ... | 2,40,328 | 90,579 | 2,589 | 1,47,160 | |
| 1870—71 ... ... | 2,39,606 | 95,976 | 2,595 | 1,41,035 | |
| 1871—72 ... ... | 2,39,510 | 88,679 | 2,577 | 1,48,254 | |
| Five years' average ... ... ... ... ... | | | | 1,46,387 | |
| Ten years' average ... ... ... ... ... | | | | 1,45,966 | |
| Twenty years' average ... ... ... ... ... | | | | 1,43,088 | |

43. The amount shewn under head of remissions is comprised of the usual items of (1) assessment foregone under the "Mundmanya" and "Alvi" system explained in paras 31, 32 and 33 of this letter, (2) permanent remissions on highly assessed land, and (3) assessment recorded against land now waste but formerly cultivated. The collections on kans, or evergreen tended woods, will be dealt with further on. What we now have to take into consideration is the actual amount collected on the garden, rice, and dry crop lands.

44. Appended will be found a price list comprising the last 21 years.

45. The collections, it will be observed, have fluctuated but little, the amount realized in 1857-58 being only about 7,000 Rs. less than that realized in 1871—72, although the price of rice and all other products has risen as shewn below:—

| | 1857—58. | 1871—72. | Rise per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice, seers per rupee | 20 | 14 | 30 |
| Ragi do | 40 | 34 | 15 |
| Jaggory per maund Rs. | 2 0 0 | 1 10 0 | Decrease 2 |
| Supari do | 3 12 0 | 6 0 0 | Increase 37 |
| Pepper do | 4 0 0 | 6 4 0 | 32 |
| Cardamoms do | 24 0 0 | 113 14 0 | 371 |

46. The first marked rise in prices, since the year 1857—58, appears to have taken place in 1860, but I have not been able to obtain any information regarding the prices current during the two years previous, so that there may possibly have been a rise in prices before 1860. Be that however as it may, the collections after 1860 made no corresponding strides, and it may be safely stated that there is scarcely any taluk in the Division which has answered less, in extended cultivation, to the marked rise in prices since 1860, than has the taluk under report. The causes of this are I think (1) the undue influence of the Shanbhogs and the more wealthy Wargdars; (2) the high and prohibitive assessment recorded against the unoccupied lands, by the fraudulent means alluded to in para 31 of this letter; (3) the heavy expense of reclaiming garden and rice lands, especially the former, which would not begin to pay until about 12 years after planting. There was without doubt a great impetus given to garden cultivation when prices began to rise, but the system of "Mundmanya" has been freely used and in most cases abused. The result is that the taluk now contains a large number of supari gardens which have begun to yield, and which are paying an exceedingly low assessment compared with the old gardens which are paying, in some cases, assessment as high as 37 Rs. per acre, whilst the gardens which have sprung into existence under the "Mundmanya" system are paying in some instances only Rs. 2 and 3 per acre. The "Mundmanya" system has no doubt had a good effect in creating new gardens, but it has also given cover to much concealment. It will be observed that the price of jaggory fluctuates more than that of any

other product. I endeavoured to explain the cause of this in my report upon the Scrab Taluk. I shall have more to say on the subject of prices when I come to the grouping of the villages for the purpose of assessment.

47. The statement given below exhibits the actual rates which have been hitherto paid under the several heads of dry crop, rice and garden.

| Description of land. | Realizations for 1871—72. | Survey Acres. | Average Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry crop ... ... ... | 72 | 9,024 | 0 0 2 |
| Rice ... ... ... | 83,870 | 33,430 | 2 8 2 |
| Garden ... ... ... | 64,239 | 3,772 | 17 0 6 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 73 | ... | ... |
| Total..... | 1,48,254 | 46,226 | 3 3 4 |

48. The above figures shew that dry crop land was not assessed at all in most cases, and that the rice lands paid the not very low average rate per acre of Rs. 2—8—2, whilst garden lands have been actually paying the average rate per acre of Rs. 17—0—6. But to give a better idea of the incidence of the past assessment, I have appended a Statement No. 2, which shews the incidence of the assessment in each Magni, and is well worthy of study.

49. I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 25 per acre for garden lands. If Statement No. 2 of Appendix be referred to, it will be seen that the maximum rate I propose is in many cases exceeded even by the average rate hitherto paid in some Magnis ; but I am strongly of opinion that the gardens under the old system have been too heavily taxed, and that the owners require relief. There are the widest extremes of garden assessment to be found in Ságar. Gardens stocked to profusion with supari, cardamoms and pepper are assessed at from 8 to 10 Rs., whilst gardens far inferior actually pay between 30 and 40 Rs. per acre. There is no reason whatever for this difference in rate, and no reason can be assigned by the Revenue Officials. The result of the Survey assessment will be to increase the revenue realized from gardens, whilst very great relief will in many cases be afforded to garden owners who have hitherto been almost rack-rented.

50. There are however certain exceptional instances of peculiarly well situated gardens, in which I may have to exceed the maximum rate of Rs. 25 per acre.

51. Although there are some instances of garden lands paying even as high as Rs. 40 per acre, still it is not possible to be sure that the amount, stated to have been collected under the head of garden, was actually and purely composed of the assessment on the garden land ; it is very probable that it included the assessment upon lands which have been measured by the Survey as rice land. We can in no case trust the old division into garden, rice and dry crop, which was never effected with the strictness with which the same operation is carried on under the Survey, and therefore we must look with considerable distrust upon even the actual rates which the placing the Survey area in juxtaposition with the collections under head of garden would give, and take more into consideration the total collections under garden rice and dry crop. The principle upon which I propose to assess the garden lands provides for the relief of those owners who have been paying enormously heavy assessment, and for the increase of the assessment of those gardens which have paid merely nominal rates. The future as well as the present has been considered. Were this not done, we should be merely continuing the old system of assessing the crops, and not the capabilities of the soil. Gardens which are now young, will in five years be fully remunerative, and gardens which are now in full bearing will perhaps decay. We cannot continue such rates as 40 Rs. per acre, on the old or Kadim gardens, and ignore the prospective improvement of the young gardens, but we must fix rates which shall not discourage the owners of the gardens now coming on, and shall justly relieve the owners who are now paying an amount of assessment that cannot hold. The result will be to avoid the wide extremes of assessment now in force, but, yet maintain the lump sum of garden assessment at a higher figure than it is now.

52. It will not be out of place to enter here briefly on the subject of the productive powers of the spice gardens of this taluk. There is perhaps no more difficult return to obtain than one, which shall be accurate, of the amount and value of the gross produce of supari, pepper and cardamom cultivation. I alluded in para 19 of this letter to the information afforded by the Halat realizations, as to the quantity of the gross produce of supari. I put down there the out-turn of an acre of supari of 800 trees, without the adjunct of cardamom cultivation, to be, at the estimate of the people themselves, about 32 maunds which I stated would sell at Rs. 4 per maund, but, since writing the para; in question, I find that of the total exported supari, $\frac{7}{8}$ represent the "Chikni" or best supari, and only $\frac{1}{8}$ the "Gotu" or worst kind, so that my estimate of Rs. 4 per maund, as the selling price, must be considered too low as an average, although it is really the case, while I write, that the bazar price of supari is only Rs. 4 per maund, whilst last year it was Rs. 6 per maund, but as an average Rs. 4 is somewhat low as the bazar price. The cultivator only gets about Rs. 3—8—0 for his supari just at present, but the average of the last 10 years is far higher. It is very rarely the case that pepper is not grown along with supari, and very often cardamoms are also grown. Basing my calculations on an acre of supari containing 800 trees, my estimate of the value of the gross produce, after paying the Halat, will be Rs. 140 per acre on the calculation, which I am sure is not too high, that every 100 supari trees yield on an average 5 maunds of nuts. My estimate is on the maund containg 60 seers, each seer weighing 24 Rs., for which the grower will receive Rs. 3—8—0.

40 X 4
= 160
54
54
108

53. Pepper is almost always cultivated along with supari, and is a very profitable kind of cultivation, the same manure serving for both the supari trees and the pepper vines. If a garden is fairly stocked with pepper, it should yield a gross produce per acre of Rs. 66, on the moderate calculation that each vine yields 1 seer. There would be about 800 vines, and 800 seers, at the average price, would fetch Rs. 66. The maund of pepper I take at 60 seers of 24 Rs. weight, the same as that for supari.

54. Cardamoms are grown only in the very best gardens where the water supply is unfailing. Pepper is almost always found in the same garden with cardamoms, but the two are raised without interfering much with one another, the pepper vine being trained up the stems of the supari trees, and the cardamom stems being planted between the supari trees, generally in a spot from which a plantain tree has been removed. The cultivation of cardamoms is attended with much risk and uncertainty. The price, it will be seen, has risen enormously during the last five years.

55. It will have been noted that the export of cardamoms is towards the Dharwar District, a fact so curious as to require some explanation. The explanation is found in the existence of a well at Haveri, in the Karjgi Taluk, in which, whether with reason or not, the people consider that all cardamoms must be steeped in order to increase the size, as well as to impart to them a lighter color, before being ready for market. The water in the well is said to possess the unique properties attributed to it by the people, and no other well is resorted to. It is the case, strange as it may appear, that almost all the cardamoms exported, except those perhaps which are smuggled, are taken to Haveri first. Cardamom cultivation is generally very desultory, being carried on, in many cases, in small patches amongst the supari gardens. There are however many gardens in which every available spot of ground is utilized for this kind of cultivation, and when this is the case, I should not estimate the out-turn of cardamoms under 2 maunds per acre, which would sell, at the very least, allowing for fall and rise in prices, at Rs. 60 per maund. Such an out-turn, as an average, could not be expected however throughout the cardamom-growing gardens. Cardamom plants begin to bear about the 3rd year. The cultivation of plantains requires special notice, as plantain trees are put down more to aid in the rearing of the more valuable supari and other trees, than as a source of profit. They shelter the young supari plants, and as the latter approach the age of bearing, the plantain trees begin to disappear. As a consequence the presence of plantain trees denotes that the garden is of somewhat recent formation.

56. I do not believe that an accurate estimate of the profits of these spice gardens has ever been made, and perhaps never will be made. I have therefore made my calculations, taking care that I shall be well on the safe side. For instance, in estimating the out-turn of cardamoms at 2 maunds per acre of thickly planted clusters of the plant, I believe I am far below the truth, but the people will not admit that the gross produce of such a garden per acre is anything like 2 maunds, and will not even allow it to be one maund. It would swell this report too much to go into the minute detail of the process of cultivation followed in raising the spices of these gardens. Buchanan gives minute information on the subject, but I shall shortly submit the result of information, which has been gathered by the classing officers; but it must be submitted in a separate report. The most full information has been collected, during classification operations, regarding the number of trees and cultivation in each garden, and I estimate that we shall be justified in imposing an average rate throughout of Rs. 18—4—0 per acre, the old rate actually paid, as shewn in para 47, being Rs. 17—0—6 per acre. Due allowance will be made for the want of labor in the poorly populated tracts to the west, where the average rate will be considerably lower.

57. I propose to group the villages for the purpose of assessing the rice lands as follows:—

Rice Lands.

| Class | Villages. | Maximum Rate per Acre. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 35 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| II | 127 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| III | 82 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| IV | 157 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| V | 27 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| VI | 43 | 4 | 12 | 0 |

58. These rates fit in with those already imposed in the adjoining villages of the Sorab Taluk. It will have been gathered from what I have already said, that I consider some of the villages near Ságar itself to be better situated in every respect than the best villages of the Sorab Taluk. The grouping in the taluk under report requires great care, owing to the numerous and varying considerations which should influence the operation. There is a climate which changes so rapidly as to render one portion of the taluk capable of growing, generally speaking, a double rice crop, which is never obtained in the north-eastern and more open country. But again, the villages which enjoy this peculiarly good climate are very inaccessible, the ryots, who are themselves the exporters of their rice, have difficult roads to traverse to reach their usual markets, whilst their rice straw has no market value. In the eastern and open part of the country which possesses easier means of communication, and accessibility to markets, there are large open stretches of rice land where the manure used must be all artificial, and not like the villages to the south-west where almost every individual rice field obtains a supply of natural manure washed down from the enclosing hills. In short, it may be said that the north-eastern portion of the taluk has good roads, dense population, good prices, but only a fair climate, as compared with the country to the south-west of the Ikkeri range. But in these south-western villages the marvellous excellence of the climate, and many natural advantages, almost, if not quite, counterbalance the advantages which roads, markets, and command of labor, secure for the north-eastern villages.

59. The first group contains 35 villages, immediately round the Town of Ságar, and close to the Ságar and Talguppi made-road.

60. The second group contains 127 villages of the better populated portion of the south-western tract. They belong chiefly to the Malali, Karur, and Marbadi Magnis, and lie for the most part close to the Sirvati river. The climate is better than in group 1, but the population is not so dense.

61. The third group contains 82 villages, all of which are situated in the open country to the north-east of the Iakeri range ; the climate is the same as in group 1, but the villages are more distant from the made-road and markets.

62. The fourth group contains 157 villages, all in the south-western and essentially Malnad portion of the taluk. The climate is excellent, but the population, and consequently the command of labor, begins to decrease on nearing the Western Ghats.

63. The fifth group comprises 27 villages only, situated well in respect of the made-road, but badly as regards water supply, as affected by the position of the lands. Not that the climate is bad anywhere in the taluk, but that in the group of villages in question there exist enormous stretches of rice land where heavy manuring is necessary, owing to the absence of surrounding hills and consequently a supply of natural manure.

64. The sixth and last group contains 43 villages, which lie, some to the extreme north-west adjoining the Sorab Taluk, and the remainder in the poorly populated and inaccessible slopes of the Western Ghats.

65. The dry crop cultivation in this taluk is insignificant and little valued, but still it is better in some parts than others, and I propose grouping the taluk separately for the assessment of dry crop as below. The grouping requires no further explanation, than that it ranges from east to west.

| Group. | Villages. | Maximum Rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 117 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 311 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 3 | 43 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

66. The financial results of the proposals embodied in the preceding paragraphs will be as follows. The grouping for rice lands is followed, the dry crop being of no importance whatever.

| Class. | Villages. | Survey Acres. | | | | Collections in 1871—72. | | | | | | | | Survey Assessment. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. | Total. | Dry crop. | Average rate. | Rice. | Average rate. | Garden. | Average rate. | Total. | Average rate. | Dry crop Rs. | Average rate. | Rice. | Average rate. | Garden. | Average rate. | Total. | Average rate. |
| 1 | 35 | 1,224 | 2,094 | 516 | 3,834 | 6 | ... | 7,449 | 3 8 1 | 10,786 | 20 15 0 | 18,241 | 4 12 0 | 450 | 0 5 10 | 7,500 | 3 9 3 | 10,300 | 20 0 0 | 18,250 | 4 12 2 |
| 2 | 127 | 597 | 7,403 | 831 | 8,831 | 6 | 0 0 2 | 24,529 | 3 5 0 | 12,243 | 14 15 3 | 36,778 | 4 2 8 | 170 | 0 4 9 | 24,000 | 3 3 10 | 14,904 | 18 0 0 | 39,074 | 4 6 9 |
| 3 | 82 | 2,930 | 5,444 | 1,002 | 9,376 | 46 | 0 0 3 | 13,775 | 2 8 6 | 20,358 | 20 5 0 | 34,179 | 3 13 3 | 1,050 | 0 5 8 | 17,200 | 3 2 5 | 20,040 | 20 0 0 | 38,290 | 4 1 4 |
| 4 | 157 | 331 | 9,783 | 902 | 11,016 | ... | ... | 23,871 | 2 7 0 | 12,449 | 13 12 9 | 36,320 | 3 4 9 | 100 | 0 4 10 | 29,000 | 2 15 5 | 15,317 | 17 0 0 | 44,417 | 4 0 6 |
| 5 | 27 | 2,374 | 4,108 | 377 | 6,859 | 14 | 0 0 1 | 7,298 | 1 12 3 | 6,991 | 18 8 9 | 14,303 | 2 1 11 | 700 | 0 4 8 | 10,200 | 2 7 8 | 6,568 | 18 0 0 | 17,468 | 2 8 8 |
| 6 | 43 | 1,568 | 4,598 | 144 | 6,310 | ... | ... | 6,948 | 1 8 2 | 1,412 | 9 12 10 | 8,360 | 1 5 2 | 300 | 0 3 0 | 10,500 | 2 4 6 | 2,143 | 15 0 0 | 12,943 | 2 0 9 |
| Miscellaneous | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 471 | 9,024 | 33,430 | 3,772 | 46,226 | 72 | 0 0 2 | 83,870 | 2 8 2 | 64,239 | 17 0 6 | 1,48,254 | 3 3 3 | 2,770 | 0 4 1 | 98,400 | 2 15 1 | 69,272 | 18 4 10 | 1,70,442 | 3 10 11 |

67. The Local Fund and Irrigation cesses have no place in the above statement, they will be dealt with further on. The result of the survey assessment is very apparent on the face of the table as above. Under the old system, the proximity of the I class villages to the Town of Ságar, and the notoriety of the double crop rice lands in the II class villages gave the framers of the assessment, whoever they were, an excuse for imposing very heavy rates, which, in the more distant villages, and in villages where there was no obvious pretext, they were afraid to impose through fear of the lands being relinquished. The distant and more remote villages moreover were more free from the scrutiny of the Revenue Officials. Had those who framed the assessment now in force been in possession of sufficiently reliable information, they would never have made so great a difference in assessing rice lands, as appears in the various groups under the old system. The result of the survey assessment has been, that the rates have been brought within a smaller range; but the increase has been upon those villages, the circumstances of which, in the absence of any measurement of the land, made it, until now, almost impossible to fix the Government demand so high as it should have been. But at the same time, I think my present proposals make a very liberal allowance for the scantily populated and badly situated villages. These remarks apply chiefly to the rice lands, but also in some degree to garden lands, which were undoubtedly very highly assessed in every case in which the Revenue Authorities, in the old days, thought the gardens could afford to pay a heavy assessment, but it is needless to say that they generally pitched upon those close to Ságar, Keladi, Ikkeri and Talguppi, which formerly were all places of note.

68. There will be a net increase, excluding Local Fund and Irrigation cesses, of Rs. 22,261 over the collections of 1871—72, which latter are about the highest ever known. That the taluk can pay the new assessment I have no doubt, if we look at past and present prices, but I think Rs. 1,70,442 is a sufficiently high sum to take, all things considered. Present prices are not so good as they were 8 years ago, but they are much better than they were 20 years ago, and it may fairly be argued that if the taluk could pay Rs. 1,35,371 in 1852—53, we may safely make it pay Rs. 1,70,442 in the present year, and at the same time a margin will be left for any probable fall in prices.

69. The Local Fund will amount to Rs. 10,652, and the Irrigation cess to Rs. 10,479. In the year 1869—70, the plough tax realized Rs. 772, and in the year 1871—72, the ½ anna Local Fund cess realized Rs. 4,703.

70. The grazing proceeds in this taluk are utterly insignificant, Rs. 51 only having been collected in 1871—72. It has never been customary to sell the grazing annually, and I need scarcely say that the people are exceedingly apprehensive as to how far the freedom which they have hitherto enjoyed in this respect will be interfered with under the survey rules. I would propose marking off a very liberal extent of free grazing at the time of settlement, and leaving the remainder to be sold annually to the highest bidder. The extent given as free grazing must however be very liberal, and if so, I do not see that the ryots will have any real ground for complaint. I must refrain from making any estimate under the head in question as I have nothing whatever to guide me.

71. The revenue derivable from the Kans will be made the subject of a separate report, but in order to enable me to shew a comprehensive statement of the financial results of the Survey settlement, under all heads of sources of revenue, I will estimate the probable realizations on the Kan cultivation at Rs. 4,000 against Rs. 2,577 in 1871—72.

72. The taxation of the taluk, as regards Government lands, will therefore be as follows, as compared with 1871—72.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Collections in 1871—72 .. .. | Rs. | 1,48,181 |
| ½ anna Local cess .. .. | ,, | 4,703 |
| Grazing and Amrayi .. .. | ,, | 51 |
| Kans .. .. .. .. | ,, | 2,577 |
| Total under old system.... | | 1,55,512 |
| Survey assessment on occupied lands .. | | 1,70,442 |
| Local Fund .. .. .. | | 10,652 |
| Irrigation cess .. .. .. | | 10,479 |
| Kans .. .. .. | | 4,000 |
| Total under Survey system.... | | 1,95,573 |

73. I have made no estimate of the probable proceeds of grazing, as I am unaware of what the final orders of Government will be on the mode of working the source of revenue in question.

74. There is the following extent and description of arable unoccupied land available for ultivation, bearing Survey assessment as shewn below:—

| | Area. | Assessment. |
|---|---|---|
| Dry crop ... .. | 16,641 | 2,700 |
| Rice .. .. | 3,043 | 7,600 |
| Garden .. .. | 157 | 1,200 |
| Total..... | 19,841 | 11,500 |

The extent of waste arable land is neither great, nor of very good quality, as regards the soil, but under a climate like that of Sagar it would very probably be brought under cultivation, were there only a greater population. As it is, I expect that some of the occupied land will be relinquished, as there is a considerable proportion of land for which assessment is paid, but which is seldom cultivated.

75. The next statement shews the extent and assessment of inam lands. The greater proportion of these lands is composed of Umbli.

| Description of land. | Area. | Old Jodi. | | | Survey Assessment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | As. | P. | | |
| Dry-Crop ... ... ... | 265 | | | | 130 | |
| Rice ... ... ... | 1,070 | 591 | 9 | 1 | 3,000 | |
| Garden ... ... ... | 98 | | | | 1,764 | |
| Total..... | 1,433 | 591 | 9 | 1 | 4,894 | |

76. The following is a general abstract of the result of the Survey assessment, shewing the total realizable revenue on occupied lands, and on unoccupied arable waste; also the assessment upon alienated land.

| Description of land. | Occupied. | | Unoccupied arable. | | Alienated land. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. | Area. | Assessment. |
| Dry crop ... ... | 9,024 | 2,770 | 16,641 | 2,700 | 265 | 130 | 25,930 | 5,600 |
| Rice ... ... | 33,430 | 98,400 | 3,043 | 7,600 | 1,070 | 3,000 | 37,543 | 1,09,000 |
| Garden ... ... | 3,772 | 69,272 | 157 | 1,200 | 98 | 1,764 | 4,027 | 72,236 |
| Total..... | 46,226 | 1,70,442 | 19,841 | 11,500 | 1,433 | 4,894 | 67,500 | 1,86,836 |

The area under occupancy as Kan does not of course appear in the above.

77. I will conclude this report with a few remarks upon the wants of the taluk as regards the means of communication generally. All the surplus rice is taken by the ryots, and in some instances by Lambanis, down the bullock passes, and along the made-road between Ságar and Gersoppa, to the nearest point of the Sea-board were a market can be found. The return loads supply the wants of the people of the taluk, chiefly as regards salt, for all classes, and dried fish for the lower classes. The ryots are apparently indifferent, as to whether they convey their goods along the made-road, or by one of the four principal bullock passes, the truth being that they are quite strange to conveyance by wheeled vehicles, and their bullocks, which are comparatively numerous, are idle during a great part of the year. The surplus rice produce exported annually may, I think, be safely estimated as representing a value of about Rs. 5,00,000 The river Sirvati forms a great obstacle to the carriage of produce, from the south and western villages, to join the only high road in the taluk, and there can be little doubt that a made-road passing through the south-western portion of the taluk would in time be of great benefit to the people. I cannot offer an opinion, as to the difficulties, or otherwise, of such a road, beyond stating that the country between, say Avinhalli and Kanur, at which latter village the important Govardhangiri bullock pass leaves the taluk, is somewhat more uneven than the country between Talguppi and the Gersoppa Falls. The Sirvati, but not the Yenneholle, would have to be crossed; the soil throughout is very favorable for road making.

78. The Western Ghats near Govardhangiri present fewer difficulties, I am given to believe, than at any other point, and a road in that direction would certainly be more in the natural line of traffic than one leaving the taluk further south.

79. It remains only to summarize a few questions involved in the general one of the revision of the assessment. The Kan and Kumri settlements will be duly dealt with under separate reports, but regarding the following questions I would solicit some definite instructions before the regular settlement.

80. In the Sorab Taluk 19 villages were settled in 1868—69, and the remaining villages, 288 in number, were settled in 1870—71. In accordance with foot note to Survey Rule 1, published at page 117 of *the Mysore Gazette* of the 8th May 1869, the lease to be granted in the Ságar Taluk should apparently be co-terminous with that granted in the 19 villages as above. The foot note however is not clear, and leaves a doubt as to whether the year 1868—69 in which the 19 villages were settled, or the year 1870—71 in which the bulk of the Sorab Taluk was settled, should be considered as regulating the unexpired portion of the lease granted in the first taluk of the Shimoga District, to which the guarantee, now to be given in the Ságar Taluk, should be restricted. I therefore submit the question for the Chief Commissioner's decision.

81. The "Soppin byanbett" lands, from which the garden owners obtain the leaves and branches, to serve as manure for their gardens, should, I propose, be continued to them, on the same terms as those now in force, free of assessment. The garden owners at present are prohibited from lopping trees of the reserved kind, but they have been very urgent in soliciting that one tree, especially the Honne, should be struck out, for their benefit, from the list of reserved trees. The tree in question is stated to be peculiarly yielding in leaf manure, and is proportionately valued. It is found chiefly, so far as my experience goes, in the Malali, Marbadi and Karur Magnis. I would not recommend any concession, as regards trees of the reserved kind being made to the garden owners, as it is impossible to say how far they will over-step any such concession. The tree from which they chiefly obtain their leaf manure is the "Kaul" tree, and every encouragement should be given to them to plant fresh trees as freely as possible, so as to admit of a regular rotation of lopping. The garden owners are in many instances very improvident, and appear to think their leaf manure supply can never fail.

82. As regards the annual sale of grazing, I have already submitted my views in para 70 of this letter.

83. Perhaps the most important feature of the new settlement will be the treatment of the claims arising out of the system of "Mundmanya" and "Alvi," as already explained. It appears to me that the system in question is only a portion of the old system of assessment, which we are now supplanting, and as, in fixing the Survey assessment, a certain amount of consideration is shewn in assessing young and newly formed gardens, Government might perhaps, with justice, put aside any claims of the holders of "Alvi chittas" to be allowed to pay the present rates until the expiration of their term of Mundmanya" and "Alvi;" but such a proceeding would be considered to be very harsh, and would cause much distrust and ill-feeling. I propose to enquire carefully into each case, but the difficulty of settlement will be very great, because in the "Alvi chittas" there is rarely any mention of the extent, or even the boundaries of the land said to be granted, and there is nothing to go upon, except the statements of the garden owners themselves and of the village officers. In some few of the "Alvi chittas," a certain number of "Dayas" are stated to represent the garden for which the chitta has been granted, and the name of the "Sthal" or local name is sometimes mentioned, but there are really no reliable means of ascertaining how much more land has been appropriated than was granted. The difficulty however must be met, and I propose treating each case on its merits. The age of the trees will furnish one check at least upon the statements put forward by the holders of the "chittas" in question. The land which will have been encroached upon will be found to be generally only the surrounding, until then, unreclaimed waste, and I would advocate very liberal treatment in such cases, the present "Alvi" rates being allowed to run their course, after which the full Survey assessment should be levied. Where it is discovered that an "Alvi chitta" has been obtained, beyond doubt, for land which in reality was nothing more or less than concealed cultivation at the time, I would at once levy the full Survey assessment. These "Alvi chittas" are generally granted by the Amildar, under the authority of a general sanction to the mode of assessment in question.

84. Appended will be found a statement, as promised in para 19, of some crop experiments which were carried out as a slight test of the Survey assessment, *after* the latter had been decided on. These experiments were supervised, from first to lost, by a European Officer and are perfectly reliable, as regards the actual land experimented on, but I do not attach very much importance to these experiments as being in any way a general criterion. They were instituted not in any way as a guide to our rates, but as an experiment to see what land, bearing a certain Survey rate, would yield in gross produce. The statement in question is marked No. 3.

85. I append a map of the taluk in illustration of the present report.

86. I shall be obliged by as early a sanction as possible, so as to admit of my introducing the new rates, if possible, during the end of April and beginning of May next.

## Appendix No. 1.—Price List of the Ságar Taluk, from 1851—52 to 1871—72.

| Year. | Seers for one Rupee. | | Per Maund of 44 Seers. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cleaned Rice. | Ragi. | Supari. Chikni or best. | Supari. Gotu or worst. | Pepper. | Jaggory. | Cardamoms. | |
| 1851—52 ... | 32 | 59 | 3 8 0 | 1 6 0 | 3 3 0 | 0 15 0 | 28 2 0 | |
| 1852—53 ... | 32 | 62 | 4 4 0 | 2 6 0 | 3 12 0 | 1 0 0 | 31 12 0 | |
| 1853—54 ... | 28 | 53 | 3 4 0 | 1 3 0 | 3 0 0 | 0 11 0 | ... | |
| 1854—55 ... | 28 | 48 | 3 4 0 | 1 9 0 | 3 0 0 | 0 11 0 | ... | |
| 1855—56 ... | 20 | 40 | 4 0 0 | 1 12 0 | 4 8 0 | 0 14 0 | ... | |
| 1856—57 .. | 20 | 40 | 3 12 0 | 1 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 2 0 0 | 24 0 0 | |
| 1857—58 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No data. |
| 1858—59 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No data. |
| 1859—60 ... | 13 | 26 | 4 7 0 | 1 8 0 | 4 9 0 | 1 1 0 | ... | |
| 1860—61 ... | 13 | 23 | 3 10 0 | 1 4 0 | 4 3 0 | 1 8 0 | 21 0 0 | |
| 1861—62 ... | 16 | 23 | 4 3 0 | 1 3 0 | 4 5 0 | 2 8 0 | 49 0 0 | |
| 1862—63 ... | 13 | 23 | 6 0 0 | 1 3 0 | 4 7 0 | 2 2 0 | 57 0 0 | |
| 1863—64 ... | 13 | 12 | 7 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 8 0 | 2 10 0 | 52 0 0 | |
| 1864—65 ... | 10 | 16 | 6 9 0 | 2 0 0 | 4 9 0 | 2 8 0 | 48 0 0 | |
| 1865—66 ... | 9 | 13 | 7 0 0 | 2 1 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 65 0 0 | |
| 1866—67 ... | 12 | 18 | 7 12 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 3 0 | 3 4 0 | 93 8 0 | |
| 1867—68 ... | 15 | 23 | 8 1 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 101 0 0 | |
| 1868—69 ... | 12 | 25 | 6 9 0 | 3 9 0 | 4 12 0 | 2 11 0 | 117 4 0 | |
| 1869—70 ... | 10 | 26 | 6 12 0 | 2 3 0 | 5 0 0 | 2 11 0 | 126 4 0 | |
| 1870—71 ... | 14 | 31 | 6 1 0 | 1 14 0 | 5 7 0 | 1 12 0 | 126 8 0 | |
| 1871—72 ... | 14 | 34 | 6 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 6 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 113 14 0 | |

Appendix No. 2.—Statement showing Actual Rate under all heads in each Magni of the Ságar Taluk.

| No. | Name of Magni. | Dry Crop. | | | Rice. | | | Garden. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres according to Survey. | Old Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres according to Survey. | Old Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres according to Survey. | Old Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres according to Survey. | Old Assessment. | Average Rate. |
| 1 | Ikkeri ... ... ... | 89 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 421 | 1,350 | 3 3 3 | 315 | 6,898 | 21 14 4 | 825 | 8,248 | 10 0 0 |
| 2 | Devastan ... ... ... | 59 | 1 0 0 | 0 0 3 | 447 | 1,126 | 2 8 4 | 94 | 1,643 | 17 7 8 | 601 | 2,770 | 4 9 9 |
| 3 | Yelgulali ... ... ... | 273 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 956 | 2,219 | 2 5 2 | 250 | 4,962 | 19 13 7 | 1,479 | 7,181 | 4 13 8 |
| 4 | Chandramankoplu ... ... | ... | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 57 | 247 | 4 5 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 59 | 247 | 4 3 0 |
| 5 | Kotvalkatte ... ... ... | 72 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 25 | 25 0 0 | 74 | 25 | 0 5 5 |
| 6 | Keladi ... ... ... | 2,668 | 51 0 0 | 0 0 4 | 3,484 | 10,916 | 3 2 2 | 417 | 8,070 | 19 5 8 | 6,569 | 19,048 | 2 14 5 |
| 7 | Tadgalali ... ... ... | 3,550 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 5,232 | 9,881 | 1 14 3 | 123 | 2,219 | 18 0 8 | 8,905 | 12,108 | 1 5 9 |
| 8 | Sirvanti ... ... ... | 945 | 1 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 2,322 | 4,224 | 1 13 1 | 501 | 10,794 | 21 8 8 | 3,768 | 15,073 | 4 0 0 |
| 9 | Talguppi ... ... ... | 428 | 13 0 0 | 0 0 6 | 1,628 | 2,555 | 1 9 1 | 241 | 4,241 | 17 9 7 | 2,297 | 6,809 | 2 15 5 |
| 10 | Idvani .... ... ... | 27 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 500 | 1,365 | 2 11 8 | 140 | 2,418 | 17 4 4 | 668 | 3,783 | 5 10 7 |
| 11 | Nadvad Marbadi ... ... | 34 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 1,766 | 4,891 | 2 12 4 | 45 | 279 | 6 3 2 | 1,846 | 5,170 | 2 12 10 |
| 12 | Braminvad Marbadi ... ... | 17 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 702 | 2,029 | 2 14 3 | 350 | 4,436 | 12 10 9 | 1,069 | 6,465 | 6 0 9 |
| 13 | Malali ... ... ... | 59 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 814 | 2,429 | 2 15 8 | 120 | 1,666 | 13 14 1 | 993 | 4,095 | 4 2 0 |
| 14 | Avinhalli ... ... ... | 497 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 5,361 | 13,144 | 2 7 3 | 450 | 7,819 | 17 6 0 | 6,308 | 20,963 | 3 5 2 |
| 15 | Karur Nadvad ... ... ... | 239 | 6 0 0 | 0 0 5 | 2,952 | 10,518 | 3 9 0 | 83 | 578 | 6 15 5 | 3,274 | 11,102 | 3 6 3 |
| 16 | Karur Braminvad ... ... | 26 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 375 | 1,366 | 3 10 3 | 429 | 6,675 | 15 8 11 | 830 | 8,041 | 9 11 0 |
| 17 | Savalnad ... .. ... | 16 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 4,454 | 11,597 | 2 9 8 | 145 | 1,128 | 7 12 6 | 4,614 | 12,725 | 2 12 2 |
| 18 | Savantankatte ... ... | 21 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 1,137 | 2,648 | 2 5 3 | 52 | 211 | 4 0 11 | 1,209 | 2,859 | 2 5 10 |
| 19 | Saralhole ... ... ... | 4 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 821 | 1,365 | 1 10 7 | 14 | 177 | 12 10 3 | 839 | 1,542 | 1 13 4 |
| | | 9,025 | 72 0 0 | 0 0 2 | 33,430 | 83,870 | 2 9 11 | 3,772 | 64,239 | 17 7 6 | 46,227 | 1,48,254 | 3 5 5 |

## Appendix No. 3.—Statement shewing Crop Experiments in Rice lands.

| Experiment. | Village. | Area in acres. | Out-turn in straw lbs. | Paddy in seers. | Per acre in seers. | Average selling price of paddy. | Total money value per acre. | Survey rate. | Old rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Talguppi ... | ¼ | 473 | 40 | 160 | 30 | 5 5 4 | 1 5 0 | 2 3 6 |
| 2 | Do. ... | ¼ | 654½ | 123 | 492 | 30 | 16 6 4 | 2 13 0 | 1 4 3 |
| 3 | Marbadi ... | ⅛ | Not estimated. | 110 | 880 | 35 | 25 0 0 | 4 14 0 | 3 8 0 |

*N. B*—In experiment No. 3, a second crop is obtained. No value is given to the straw which has scarcely any market value. The old rates are approximate.

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Memorandum on the Garden Cultivation of the Ságar Taluk, Shimoga District, by the Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, dated 25th February 1873.

1. The following information is the result of a long and careful enquiry among the garden and other land-holders, and after sifting the various statements made by upwards of fifty different people, I had come to the conclusion that it is as reliable as it is possible to obtain, when it is considered that the mass of the people are averse to giving any information regarding the profits that accrue from the cultivation of gardens, more especially in view of the approaching settlement of the taluk.

2. The products of the garden cultivation of the Ságar Taluk, which constitute the chief portion of its wealth as well as that of the greater part of the Malnad of the Shimoga District, are supari, cardamoms, pepper, betel-leaf, limes and plantains.

3. During the past year 79,158 maunds of supari, 4,877 of pepper, and 172 of cardamoms were exported from the Ságar Taluk alone.

4. In choosing a site for the preparation of a supari garden, the points chiefly considered are—soil situation, water supply and manure. The soil best adapted is a sort of red saponaceous clay easily workable and retentive of moisture. The garden should face the east if possible, as the afternoon sun is injurious. The springs which rise from the hills in the Malnad afford the best irrigation, while the water is considered superior to that of tanks. Leaf manure is absolutely necessary, so the object is generally to secure a belt of tree jungle round the edges of the gardens which, while supplying leaves for manure, shelters the garden at the same time from wind. This belt is called "Soppina Betta."

5. Supari is raised from seed which is sown in small nurseries in the beginning of the rains, *viz.*, June. The seeds germinate in three months, and in six months the plants attain the height of one foot; they are then transplanted and left for two years in which time they reach the height of from three to four feet and are then ready for transplanting to their places in the garden. In the meanwhile, the site of the garden having been fixed upon it is aligned into beds with trenches on each side; on these beds plantains are grown at intervals, and these having attained their full growth during the time the young supari have been growing, the latter are planted between them thus getting the benefit of the plantain shade. After this the labor required is slight, the young trees are manured every three years, and nine years from the date of final transplanting come into full bearing, thus twelve years elapse from the date of sowing to the trees coming into bearing.

6. The number of trees in an acre varies considerably, but the maximum number I have seen was 1,400 according to the old measurement of the Daya which was 342 square feet; a garden, if planted properly, should contain 765 trees, as six trees (4 large and 2 small) go to the Daya. From my experience of the gardens, I would put down 800 trees as the number in an acre of fair average garden, and on this number all the calculations which follow are based. If trees are planted too closely their productive power is lessened, while a considerable portion of the crop is lost by their knocking together during high winds.

7. The expense of laying out and planting an acre of supari garden has been made out by various land-holders at sums ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 900, but Rs. 600, I think, fairly represents the average cost for twelve years without return.

8. A garden, if properly cultivated, is manured once in two years; it is generally divided into two portions, the first portion being manured in the 1st and 3rd years, and the second in the 2nd and 4th and so on; but manuring once in three years is most often practised. Manuring is carried on as follows. Red claying soil is excavated from the side of the gardens and thrown along the middle of the beds, between the lines of trees, to a depth of from 1½ to 2 feet. Round the base of each tree half a large basketful (hedgi) of manure is put, while over this small branches of trees with the leaves on (soppu) are laid, the latter has the effect of keeping the base cool. The cost per acre is for earth-work Rs. 16, manure Rs. 14, and for soppu Rs. 16, total Rs. 46 or Rs. 23 per annum if manured once in two years.

9. A blight called "kole" frequently attacks the young bunches of nuts when they first sprout, and is brought on by rapidly alternatively rain and sunshine. To prevent this the bunches are covered by the fibrous stem of the supari leaf which is tied over them by a class of men called "Hasselru" who get annas 8 per fifty trees or Rs. 8 per acre. When this precaution is neglected, the blight frequently ruins the whole crop.

10. Supari commences to ripen in September, and then great care is necessary in watching and gathering it, as failure to cut it at the proper time results in the decrease of the commercial value of the nut. The first class nut is called "chikni," while that which is gathered a little late is called "betta," "gotu" being the third and the worst sort which has entirely ripened before gathering. The last sort has no commercial value, and is used by the lowest classes only. The proportion of "betta" to "chikni" is generally one-eighth. The harvesting of the crop costs Rs. 8 per acre.

11. Within three days the kernels are separated from the outside husk called "sippe" and cut in halves. This work is generally carried on by the females of the house; should it be done by outside labor, however, it costs about three seers of paddy per 30 seers of nuts husked, or Rs. 5—8—0 per acre.

12. The following morning, the kernels are boiled; the boiling takes about one hour, the test being the disappearance of the eye of the nut. To give a color to the first boiling a mixture is made, some days previously the bark of the "nerle" and "kaul" trees and the leaves of the "matti" being boiled in water, and in a proportion of 2 parts of this dye to one part of water the first nuts are boiled. The color of the nuts of the first boiling is never very good, and their value is consequently lower. For the 2nd lot 2 parts of the water from the first boiling is added to one part of fresh water. This mixture is called "chagar" After boiling the nuts are spread out on screens to dry and are then ready for the market.

13. From a first class garden, the return per acre of prepared supari is much as 5 nijjas or 5¼ seers per tree, while the worst garden will yield from ¾ to 1 nijja per acre. The average return, however, may be safely estimated at 3 seers per tree or 2,400 seers per acre; about three hundred seers of this quantity is "betta" or 2nd class nut.

14. When the crop is ready, the Dallals or merchants' agents go round the villages and purchase the supari. For their trouble they get 7½ seers per nijja sold. So long as the proportion of "betta" to chikni does not exceed one-sixth, the supari is bought in the lump. From the time of measuring out the supari to the Dallals no further cost or responsibility is borne by the producer.

15. The price of supari varies considerably; at the present time it is Rs. 48 per nijja of 870 seers.

The measurement is as follows—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 rupees weight | = | 1 seer. | | | | |
| 15 | ,, | = | 1 dhadiya. | | | |
| 60 | ,, | = | 4 | ,, | = | 1 maund. |
| 870 | ,, | = | 58 | ,, | = 14½ ,, | = 1 nijja. |

16. In Appendix A, the cost per annum of production and resulting profit to the land-holder on an acre of garden with supari only, are shewn in a tabular form.

### Cardamoms.

17. In some of the gardens in the taluk, cardamoms are grown in addition to supari. There are three different species, namely, sannayalakki, assuli, and daddiga; of these the first two are the best and

most productive, the latter yielding a large seed which is not so valuable as the produce of the two former.

18. Cardamoms are sown in nurseries, carefully protected from the sun by means of Chappars or screens in the beginning of the rains. The seeds take three months to germinate, and after they have grown a foot high are transplanted. A year and a half afterwards when they have reached a height of 2 feet they are finally transplanted to their places in the gardens between the supari trees. Three years from date of sowing elapse before they begin to bear. The cost during that time may be put down as Rs. 45 or Rs. 15 per annum per acre.

19. If cardamoms were planted regularly, the number of plants in an acre would be 400, but this is very rarely the case. The ordinary yield is about ¼ seer per plant, but in the majority of gardens the return is from a half to one maund per acre.

20. After the cardamom plants begin to bear the labor required is very slight, and nothing is expended on manure as that which is put to the supari trees benefits the cardamoms. Ample irrigation is absolutely necessary.

21. The cardamom crop is gathered in the months of September and October. Taking the average production per acre as ¾ of a maund, the return at the present selling price of Rs. 72 per maund would be Rs. 54. When the cardamoms are ripe, they are simply picked and dried, undergoing no preparatory process whatever. When the crop is ripening, snakes and rats do considerable damage.

22. The measurement of cardamoms is different to that of supari, as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 rupees weight | =1 seer | | | |
| | 12 „ | =1 Dhadiya. | | |
| | 48 „ | =4 „ | =1 maund. | |

PEPPER.

23. Pepper vines are grown from cuttings and are planted in the rains; they take three years to arrive at maturity and will only grow in certain soils; the cost of first cultivation is about Rs. 15 per acre for the first three years. They are trained to the supari trees.

24. Manuring costs nothing, as the manure applied to the supari trees suffices. Training the vines is the chief item of cost, Rs. 8 per acre is generally paid for this per annum. When ripe, the crop is gathered and dried, requiring no other preparation to fit it for the market. Pepper ripens and is gathered in March and April.

25. Like cardamoms, pepper is irregularly planted; on an average there should be 800 vines to the acre, but there are seldom 500. The yield of the vine under the most favorable circumstances is about 4 seers per vine or 2,000 seers per acre; but the average return is not above 1½ seers per vine, giving 750 seers per acre, which, at the present selling price of Rs. 64 per Nijja, equals Rs. 55—4—0.

26. The measurement of supari is the same as that of pepper as detailed in para 15.

EXCISE.

27. The duty levied on supari, called halat, is Rs. 1—4—0 per maund of "Chikni" or first class nut, and 12 annas per maund of "Betta" or 2nd class. On cardamoms the halat is Rs. 2 per maund, while on pepper it is only 4 annas. After purchasing the supari at the gardens, the merchant takes it with the "Sthal chiti," or Patel's statement of quantity purchased, to the nearest sayar katte where it is divided at his cost into the two classes of chikni and betta. After it has been weighed by the Sayer Manegar and the duty as above paid, the merchant receives a pass permitting him to remove it.

28. The improvements of the present system which I would propose are briefly:—

1st. The doing away with all distinctions of supari.
2nd. The levying of an even rate of Rs. 1 per maund, on all supari and cardamoms.
3rd. The centralization of the Sayar agency at one or at most two points in the taluk.

29. As before stated, the merchant brings the supari from the producers in a lump, and merely on account of the tax has to undergo the expense and delay necessary to separate the nut into two classes, for in re-selling it he mixes it again.

30. The levying of an even rate of Re. 1 per maund on all supari and cardamoms would reduce to a minimum the profits on smuggling, and the supervising agency of the Sayer Department might consequently be considerably reduced. I am convinced that under the present high rates a considerable amount of smuggling goes on in the export of cardamoms, and to a less degree in supari. It is curious to observe the sayer returns shew an almost inappreciable fluctuation in the exports year after year.

31. The centralization of the sayer agency would be the result of opening up the taluk by roads. Give the merchants easy means of exit with the garden produce, and it will not pay them to smuggle it by other difficult and expensive routes, while the high road would at the same time admit of perfect surveillance.

32. At present, a cart track through Avinhalli to Karur is the only means by which supari finds egress in carts, and this track is so excessively bad that bandies take double the time they ought and then only carry half loads. The cost to the merchant of time and transport is excessive, and this in turn naturally tells severely on both producer and consumer.

33. The road that is most necessary is as above one which running from Sâgar to Avinhalli would run through Karbugodlu and Holabagalu terminating for the time being at Karur market. This would tap the very centre of the garden cultivation of the Karur Magni, and running through the middle of the Avinhalli Magni would carry off the greater portion of its supari. From Karbugodlu a road should be carried, *viâ* Malali to Barangi, and from thence as funds were available *viâ* Savantankatte and Govardhangiri to Gersoppa. This road would tap the rich garden Magnis of Malali, Idavani and Marbadi. The garden cultivation wants stimulating, and the opening up of roads and modification of the sayer would, under the present Survey assessment, do so.

34. I would deprecate the construction at once of a large and expensive road; what is wanted now is more the modification and improvement of the present cart track, (of course with the road as the end in view); for this purpose a small sum per annum would only be requisite, and the work would best be carried out by a Local Funds Engineer who would have charge also of other settled taluks.

35. On the construction of the roads the centralization of the sayer agency might be carried out, while by the reduction of its numerical strength, increased salaries might be given, at no extra cost to Government, to its members, whose present miserable pay merely makes it a necessity that they should levy contributions from those with whom their work brings them in contact.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing the cost of production and profit arising from the cultivation of an acre of average garden with supari only, per annum.

| Details. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value of 2,400 seers of supari at 48 per nijja ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 | 6 | 6 |
| Interest on capital expended in making garden ... ... ... | .. | .. | ... | | | |
| Cost of manuring an acre of garden once in three years, Rs. 46 or per annum ... | 15 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| Do covering bunches of nuts during monsoon to prevent blight ... ... | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Do gathering in the crop ... ... ... ... | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Do separating husk from kernels and cutting latter in halves ... ... | 5 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Do boiling and coloring nuts ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Do possible contingencies... ... .. ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Amount given to Dallal 7½ seers per nijja, 20¾ seers ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Total Cost per Annum Rs..... | | | | 51 | 15 | 7 |
| Balance remaining to land-holder Rs..... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 6 | 11 |

## APPENDIX B.

Statement shewing the cost of production and profit arising per annum, from the cultivation of an acre of average garden containing supari, cardamoms and pepper.

| Detail. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value of 2,400 seers of supari at Rs. 48 per nijja ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 | 6 | 6 |
| Do ¾ of a maund of cardamoms at Rs. 72 per maund ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Do 750 seers of pepper at Rs. 64 per nijja ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 4 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | ... | ... | ... | 241 | 10 | 6 |
| Cost of manuring, &c., &c., &c., as per Appendix A ... ... ... | 51 | 15 | 7 | | | |
| Do gathering and drying cardamoms ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Do training pepper vines... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Do priming and hoeing cardamoms ... ... ... ... | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Do gathering and drying pepper ... ... ... ... | 7 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Do possible contingencies... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Total Cost Rs..... | | | | 87 | 15 | 7 |
| Balance remaining to land-holder Rs..... | ... | ... | ... | 153 | 10 | 11 |

## MEMO BY MAJOR A. C. HAY.

*Government Lands.*

1. The proposed settlement for the Ságar Taluk amounts to Rs. 1,70,442.

Excluding Local Fund and Irrigation cess; the net increase over the collections of 1871—72, (the highest year) is 22,261 rupees.

Captain Grant, para 68.

The old assessment has not been considered, and the collections are taken as the guiding principle, which is, that if the taluk paid Rs. 1,35,371 in 1852—53, it can pay Rs. 1,70,442 now.

2. *Grouping.*—Garden, wet and dry lands are grouped together in six classes as shewn in a statement following para 66, but the grouping refers to the rice lands, there being only 3 groups or classes for dry, (if the maximum be taken as the guide). The new Survey rates for rice lands are ranged in a regularly descending scale of average rates corresponding in this respect with the average rates deduced from the collections in 1871—72.

Para 66.

Para 65.

There are 6 average rates for dry lands and 4 for garden lands evidently fixed independently of those for rice lands, and the statement therefore only shews the assessment on the dry and garden lands attached to the groups arranged with reference to the average rates for rice lands.

3. *Garden Lands.*—The old garden assessment, *i. e.*, the amount of collections in 1871—72, was 64,239 Rs. and as this refers to occupied land on which the proposed assessment is Rs. 69,272, the difference, *viz.*, Rs. 5,033 is the increase on garden land now in occupancy.

Captain Grant, Appendix 2.

The object kept in view has been to relieve very heavy assessments and increase the assessment on gardens paying nominal rates. That this was necessary is quite shewn by the fact that the widest extremes of garden assessment now exist, that rich gardens in some cases pay only 8 or 10 Rs. per acre, while inferior ones are taxed as high as 30 and 40 Rs. with no assignable reason. Appendix No. 2 gives Rs. 25 per acre as the highest average and Rs. 4—0—11 as the lowest.

Para 51.

Para 49.

4. Under the proposed revised settlement the absolute maximum for garden lands will not exceed Rs. 25 per acre, the general average being Rs. 18—4—10, against a former estimated average of Rs. 17—0—6.

Colonel Anderson's para 21.

5. As is well known, the Bombay revenue assessment system does not profess to shew what proportion the rates bear to the produce, but there are a few figures given which afford some ground for speculation on the subject.

The area of gardens now occupied is acres 3,772, and Captain Grant, basing his calculations on an acre containing 800 trees and each 100 yielding 5 maunds of nuts, estimates the value of 40 maunds at Rs. 3—8—0 per maund as Rs. 140 per acre.

Mr. Dobbie, who told me he had actually counted the trees in many gardens, found 1,400 per acre as the maximum and 800 the average. His calculation of the produce agrees with that of Captain Grant, *viz*, 2,400 seers or 40 maunds per acre.

The native estimate is 32 maunds per acre if 800 trees stand on the acre all in bearing.

None of the officers mentioned say anything about * short crops in bad seasons, although supari is a very uncertain crop and varies considerably if rain is excessive, deficient or unseasonable.

The realizations of Halat in 1871—72 were Rs. 94,175, and if this be taken as representing an equal number of maunds, the produce would be only 24·96 maunds per acre. In the year quoted by Mr. Dobbie the realizations were only Rs. 79,158.

The average of these two years is 86,666 maunds, giving an average produce per acre of 22·97 maunds, both years producing less than would be yielded by 600 trees per acre at only 4 maunds per 100 trees, and it is a question whether 800 trees per acre is the general average over all the taluk. Assuming the produce to be only 23 maunds per acre at the low price of Rs. 3—8—0 per maund, the value of the crop would be about Rs. 80, of which Rs. 20 would be ¼th.

See Captain Grant, para 19.

Mr. Ludlow takes Rs. 60 as the net value of the produce of an acre of supari garden and 110 Rs. of a garden cultivated with supari, cardamoms and pepper, in neither of which cases the proposed assessment would be too high according to the hitherto recognized proportion of rent to produce. If the interest on the capital expended in making the garden is calculated, a great reduction must be made.

Mr. Ricketts considers that the Halat should be taken as at Rs. 25 per acre, but the dealer must have calculated and deducted this before giving the price of Rs. 3—8—0 or whatever he may give. Colonel Anderson points out with satisfaction that actual experiments in rice lands shew that the assessment varies from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{7}$ of the gross produce, and there is *prima facie* no reason why a precarious crop like supari should be more heavily rated. The difficulty of course lies in the uncertainty of estimating the real value of the crop as the data do not give information upon which reliance can be placed.

6. *Rice-Land.*—There are 33,430 Survey acres of rice land. The former average assessment was Rs. 2—8—2, now raised to 2—15—1 or an increase of 0—7—9 per acre. Captain Grant, I see, does not consider the old average at all low.

The grouping of villages in 6 classes is on the principle of reducing by 4 annas per class the highest maximum which is the regulator of the whole, and regarding which no information is ever given by the Survey Department.

The general reasons for so arranging the villages given in paras 57, 64 appear to be excellent, especially as it falls in to a great extent with the old assessment.

As regards the distribution of rates in detail, the Survey Officers are the only persons acquainted with the practical application of the technicalities of the system of classing. I believe 27 rates in dry and even 150 in wet land can be produced by combination, but no Revenue Officer is in a position to do more than venture an opinion on the moderation or otherwise of the lump assessment.

The Survey rates will add 14,530 Rupees to the existing assessment on occupied lands with a general average of 4·10.

7. *Dry Land.*—The new rates appear to me rather high in some cases if compared with the plans. The averages range from As. 5—10 to 3. In the taluks in the margin the averages are as shewn, and in most parts of Sígar a crop of ragi can only be got off the land at intervals of 2 or 3 years, but after all the assessment must be very light.

| | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|
| Sira ... ... | 4 | 11 |
| Hiriyur ... ... | 3 | 2 |
| Budihal ... ... | 5 | 7 |
| Sorab ... ... | 5 | 3 |
| Dodéri ... ... | 3 | 6 |
| Pavagada ... ... | 3 | 1 |

* Note.—The point is noticed by Colonel Anderson in para 13 of his No. 579, dated 24th April 1873.

8. If there was any truth in the popular notion that Sivappa Nayik's Shist was a liberal settlement there would be no ground for apprehension, provided we know that the area now occupied with garden at all corresponds with what is shewn in the accounts; but so much doubt accompanies the circumstances, that few conclusions can be drawn from this, beyond the fact that as the people themselves have a good deal of faith in the tradition it might be satisfactory to them to see that the assessment is below the ancient one.

9. Theoretically the proposed rates may not appear too high, but as they are really founded on the collections of past years, the main point is whether the assessment has been found in parctice to be moderate, the new rates give a general result of 7·83 per cent increase on occupied gardens arising from an increase of Rs. 1—4—4 per acre, and it might have been as well if statements had been given shewing separately the collections on garden and rice land, and the Halat for 20 years as illustrating the progress of both kinds of cultivation and the fluctuation of crop. Perhaps this has not been done owing to the distrust entertained by Captain Grant, (para 51) of the old divisions into rice and dry lands, as well as to the doubt regarding the extent to which smuggling exists. Be this as it may, the settlement of any one description of land can scarcely be decided apart from that of the whole taluk which involves higher average rates for garden, rice lands and kans, an assessment for the first time of the dry lands and the imposition of increased Local Fund rates and a low Irrigation cess, the whole amounting to an increase of 26 per cent on the highest revenue ever collected.

10. Excluding the additional taxation from Local Funds and Irrigation cess the addition to the assessment on Government lands in occupation is 13·1 per cent. The land revenue in the taluk has been very stationary, and many causes for this are assigned by Captain Grant (46) and by Mr. Ricketts which are beyond dispute. Moreover some of them are likely to operate more strongly in the future, especially the want of labor, and the steady rise of wages, a very serious matter when work has to be done by imported and highly paid laborers from Canara. I found by statements, I prepared myself from information on the spot, that a very great rise had taken place in the payments made to Canara coolies by whom a great portion of the annual labor in garden is performed. A rise in the price of supari has of course helped to improve the condition of the garden proprietors who are much better off than they were 20 years ago, but their profits have been reduced by the rise in wages and prices may not keep up.

11. As to rice lands a great extent is uncultivated for want of labor as is likely to remain so. Moreover a rise in the price of paddy does not necessarily benefit all the maganis, because in some sufficient rice is not grown for the consumption of the garden holders, and wages are partly paid in paddy which has to be brought from elswhere. Generally speaking I have found as many complaints of the difficulty of cultivating arable land as of keeping up gardens.

12. The Malnad has certain peculiarities, which should not be forgotten. A climate, dreaded by outsiders, products limited in variety in many portions, sparse population of weakly constitutions, scanty labor, difficulty of access, the most valuable crop subject to fluctuations from season, and in many parts a load of ancestral debt on the proprietors, all of which contribute to retard the accumulation of capital among the mass of the people, though no doubt a number of the garden proprietors are men of wealth and position. It is difficult to draw any conclusions from the relative incidence of the land revenue on the population, but it appears that Ságar will pay a higher rate per head than the nearest Taluk Sorab, in which the land revenue as assessed on occupied land is Rs. 1,60,582 to a population of 45,707 or about Rs. 3·43 per head, while in Ságar the settlement exclusive of Halat, Local Fund and Irrigation cess, will be Rs. 5·428. The land revenue of the whole Province is nearly Rs. 1·43 per head of population.

13. About the year 1850 or so a good many attempts were made by the local officers to bring to book the permanent remissions of land revenue in Ságar and other taluks of the Malnad, which caused great irritation and many complaints at the time. When I first knew the Ságar Taluk in 1854, the effects were evident in the tumultuous appeals for remission at jamabandi; certainly there were many signs, of poverty, discontent and restlessness all over the taluk. After this the land revenue has remained stationary, and the condition of the people is improved owing to prices, but taking all things into consideration it appears to me that an increase of 26 per cent over the revenue of the highest year is more than should be imposed.

14. I have some hesitation in suggesting an interference with the amount of assessment fixed on the land under the revised settlement, because we have not full information of the proportion the assessment bears to the produce, because the detailed distribution is effected by a system with which the Classing Officers only are acquainted, and because the result is obtained in a great measure by increasing rates manifestly too low, and it is proper that dry lands and kans should be assessed. The Local Fund will be returned to the people directly in the shape of roads and other benefits, but the justice of imposing

the irrigation cess appears very questionable. Whether the tanks were originally built by the ancient rulers or not, still they are practically now private property, and with the exception of those over which roads pass, their repair has not been undertaken by Government as was clear from a statement forwarded in 1867 by me of the expenditure on Public Works before the formation of the Public Works Department. The bunds are built of laterite slabs, and as they are not constructed in chains like the works in the Maidan they are notliable to breaching. Moreover a great proportion of the wet-land is not irrigated from tanks but from springs and channels led from the hills. There has already been some discussion on the point in connection with the settlement of the Shikarpur Taluk, and I am convinced that if the Irrigation cess is introduced into the Malnad, it will both cause great dissatisfaction and there will be a difficulty in finding any proper way of expending it for the benefit of those from whom it is taken.

Looking at the general circumstances of the taluk, especially the stationary revenue, the dearth of labor, the expense of bringing under cultivation fresh land and maintaining it after, as well as the Halat system, I should have thought that an increase of ten per cent on a ten years' average of collections with the addition of the increased Local Fund would be as much as could be imposed with advantage.

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Memorandum by the Survey Commissioner, No. 832 of 1874, dated camp Kumsi, 16th May 1874.

The following remarks are made in justification of the rates proposed for introduction into the Ságar Taluk.

2. I will first deal with the lump assessment realized in the past in comparison with that realizable under the new rates, with some remarks on prices in the past and in the present.

3. It must be evident that, in comparing the taxation of two different periods, we must consider circumstances of these two periods, the value of money as shown by prices, and the readiness or otherwise with which produce is generally saleable at the different times compared.

4. The following are the prices of the two years in juxta position as regards the staple articales extracted from Appendix No. 1 to Captain Grant's report.

| Year. | Clean Rice, seers. | Supari, best, per maund. | Pepper per maund. | Jaggery per maund. | Cardamoms per maund. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1852—53 .. | 32 | 4 4 0 | 3 12 0 | 1 0 0 | 31 13 0 |
| 1871—72 .. | 14 | 6 0 0 | 6 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 113 14 0 |

5. It is true that the price of cardamoms has very considerably fallen during the last year, but it is plain that the incomparative prices all round on the average there is a difference of at least 50 per cent in favor of the latter year.

6. It is not a question of mere price too which has to be considered in these cases, it is a question of selling at any price for where difficulties of communication are considerable as was the case some 25 years ago in much of this tract of country, though Ságar from vicinity to the sea and the densely populated districts below the ghats had always a great advantage over inland Districts in this respect, still it is a matter too notorious to need proof that there is much greater activity in trade now than there was 25 or 30 years ago.

7. The proposed revenue—this will require some calculation and remarks in adjustment of the amounts calculated on as realizable under the respective heads.

8. The following are the estimates under each head made by me :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| State revenue in first year after Survey Settlement .. .. | 1,70,442 |
| One anna local cess .. .. .. .. | 10,652 |
| Irrigation cess .. .. .. .. .. | 10,479 |

9. Now it is estimated that Rs. 10,500 will be required in future to provide a legitimate remuneration for the village officers. At present the Patels have ostensibly nothing at all in the shape of emoluments, and the Shanbhogs have some Umbli land and Rs. 756 a year among them for 476 villages. It cannot be argued that they actually receive nothing now and therefore that any thing they receive must come out of the pocket of Government. In fact they are paid now at the expense of the treasury. The enormous amount of remissions, Rs. 88,679 even in 1871—72, affords an ample fund out of which the village officers could provide for themselves in the past, and as the whole revenue administration is based on the Shanbhogs it would be very absurd to suppose that people of influence and power like the village officers did not take care of themselves in the apportionment of remissions; these village officers are large holders of land, and the remuneration will go back to them in the form of a legitimate remission of revenue on a regular scale in place of an illegitimate appropriation by them on an unknown proportion.

10. Therefore I deduct this remuneration of Rs. 10,500 from the estimated realizations, Rs. 1,70,442, leaving so far the net sum of Rs. 1,59,942; to this I add the irrigation cess Rs. 10,479, which is an entirely new form of taxation, and added to the above sum of Rs. 1,59,942, makes up a total of Rs. 1,70,421, as the taxation of land appearing as occupied in this taluk under the Survey settlement.

11. But there are still two heads of deduction from the above amount. First, there is the extent of remissions on account of Mundmanya and Alvi which it will be necessary to continue under the settlement until they expire by expiration of the term for which they were granted. After an investigation, which the advanced state of preparation of the settlement papers now admitted of, Captain Grant (para 49 of his appended report No. 371 of the 9th instant) estimates that Rs. 500 will meet the amount of remissions which must be given.

12. Secondly, it must be remembered that the old assessment is on the warg or entry of the holder in the Government accounts; this entry merely shews that a holder paid so much in each year for all the land he held in any village, without any record whatever of what extent of land he held. A land holder could point out any land he pleased as included in his warg, and have it surveyed and entered as part of it without any immediate increase of his payment to Government, so long as he abstained from infringing on the limits pointed out by some other land holder without fear of question except by the Shanbhog or Patel, who were in many cases the persons chiefly interested and could at any rate be induced to abstain from objection especially by an influential wargdar; the Shanbhog and Patel were quite safe in whatever they might allow to be done in this way, as there was no Government record whatever on which they could be brought to book for allowing land not belonging to a warg to be included in it.

13. Thus in our survey, which for the first time defined the limits and areas of wargs, much land has been undoubtedly included in wargs which was not actually hitherto occupied by the wargdars and from which hitherto they derived no profit. The land appearing as Government unoccupied waste is—first, land which no wargdar cared to claim, or secondly, land which no wargdar of sufficient influence to carry his point had the face to claim. Now when the revised assessment is given out, wargdars will retain or resign at their pleasure those of the survey fields which are entered to their names which they have never cultivated; how much they will retain or how much resign of such lands it is impossible to say; but, considering the enormous inequality of the old assessment and that the cases of large increase of the old assessment will be greatest in the case of influential persons who from their position would have been able in the survey to extend their limits most, I think that we must be prepared for some considerable resignations of land; I am probably making a moderate estimate if I put such resignations at land bearing survey assessment of Rs. 4,000; they may amount to a good deal more and they may be somewhat less, but I am content to estimate the possible amount at this rate though I cannot be certain that it may not be exceeded.

14. I will here give an illustration of the mode in which supposed resignation of land would under the old system be worked in practice, and how the land supposed to have been resigned would again appear in the survey records as occupied. B, a holder of land, held two wargs No. 1 and 2, each, say, bearing an old assessment of Rs. 100; each of these wargs comprised garden, rice and dry crop land amounting to acres 100, though no record existed of the total area or of the amount of each description of land or of the locality, so as to enable identification of the land really in each warg, this would rest solely on the statement of the Shanbhog. B resigned warg No. 2, and the wole of the assessment is transferred to the head of "remissions." But his actual relinquishment of land by no means included what he should have ceased to cultivate bearing assessment Rs. 100 though that sum was no longer levied from him; with the connivance of the Shanbhog, B could keep any portion he chose in cultivation for efficient check of the Shanbhog's proceedings there was none, and in fact any attempt at check would have to be based on information supplied by the Shanbhog himself.

15. When the survey came, B most certainly claimed not only the part he all along surreptitiously cultivated of the nominally resigned lands, say acres 30, but he also pointed out as his so much of this

nominally resigned land which he did not cultivate, as well as of any other unclaimed waste land adjacent as he wished to retain the refusal of at the settlement, and he could do this with impunity so long as he kept on good terms with the Shanbhog and did not include in his claim land coveted by some more influential person. It by no means follows that B will retain all this land at the settlement, he secures the refusal and pays nothing for it in the mean time ; the "occupied area" as recorded by the survey and the assessment thereof are swollen by the amount of all the survey assessment of this land which *in fact* is not occupied now and to some degree will assuredly be not retained at the settlement. In 1871—72 the sum appearing under the head of remissions is at its minimum amount, but it still amounted to Rs. 88,679, against Rs. 1,48,254 realized in the same year, while according to the survey the assessment of the land recorded as unoccupied is but Rs. 11,500, against Rs. 1,70,442 the assessment of the land claimed and recorded as occupied. Some part of the "remissions" may doubtless be due to reduction of assessment on occupied land, but the greater proportion is I believe due to assessment struck off on account of land nominally resigned. The disproportion between the survey assessment of all the unoccupied unclaimed waste and even half the amount under the head of "remissions" will shew to what extent the system of fraud here described has been carried on.

16. Of course it is but natural to suppose that every wargdar would at once resign any uncultivated land recorded to his name in the survey if he found he could not cultivate it or sublet it, but a potent cause will be at work to check such resignations, namely, the fear of the land being taken up by others who would prefer to cultivate on their own account to holding as subtenants of others and paying a rent much in excess of the Government assessment. The Halepaikes are such a class of people and of them the holders of land are very few indeed ; as long as the wargdars can keep the land on their own names, the Halepaikes can only obtain it as subtenants ; once a survey number is resigned by a wargdar, there is nothing to prevent a Halepaike taking it up and one tenant would be lost to the wargdar. This is by no means an undesirable end to attain, for a good admixture of small tenants with their own holdings is a better state of things than all the land being in the hands of a few [illegible] number of large holders, the rest of the [illegible] class being their subtenants and paying their rents far in excess of the Government demand.

17. If we [illegible] assessment [illegible] fairly fairly [illegible], I [illegible] expect that much land would be resigned [illegible] the holder may not be able to cultivate it all [illegible] fairly, but we are revising an assessment [illegible] the lowest extremes of over and under assessment prevail, and the sudden change and increase in the Government demand on those who may have been paying merely nominal rates likely [illegible] resignations to a great extent, and it is not probable that tenants would be at once found to keep this resigned land ; the whole influence of the wargdars would be exerted to prevent any of their subtenants leaving and setting up for themselves as Government ryots.

18. Nothing is more certain than the fact that a good deal of land was claimed by wargdars in the survey and recorded to their names which they had never cultivated nor derived any profit from and moreover without any immediate increase of assessment, and that if any wargdar finds his future payment on revision of assessment burdensome he will resign some or all of this unprofitable land and reduce the Government demand on him by the amount of the survey assessment of that resigned land, and farther it is also certain that a reduction of the assessment of the taluk even 10 per cent below the present realizations would have the most infinitesimal effect in reducing such resignations.

19. I would further note that an assessment so low, even if the Government could afford it, as would induce the present holders to adopt the dog in the manger policy of retaining land which they can turn to no account themselves merely to prevent others getting it who could turn it to better account, is economically undesirable.

20. Having thus adopted Rs. 4,000 as the survey valuation of land nominally occupied, which we may expect to find resigned when the new rates are given out. I will proceed with the comparison of the old and new assessment.

21. The one anna local cess I exclude entirely from the realizations under the survey assessment, as it is to be spent entirely in the taluk for improvements of which land holders there will reap the benefit ; I also similarly exclude from past realizations the proceeds of the half anna cess hitherto realized.

22. At para 9 the net realizable survey assessment of the land claimed as occupied, including irrigation cess, and excluding estimated payments to village officers, is put at Rs. 1,70,421 ; from this we have to deduct the sum of Rs. 500 on account of Mundmanya and Alvi, continuable remissions, and Rs. 4,000, the estimate adopted for the assessment of land nominally occupied which will be resigned, which may however prove to be a good deal more; a total reduction of Rs. 4,500, leaving a net estimated revenue under the survey settlement of Rs. 1,65,921, against Rs. 1,48,181, realized in 1871—72, an increase of Rs.

17,740 or 12 per cent. If the land holders find the survey rates so low as to induce them to hold on to all the land to which they have secured the entry of their names and even to farther secure some of the Government assessed waste, the increase will be more, but this will be entirely in their own hands.

23. Possible increases in the realizations from kans or from grazing I take no notice of as items extraneous to land revenue properly so called; the former will result entirely from more careful administration of forest products, and the latter if anything is gained will be entirely from outsiders, as it is proposed to grant grazing free to the people of the taluk with the utmost liberality.

24. Now to compare the assessment of 1852—53 of 1871—72 with that proposed under the survey and estimated as above.

| Year. | Standard Assessment. | Remissions. | Collections. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1852—53 ... ... | 2,37,762 | 1,00,818 | 1,35,371 |
| 1871—72 ... ... | 2,39,510 | 88,679 | 1,48,254 |

25. The survey realizable assessment as above estimated being Rs. 1,65,921, this being a fixed and definite demand on the land it refers to, subject to no remissions whatever.

26. Consider the prices of 1852—53 as shewn in para (4) and the activity of trade which then existed, and it will be seen how very much lighter the proposed survey assessment will set on the whole taluk than the sum realized in 1852—53.

27. Appended is a report from Captain Grant which I requested him to make in analysis of the inequalities of the old assessment, of this I must ask a careful consideration. The District Officers write about the old assessment as if it was based on any principle; whether the so called full or standard assessment was or not at any time it is impossible to say; if it was, there is no doubt it has become utterly corrupted of this Captain Grant gives instances in the tables appended to para 6 of his report, where the old rates are calculated out on the acre as ascertained by the survey, for before the survey nothing was known of the areas held, and rates double those which are proposed by the survey are shewn to have been collected in whole villages.

28. In para 12 and 13 of Captain Grant's report are shewn instances of how permanent remissions have been given, and the old assessment utterly corrupted, where even without the remission the old assessment was far from excessive. In the village alluded to in para 13, the collections have actually fallen from Rs. 200 in 1848 to Rs. 143 in 1872, while the remissions have risen from the very high proportion of Rs. 438 in 1848 to Rs. 611 in 1871—72; here the remissions are actually more than four times the collections. It would be waste of time to follow Captain Grant through his report. I will only add, if farther evidence of gross inequality and of the way the officers granting remissions have been deceived is necessary, it can be supplied to any extent desired.

29. Ten whole villages are shewn by Captain Grant in the 6th para of his report, the old rates and old assessment of which are far in excess of the survey rates and assessment, and many more entire villages could be quoted, if necessary, whose survey assessment is a reduction on the old assessment. If these villages could pay such high rate and pull through, it must be evident that they will thrive on the much lower rates of the survey, and if they can pay and thrive on the survey rates, there can be no reason why other villages should not thrive and also pay the survey rates.

30. It is evident that Major Onslow was not satisfied with the revenue he was drawing from this taluk, for in 1850 he endeavoured to increase the revenue, but in the entire absence of trustworthy data, such as a general survey could alone afford, he was of course beaten in the long run, and his attempt to increase the revenue resulted in increased confusion in the old assessment.

31. I will now devote a few remarks to the criticisms of the different officers who have reviewed the Ságar proposals. I will first notice Major Hay's remarks, which are of a very general nature.

32. He states that past collections are taken as the guiding principle, but is under a pure delusion, here the guiding principles of our settlements being very different to the sole past collections.

33. Major Hay, in para 5, writes as though it is a fault in the Bombay system that it does not base assessment on a certain proportion of produce.—I am sure that he cannot quote any system of settlement which did base its assessments on a proportion of produce which did not prove a most utter failure in practice; there is notoriously nothing so difficult to obtain trustworthy returns of as average agricultural produce and of net profits derived therefrom.

34. Major Hay in his para 5 says "none of the officers mentioned say anything about short crops "in bad seasons; although supari is a very uncertain crop." I find a distinct mention of the "blight which "frequently ruins the whole crop," in para 9 of Mr. Dobbie's Memo on the garden cultivation of the Ságar Taluk appended to Captain Grant's report in this taluk and in para 13 of my forwarding letter No. 579 of 24th April 1873, when writing regarding the value of the garden crops, I stated as follows "it must be borne in mind however that these garden products are all very delicate in growth and liable to failure."

* * * *

35. Major Hay endeavours to deduce the total production of supari in the Ságar Taluk from the quantity which pays halat, and adopting those figures deduces the result that the gross produce of an acre of supari would be about Rs. 80, but we find old rates in garden land in whole villages in excess of Rs. 30 per acre and over Rs. 40 per acre in single cases; the halat may amount per acre to Rs. 25 to 35, how therefore the gross produce of an acre could be only worth Rs. 80 is a problem, at such a rate who would cultivate: I have no hesitation in asserting that the gross produce of a *fair* supari garden in *fair* cultivation amounts to at least Rs. 150 per acre on the average, and supari is never grown solely, other valuable crops of some kind always accompany it.

36. But it is difficult to seriously discuss an estimate based on the acceptance of the quantity of supari which pays duty as the true quality produced; we have an article which is of great value; a man's head-load would easily amount to 2 maunds or about 68 lbs which would represent Rs. 2—8 duty; there is a perfectly open frontier on a length of many miles totally unguarded, and the gardens in North and South Canara where there is no halat are frequently within five minutes' walk or less of Mysore gardens where there is halat; is it possible that there should not be a great amount of smuggling with such inducements and under such circumstances? There is moreover some internal consumption which does not pay halat at all; this may be a small proportion of the whole, but still it amounts to something, for this in estimating the gross production Major Hay allows nothing.

37. I do not think it is here necessary to again go into detailed estimates of produce of supari regarding which I give an opinion not only on the data before me in relation to Ságar, but also on my experience of the same kind of cultivation in Canara, regarding which I also find elaborate estimates made by Mr. Stokes 40 years ago which go far beyond any thing I have stated as a fair and moderate average on a succession of years.

* * * *

39. I will now advert to Captain Ludlow's remarks as briefly as possible. The supposed addition of 26 per cent to the revenue which is adverted to by Captain Ludlow and others is a pure delusion; it includes the payments to one anna local fund and that to village officers, which go back at once into the taluk and at once strike off just one half of the increase and reduce it to 12 per cent after excluding kans and grazing for reasons given in para 21 above.

40. Captain Ludlow compares the Ságar garden cultivation with Sorab. Captain Ludlow states in his 1st para that the average garden rate "in Sorab was Rs. 15, but this was somewhat low, and the "Ságar gardens can certainly stand a higher figure than Rs. 15, Captain Grant has fixed it at Rs. 18—4, * * * the average arrived at appears high, and an average of Rs. 17—8 can-"not with any degree of safety be exceeded."

41. There is no hesitation or want of the fullest self reliance in this remarkably decided opinion, but it is unfortunate that Captain Ludlow does not give more detailed grounds for proposing this reduction of from Rs. 18—4 to Rs. 17—8 or 12 annas per acre, which is a reduction of about 4 per cent on the proposed assessment. The most remarkable point about this opinion is that Captain Ludlow can in travelling about this taluk have seen but the outsides of a few of the many hundreds of the gardens in question, for tracks don't run through supari gardens and can therefore by no human means at any rate be in possession of the information he claims and must possess to justify so minute a discrimination, and as regards the very few gardens he has ever seen, I am not aware that he was able to make that critical, close, and internal examination of them, which is necessary to any decision on assessment, much less to so fine and delicate a distinction as is involved in deciding that an assessment of 4 per cent more or less being too high or too low.

42. It is farther to be remarked that Captain Ludlow has made what is called the jamabandi of this taluk for some two or three years; he has evidently increased and also I presume decreased assessments as variations occur in the collections and remissions every year; the statements given in Captain Grant's letter No. 371 of the 9th instant shew that he was collecting rates enormously in excess of the survey rates in whole villages, and still higher rates on individuals when, if his information was as complete as might be inferred from his opinions, he was bound to afford heavy remissions in some cases and disallow them in others. I do not blame him for not doing so, for in truth if an ordinary mortal he had no other source of information, but what the Shanbhogs chose to disclose.

43. I will not follow Captain Ludlow into his calculations about produce of supari beyond saying that 700 trees per acre may be a fair average to take for the whole gardens of a taluk, but that no good garden has less than 1,000 or 1,200 trees to the acre. In many cases he has actually collected a Government assessment of Rs. 40 per acre from gardens of no remarkable excellence.

44. In para 4 Captain Ludlow speaks of the great and "in some cases not unreasonable outcry" against the Sorab settlement. Captain Ludlow has, I believe, prepared a report on the Sorab settlement, and I certainly think that the enunciation of opinions of this kind on the *ipse dixi* of an inexperienced officer is to be condemned; when we see his report a judgment can be formed as to how far he is justified in his opinion and whether he has any safe grounds for forming it; we can also contrast his opinion with other information with which we shall not be unprovided.

45. Captain Ludlow first assumes that Sorab is highly assessed at Rs. 3—2—0 average per acre, and thence draws the inference "that Ságar cannot with any show of reason be saddled with an average "rate of assessment of Rs. 2—15—1 per acre, as to the double crop the yield of those lands does not "come up to the single crop of average lands in the Shikarpur Taluk."

These are all assertions which may be taken *quantum valeant* with reference to Captain Ludlow's means of forming such an opinion justly. I can only say that having given our best attention to the subject, Captain Grant and I have come to a very different conclusion. The double crop land in Ságar is much more abundant than in Sorab or Shikarpur from the much greater supply of water, the 6th para of Captain Grant's report appended gives instances of whole villages paying rice rates hitherto averaging Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6 and upwards per acre. Captain Ludlow winds up with the dictum that it will be dangerous to raise the average rice rate above Rs. 0—1—10 per acre; the old average being Rs. 2—8—2, this gives Rs. 2—10—0 as his idea of the proper rate against Rs. 2—15—1, the average rate on the whole taluk deduced from the survey rates on each group of villages—a reduction of Rs. 0—3—1 per acre. This is rather a fine distinction to draw, and few Settlement Officers who have spent their lives on settlement work would hazard the drawing so fine a line on a mere general knowledge of a taluk more than which a District Officer cannot possess.

46. Similarly, Captain Ludlow lays down 4 annas per acre as the proper rate for dry crop land against Rs. 0—4—10. The average on the whole taluk resulting from our rates.

47. In para 6 Captain Ludlow states it is popularly supposed "that the Ságar cultivators are a "wealthy body of men, but this is a fallacy." Colonel H. M. Eliott, I have noted in my report on this taluk, certainly held the opinion condemned by Captain Ludlow, and both Captain Grant and I hold that general opinion after seeing a great deal of the taluk. Of course, it would be too much to say that any body of men including some 2,000 or 3,000 individuals are all wealthy, but Captain Grant's report appended shews that merely nominal assessments were paid on gardens by many, and excessive rates by others, who, it is not too much to assume, were the class who had no friends. If any lightness of assessment could make a man rich there should be many rich men in Ságar, and if very heavy assessments could make any poor there should be no want of paupers. As for the difficulty experienced in getting in the revenue last year alluded to at the end of Captain Ludlow's 6th para, it is unfortunate that he does not give specific data that we might be able to check off the instances. There certainly was no want of cases of excessive assessment under the old rates, the payment of which must have been always difficult. How such assessments as some of those brought forward were allowed to continue unmodified it would be difficult to explain, except by the fact that the Shanbhogs were the lords of all and through their eyes alone could anything be seen; it is not that remissions were not given, for it is plain that up to the last they were given freely not to those who really required them, but to those who had influence and therefore had the largest remissions already.

48. Captain Ludlow lays considerable stress on the rise in the wages of labor in Ságar and on the falling prices. Prices have undoubtedly fallen much in the last five years, but they are far above those of 20 years ago to which point they are not likely to fall again, as there is no probability whatever of money falling in value to the point of 20 years back. Wages rise with prices, and it is a matter of

notoriety are now falling again with prices in obedience to economic law. South Canara labor is largely employed in North Canara in the Department of Public Works, and now at lower rates than three years ago. Wages always lag in their rise behind prices and also lag in their fall, but the rise and fall surely occur.

49. I will not go into Mr. Ricketts' comments ; they are mostly of a general nature, based, when, not so evidently on Captain Ludlow's remarks, as he himself has avowedly a very slight knowledge of the Ságar Taluk.

50. In conclusion, I must note that, when the old assessment has through corruption become so utterly unequal as it is in Ságar, it is impossible to effect a revision on the most moderate basis without greatly increasing the payments of those who have profited by the past state of things ; were the future assessment fixed at a total of even one lak of rupees, the payments of many would be enormously increased, while under the proposed assessment the payments of those who suffered under the past state of things will be greatly reduced. The Survey Officers have a double duty to perform—to secure the State its just dues, as well as to fix rates which shall be fair and moderate to the people. The State cannot unfortunately do without its revenue and has full calls upon it for increased expenditure in improvement of administration, as well as for the remission of petty taxes which press heavily on industry. To the settlement of the Ságar Taluk most special attention has been given, and I have no doubt whatever regarding the proposed rates though, whether those or rates 25 per cent or 50 per cent lower are introduced, dissatisfaction will exist on the part of those who paid exceptionally low rates hitherto. But is this any just reason for abandoning the just demands of the State?

51. I have above reckoned the Irrigation cess at State revenue ; if this cess which amounts to Rs. 10,479 is abandoned, it will amount to a reduction of about 7 per cent, and bring down the total increase to 5 per cent ; assuming that some portion of this cess may be in other taluks embodied in the State revenue I would include the same proportion in that of Ságar, if half is taken it would make the total increase about 8½ per cent which happens to agree with Major Hay's estimate. By resignations of unproductive land, this might be farther reduced by two or three per cent.

52. It cannot be expected that the proposed settlement will be popular with a large portion of the land holders of the Ságar Taluk, neither would it be possible to make a settlement on the basis of uniformity of rates in proportion to productiveness, which would be popular with them. Even if 50 per cent were taken off the revenue estimated as realizable under the settlement, the payments of the most influential land holders would be greatly increased from the fact that their payments hitherto have been on an entirely corrupt base. It is not four annas per acre more or less on an average assessment of Rs. * three per acre on rice, or one rupee per acre more or less on Rs.* eighteen per acre on garden which would reconcile to the settlement a land holder who has hitherto paid a half or a fourth of the proposed survey rate ; a reduction of the average survey rate by four annas on rice, and Re. one on garden would produce a total reduction of upwards of Rs. 12,000 in the taluk without in any way satisfying those who will least like the settlement as proposed. A just uniform assessment with the loss of the favored position they have secured at the expense of their more uninfluential neighbours will be the real cause of discontent, and it is impossible to devise any means of obviating it. The counterpoise is to be found in the fact that the more fraudulent assessment is brought to light and remedied, the more will be the relief afforded to those who have been paying more than their just dues in past times.

* The average Survey rates excluding fractions.

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From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 371, dated Kumsi, 9th May 1874.

I have the honor to furnish the report called for in your memo No. 665 of the 18th April 1874, upon the inequalities in the old assessment of the Ságar Taluk.

2. In my report No. 158 of 1873, submitting proposals for the revision of the assessment of the taluk in question, I stated that great inequality prevailed in the incidence of the old rates of assessment, and before proceeding to a more detailed illustration of the truth of that statement I will briefly notice those portions of my original report which bear upon the question in point. In para 31 two sets of rates were stated to be in force (1) the old rates supposed to be the Shist of Sivappa Nayik with added patti, and (2) the more modern rates which have been imposed as rice and garden cultivation spread. The first set of rates suffered in their integrity by all kinds of tampering with the accounts, such as changing the assessment of certain wargs, and then relinquishing the inferior and lowly assessed warg to which the assessment belonging to a far more valuable warg had been fraudulently entered in the accounts. Proof of this can be found in the heavy assessment entered in the accounts against the relinquished wargs.

3. The more modern rates were imposed on the Mandmanya and Alvi system fully described in para 83 of my original report and to which I will allude later on.

4. The absence of any survey of the land and, as a consequence, unlimited opportunities of encroachment on surrounding waste (Para 31), together with the influential character of the majority of the land holders (Para 36) are the causes to which must be attributed the extraordinary difference in the old rates of assessment which I shall presently shew, but I am inclined to attach very great importance to yet another cause alluded to in para 67 of my report, *viz.*, the tendency of the framers of the old assessment and the revenue officials to raise the assessment near places of note, while the more distant villages completely escaped their scrutiny.

5. I illustrated my original report, in so far as it dealt with the inequalities of the old assessment, by a statement shewing the actual rate under the old system in each Magni (Appendix 2). Although the statement in question might have been more detailed, it nevertheless appeared to me to prove beyond doubt the existence of a most unequal and faulty system of assessment.

6. I now give a few more detailed illustrations of the inequalities of the old assessment. The following statement shews the old and new assessment, and also the old and new average rate on all descriptions of land for ten villages in which the operation of the proposed rates is to considerably reduce the old assessment :—

| Class. | Number. | Name of Village. | Old Assessment. | New or Survey Assessment. | Old Rates on— | | | New Rates on— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| I | 1 | Lingadhalli... ... | 954 | 698 | 0 0 0 | 6 8 0 | 33 11 3 | 0 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 24 15 5 |
| „ | 2 | Nadvad Sirvanti ... | 83 | 41 | 0 0 0 | 8 5 4 | 8 0 0 | 0 4 0 | 3 5 4 | 10 0 0 |
| „ | 3 | Kattinmakki ... | 160 | 129 | 0 0 0 | 5 8 6 | 5 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 3 12 7 | 23 0 0 |
| II | 4 | Sidtikeri ... ... | 678 | 590 | 0 0 0 | 4 11 4 | 26 0 0 | 0 5 9 | 1 14 6 | 22 10 6 |
| „ | 5 | Absi ... ... | 208 | 158 | 0 0 11 | 5 2 2 | 0 0 0 | 0 5 11 | 3 10 0 | 0 0 0 |
| III | 6 | Kaulkodu ... ... | 221 | 164 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 25 8 11 | 0 4 6 | 0 0 0 | 18 3 7 |
| IV | 7 | Sulikodlu ... ... | 289 | 250 | 0 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 21 2 11 | 0 0 0 | 2 9 2 | 19 7 3 |
| „ | 8 | Naulimani ... ... | 78 | 66 | 0 0 0 | 3 5 7 | 0 0 0 | 0 4 0 | 2 9 9 | 10 14 1 |
| „ | 9 | Dyavara ... ... | 160 | 108 | 0 0 0 | 2 2 11 | 27 3 2 | 0 0 0 | 3 1 5 | 14 12 10 |
| VI | 10 | Upadki ... ... | 60 | 50 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 15 5 4 |

7. The next statement shews the old and new assessment, and the old and new average rates on all descriptions of land for 15 villages in which the operation of the proposed rates is to considerably enhance the old assessment :—

| Class. | Number. | Name of Village. | Old Assessment. | New or Survey Assessment. | Old Rates on— | | | New Rates on— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| I | 1 | Udri ... ... | 109 | 189 | 0 0 0 | 2 8 0 | 13 6 10 | 0 6 0 | 3 13 4 | 23 11 3 |
| „ | 2 | Brahmanvad Sirvanti. | 11 | 88 | 0 0 0 | 0 7 8 | 0 0 0 | 0 4 5 | 2 13 11 | 0 0 0 |
| „ | 3 | Harkeri ... ... | 192 | 247 | 0 0 0 | 2 10 11 | 2 0 0 | 0 4 11 | 3 6 8 | 14 0 0 |
| II | 4 | Ili ... ... | 610 | 757 | 0 0 0 | 1 9 1 | 16 7 9 | 0 5 4 | 3 12 11 | 19 4 7 |
| „ | 5 | Mangarvalli ... | 892 | 962 | 0 0 0 | 4 2 9 | 19 4 5 | 0 5 4 | 3 12 2 | 21 3 7 |
| „ | 6 | Manale ... ... | 15 | 38 | 0 0 0 | 0 14 3 | 2 5 4 | 0 8 0 | 2 10 8 | 4 5 4 |
| III | 7 | Alali ... ... | 233 | 521 | 0 1 3 | 0 15 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 2 6 | 2 2 7 | 0 0 0 |
| „ | 8 | Nallur ... ... | 791 | 1,827 | 0 0 0 | 1 6 3 | 10 0 0 | 0 4 3 | 2 15 8 | 11 0 0 |
| IV | 9 | Kamkod .. ... | 28 | 145 | 0 0 0 | 0 7 10 | 0 0 0 | 0 4 6 | 2 8 8 | 0 0 0 |
| „ | 10 | Berangod... ... | 121 | 217 | 0 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 | 3 4 3 | 10 0 0 |
| „ | 11 | Attigar .. ... | 83 | 160 | 0 0 0 | 1 2 2 | 13 3 2 | 0 5 4 | 3 9 7 | 21 0 0 |
| V | 12 | Balegari ... ... | 87 | 241 | 0 0 0 | 1 2 2 | 0 0 0 | 0 2 3 | 2 6 9 | 0 0 0 |
| „ | 13 | Kupadmani ... | 12 | 26 | 0 0 0 | 1 3 2 | 0 0 0 | 0 2 8 | 2 8 0 | 0 0 0 |
| „ | 14 | Kanli ... ... | 1,913 | 3,552 | 0 0 0 | 1 3 3 | 16 7 9 | 0 2 11 | 2 10 2 | 15 8 2 |
| VI | 15 | Uralgallu ... ... | 143 | 332 | 0 0 0 | 1 1 11 | 1 10 8 | 0 2 6 | 2 9 9 | 8 5 4 |

8. There is no difference in the circumstances of the villages, which appear in the two statements, belonging to the same group or class, which could possibly justify the difference which appears in the old rates in columns 7 and 8, nor is there sufficient difference in the circumstances of the whole taluk, much as they vary, to justify the difference in the old rates which appear in those columns of the two statements generally, apart from the question of grouping. The absence of any old rate on dry crop is due to custom, but with the rice and garden rates the case is very different, the whole aim of the framers of the assessment being supposed to have been directed towards devising suitable rates of assessment for those lands.

9. The village of Nadvad Sirvanti, No. 2 of statement 1, adjoins the village of Brahmanvad Sirvanti, No. 2 of statement 2; let us see what difference there is in the rates. The former, Nadvad Sirvanti, pays an average rate per acre of Rs. 8—5—4 for its rice land, while the latter, Brahmanvad Sirvanti, pays an average rate per acre of only Rs. 0—7—8 The survey rates are Rs. 3—5—4 and Rs. 2—13—11 per acre respectively. The village of Absi, No. 5 of statement 1, is not quite so well situated as the village of Ili, No. 4 of statement 2, and yet the former has been paying Rs 5—2—2 per acre for its rice land, and the latter only Rs. 1—9—1 per acre. The survey rates are Rs. 3—10—0 and Rs. 3—12—11 respectively, shewing the rice lands of Ili to be richer than those of Absi. In class V there are no villages which have had their assessment decreased by the proposed rates, the old rates being low throughout, *vide* Nos. 12, 13 and 14 of statement 2.

10. The inequality of the old garden rates is even more startling than that of the rice lands, for instance, in Lingadhalli, No. 1 of statement 1, and Udri No. 1 of statement 2, precisely similar gardens as judged by the survey assessment, are paying average rates of Rs. 33—11—3 and Rs. 13—6—10 respectively, the survey average rates being Rs. 24—15—5 and Rs. 23—11—3.

11. In Dyavara, No. of 9 statement 1, the average old garden rate per acre is Rs. 27—3—2; in Harkeri No. 3 of statement 2, the average old garden rate per acre is Rs. 2 only; and yet the survey papers now shew that there is but little difference in the two villages, the survey average rate per acre being Rs. 14—12—10 and Rs. 14 respectively.

12. The figures for the village of Attigar, No. 11 of statement 2, shews that falsification of the accounts must have taken place at some time or another. The total revenue realized in 1871—72 was Rs. 83; the Survey assessment will be Rs. 100. The old average rate for rice is Rs. 1—2—2 per acre and for garden Rs. 13—3—2. Rs 83 appear in the old accounts as permanent, and Rs. 24 as temporary, remission. When the lands of this village were measured, only 33 guntas were found to be waste, the remainder being all occupied and the gardens flourishing.

13. The village of Uralgalla, No. 15 of statement 2, has been paying an average rate of Rs. 1—1—11 for its rice land and of Rs. 1—10—8 for its garden. The permanent remissions are heavy and have increased from Rs. 438 in A. D. 1847—48 to Rs. 611 in 1871—72. Strange to say the collections in this village were as high as Rs. 200 in 1848, and have now fallen to Rs. 143 in 1871—72. Here obviously is an instance of the rights of Government being sacrificed under cover of the wretched system of permanent remissions. The revenue has fallen year by year by the following fluctuations:—

| Year. | Rs. | Year. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 | 200 | 1864 | 180 |
| 1852 | 174 | 1868 | 131 |
| 1856 | 181 | 1872 | 143 |
| 1860 | 170 | | |

By the present survey 100 acres of rice are found to be in occupancy and 21 acres waste; garden, 12 *a*, 18 *g*, occupied—2 *a*, 14 *g*, waste. In the case of this village the great rise in prices during late years and the improvement in the condition of the taluk generally has only resulted in a loss of State revenue representing about 28 per cent since A. D. 1848.

14. The few cases I have cited are very fair specimens of what is a common state of things in the Ságar Taluk.

15. I now proceed to shew the incidence of the old assessment upon individual holdings. The accounts are not sufficiently advanced to enable me to select what would be the most appropriate and convincing illustrations of the inequality of the old assessment in this respect, but still a good deal may be gathered from the cases I am now able to put forward. The following statement shews the old and new assessment, and the old and new average rates, for each wargdar in the village of Mallankunli, class III:—

| Name of village. | Number. | Name of Wargdar. | Old Assessment. | | | New Assessment. | | | Old Rates on— Dry crop. | | | Old Rates on— Rice. | | | Old Rates on— Garden. | | | New Rates on— Dry crop. | | | New Rates on— Rice. | | | New Rates on— Garden. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | | 11 | | |
| Mallankunli. | 1 | Mariyappa bin Subbaiya ... | 3 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 4 | 26 | 10 | 8 |
| | 2 | Subbaiya bin Mariyappa ... | 26 | 15 | 2 | 46 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 5 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 8 | 6 |
| | 3 | Devarbhatt bin Timmanbhatt ... | 106 | 5 | 2 | 111 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 15 | 1 |
| | 4 | Sannaiya bin Koluraiya ... | 148 | 15 | 4 | 107 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 9 | 3 |
| | 5 | Surappa bin Manjaiya ... ... | 67 | 14 | 7 | 64 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 12 | 3 |
| | 6 | Duggaiya bin Mariyappa .. | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 13 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 7 | Surappa ... ... | 10 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| | 8 | Lakshmamma kom Subbabhatt ... | 39 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| | 9 | Bigan Manjaiya ... ... | 65 | 10 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 8 | 1 |
| | 10 | Ademani Timmanbhatt ... | 5 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3 | 17 |
| | 11 | Manjbhatt ... ... | 39 | 6 | 4 | 35 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 14 | 5 |
| | 12 | Marbadi Devappa ... ... | 33 | 9 | 3 | 26 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 15 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 10 | 8 |
| | 13 | Dakna Rangabhatt ... ... | 38 | 8 | 6 | 31 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 12 | 9 |
| | 14 | Mardu Sannappa ... ... | 46 | 6 | 2 | 56 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | 15 | Ganpati Manjaiya ... ... | 51 | 0 | 5 | 50 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | 16 | Devan Bhimanna ... ... | 56 | 4 | 11 | 32 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 1 | 7 |
| | 17 | Keremardu Puttaiya ... ... | 25 | 11 | 1 | 45 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 0 | 9 |
| | 18 | Surbhatt bin Parmaiya ... | 30 | 13 | 2 | 33 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 4 | 4 |
| | 19 | Phanebhatta ... ... | 32 | 5 | 11 | 43 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 8 | 0 | 23 | 3 | 1 |
| | 20 | Putbhatt bin Honbhatt ... | 32 | 6 | 3 | 45 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | 862 | 5 | 0 | 812 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

16. Mallankunli is almost purely a garden village; the old assessment of the whole village in 1871—72 was Rs. 862—5—0 to be reduced by the proposed settlement to Rs. 812.

17. The old rate is not given for holdings Nos. 1, 4, 7 and 19, the separation into garden and rice in the old accounts being too imperfect for such a purpose.

18. Wargdar No. 2 pays Rs. 14—5—11 per acre for about the best garden in the whole village, while wargdar No. 8 pays Rs. 39—6—2 per acre for a decidedly inferior garden.

19. A similar inequality pervades the whole assessment of the village, nor can there be the slightest doubt that the majority of the wargdars will be delighted to have the survey assessment. Wargdars Nos. 2, 14, 17 and 20 will very naturally consider the Survey assessment very high, but the relief to the remaining wargdars must be most beneficial, the truth being that the Survey rates are pitched infinitely lower than the old rates.

20. The following statement shews the same particulars, as for the villages just dealt with, for Kelgin Golgod, a village of the Sirvanti Magani and belonging to the 3rd class:—

| Name of village. | Number. | Name of Wargdar. | Old Assessment. | | | New Assessment. | | | Old Rates on— Dry crop. | | | Old Rates on— Rice. | | | Old Rates on— Garden. | | | New Rates on— Dry crop. | | | New Rates on— Rice. | | | New Rates on— Garden. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | | 11 | | |
| Kelgin Golgod. | 1 | Sankamma kom Subbaiya... ... | 69 | 1 | 3 | 70 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 6 |
| | 2 | Seshaiya bin Puttaiya ... ... | 61 | 2 | 10 | 75 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| | 3 | Bhimabhatt ... ... | 33 | 4 | 1 | 30 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 2 |
| | 4 | Venkaiya bin Sannaiya ... ... | 21 | 5 | 6 | 56 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 11 |
| | 5 | Sankanan Venkanna ... ... | 18 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 8 |
| | 6 | Patali Timmakka kom Narayanappa. | 34 | 13 | 8 | 35 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 13 | 11 |
| | 7 | Subbaiya bin Narayanchetti ... | 41 | 15 | 10 | 26 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 11 |
| | 8 | Narayanappa bin Subbaiya ... | 40 | 5 | 10 | 38 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 2 |
| | 9 | Hegod Ramaiya ... ... | 54 | 9 | 3 | 67 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 2 |
| | 10 | Ramaiya bin Nagappa ... ... | 44 | 4 | 0 | 43 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 0 |
| | 11 | Sankanan Subbamma ... ... | 9 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 12 | Vali Venkatramanaiya ... ... | 31 | 7 | 8 | 20 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 4 |
| | 13 | Gulihalli Gurupadaiya bin Viraiya... | 2 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 14 | Gurupadaiya ... ... | 2 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 465 | 2 | 3 | 516 | 4 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Unfortunately the distinction into garden and rice is so defective in the old accounts, that I am unable to give the old rates excepting in three instances (Nos. 11, 13 and 14) in which the holdings are entirely rice, but the totals in columns 4 and 5 will suffice to show how very unequally the old assessment of the whole village was distributed amongst the various wargdars.

21. Wargdar No. 7 holds the best rice land in the village, and his garden land is fairly good, yet his assessment has been reduced from Rs. 41—15—10 to Rs. 26—4—0 or about 69 per cent.

22. Wargdar No. 4 on the contrary has had his assessment raised from Rs. 21—5—6 to Rs. 56, or about 167 per cent. He has the best garden in the village and fair rice land.

23. Amongst the remaining wargdars a similar inequality appears, but in a less degree than in the two cases just quoted.

24. I will now proceed to illustrate the extent to which the State revenue has been sacrificed under the system of permanent and other remissions and a defective system of revenue management generally. The following statement shews (1) the proposed survey assessment on occupied land, (2) the collections in 1871-72 and the permanent and other remissions, and (3) the collections for each 4th year since 1848, for six villages, the assessment of which, and for very obvious reasons as will be presently seen, has been much raised by the proposed settlement.

| Number. | Village. | Survey Assessment on occupied land. | 1871—72. Collections. | 1871—72. Remissions. | Collections in— 1867—68. | 1863—64. | 1859—60. | 1855—56. | 1851—52. | 1847—48. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Uralpal ... ... ... | 232 | 1[illegible]3 | 61[illegible] | 181 | 180 | 173 | 18[illegible] | 174 | 200 |
| 2 | Manli ... ... ... | 43 | 1[illegible] | 1[illegible]6 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 16 |
| 3 | Karakodu .. ... ... | 1[illegible] | 28 | 175 | 145 | 143 | 1[illegible]0 | 1[illegible] | 170 | 112 |
| 4 | Nad Hemakki ... . .. | [illegible] | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | [illegible] | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Hulkodu ... .. .. | [illegible] | 18 | 1[illegible]8 | 19 | 27 | 60 | 6[illegible] | 58 | 6[illegible] |
| 6 | Aigar ... . . | 1[illegible] | 44 | 2[illegible] | 44 | 54 | 100 | 10[illegible] | 97 | 85 |
| | Total .. | 7[illegible] | 257 | 1,3[illegible] | 352 | 419 | 485 | 5[illegible] | 525 | 533 |

25. The above figures tell their own story, but in order to comprehend fully the importance of the revelations they afford, it will be necessary to note the brief, the salient features of the past revenue management.

26. It is notorious that Mr. Stokes, about A. D. 185[illegible], was obliged to accept as correct almost whatever accounts the Shanbhogs found it convenient to give up. The ryot was made responsible for the loss of such of their accounts as did not suit the purposes of these officials to produce. Mr. Stokes having obtained the "[illegible]" of each village as the [illegible], had the whole amount retained in the accounts; and such portions of it as former revenue and oppression rendered it in his opinion necessary to remit, were written off as permanent remissions or "Shara báki."

27. The above made up procedure was bad enough, when whole villages were being dealt with, but when the lump assessment had to be distributed over the wargs composing the village, the word of the Shanbhog had again to be taken as the basis of proceedings. It cannot be wondered at if the result was an unequal distribution of the assessment.

28. Once the assessment of each village and of each warg, with its permanent remission or "Shara báki," was recorded, the former could not be changed, but the permanent remissions might very easily be increased with proper management, and every attempt was accordingly made to obtain further concessions in this respect.

29. In A. D. 1850 an attempt was made by Major Onslow, the then Superintendent of the Division, to bring to account all concealed garden cultivation. He sent the Taluk Gumastas and officials to measure up the garden lands and, as the result of this garden survey, the assessment was generally raised. Petitions were sent by the Wargdars to the Government of India; they allowed their effects to be sold up in satisfaction of the Government demand, but assaulted the officials who were employed on that duty. In the Ikkeri Magni, especially a strong demonstration was made. The village of Lingadhalli No. 1 of statement 1 in para 6 of this letter was one of those deeply concerned.

Note.—"Watt beriz" means sum total.

30. The revenue was little increased by the above measure, whilst clamorous demands for remission became more common than ever. Gardens were stated to have been destroyed by "Kole roga," other gardens were stated to have decayed and to have been converted into rice. All these allegations were no doubt stoutly supported by the village and taluk officials before the officer doing the annual jamabandi. If by any chance an inspection of the garden converted into rice was ordered, the wrong field was pointed out. There was no measurement or demarcation of the land, no regular Pahani or inspection; the taluk is very inaccessible, and the annual jamabandi, unless report greatly errs, was a very superficial business seldom extending in its research beyond the Officer's Cutcherry tent, and even when it did, as in the case of Major Onslow's garden survey in 1850, the local influence was too strong to let it bear fruit, and a few years of farther petitioning annulled to a great extent all the good that had been done. Tumultuous petitioning has always been the characteristic of the influential land holders of this and other Malnad Taluks, nor do they seem inclined to abandon a custom, which answers so well, even in the present day, as was very fully proved recently in the case of the Sorab Taluk.

31. I will now briefly notice the circumstances of each village shewn in the above statement in para 24.

32. The village of Uralgal No. 1 has already been described in para 13.

33. The village of Manli, No. 2, was found at the time of survey to be entirely under occupancy, there being no waste whatever, yet Rs. 176 appear as remissions; old assessment Rs. 15, against a survey assessment of Rs. 43.

34. The village of Kamkodu, No. 3, was entirely occupied at the time of survey, yet a revenue of Rs. 143 in 1867-68 has been allowed to fall off to Rs. 28 in 1871-72.

35. Nad Hemakki, No. 4, was entirely occupied at the time of survey. It yielded a revenue of Rs. 50 in 1855-56 and preceding years, which has now almost entirely disappeared, Rs. 9 having been realized in 1871-72, and for some few years previous absolutely nothing at all. There are 12 acres of rice land, the produce of which has been enjoyed free of assessment. The Survey assessment is Rs. 34.

36. The village of Hulkodu, No. 5, has in the same way gone through a decrease of revenue since 1848 from Rs. 60 to Rs 18, the whole land being nevertheless under occupancy at the time of measurement. The Survey assessment is Rs. 60, the same as that in 1848.

37. The village of Aigar, No. 6, has fallen off in revenue from Rs. 100 in 1859—60 to Rs. 44 in 1871—72, the Survey assessment being Rs. 124. There is only one acre 15 guntas of waste in this village.

38. The six villages in the statement taken altogether present some curious facts. The revenue in 1871—72 is Rs. 257, against Rs. 540 in 1855—56. The permanent and other remissions are five times greater than the collections.

39. I now give in precisely the same form as for the villages in para 24, the figures for 6 villages which have been reduced by the operation of the proposed rates:—

| Number. | Village. | Survey Assessment on occupied land. | 1871—72. | | Collections in— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Collections. | Remissions. | 1867—68. | 1863—64. | 1859—60. | 1855—56. | 1851—52. | 1847—48. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Lingadhalli ... ... | 698 | 953 | 30 | 953 | 953 | 953 | 953 | 949 | 742 |
| 2 | Kaligod ... ... | 155 | 272 | 57 | 257 | 240 | 227 | 227 | 226 | 200 |
| 3 | Kunikeri ... ... | 503 | 805 | 292 | 805 | 791 | 770 | 749 | 719 | 629 |
| 4 | Hadanvalli ... ... | 531 | 786 | 736 | 853 | 821 | 921 | 794 | 750 | 628 |
| 5 | Yelkundli ... ... | 549 | 684 | 42 | 684 | 654 | 650 | 644 | 623 | 569 |
| 6 | Sidtinkeri ... ... | 472 | 679 | 77 | 679 | 642 | 624 | 610 | 584 | 537 |
| | Total..... | 2,908 | 4,179 | 1,234 | 4,231 | 4,101 | 4,145 | 3,977 | 3,851 | 33,305 |

40. The above are evidently villages in which Major Onslow's survey of gardens in 1850 caused a considerable increase of assessment as shewn by the difference of the sums in columns 11 and 10. There is no object in alluding to each village separately as in the case of the villages in which the increase of assessment by the Survey has been very great as shewn in para 24. The contrast between the two sets of villages is very marked. In the villages much increased there is steady decrease in the revenue year by year since 1848; the remissions are five times greater than the collections. In the villages decreased by the Survey as shewn above there has been a steady rise in the collections, and the remissions are only about ¼th of the collections.

41. There is scarcely a single village or individual warg which would not furnish illustrations of the subject now under report and, were I to proceed with an analysis of the old rates and system of assessment, I might lengthen out this letter indefinitely. Before I ventured upon the opinions expressed in my original report regarding the inequality of the old rates I had gone into the figures of each village most carefully, had seen a great deal of the taluk, and had taken a considerable share in the classification, testing, besides having the benefit of the opinions of the various officers in charge of establishment. Each day's work, such as a Classing Officer performs, gives him more real insight into the circumstances of the people than 6 months' residence in the taluk and general enquiry unaided by the results of an accurate survey.

42. My general opinion of the old rates of assessment I sum up as follows. On both garden and rice lands the old rates present the widest extremes ranging from a nominal rate, arising from concealment pure and simple, through minute gradations up to a rack-rent. The old standard of assessment is so high in the case, not of one but of whole groups of villages, that if the same standard had been applied to the remaining villages—and there is nothing in their circumstances to render such a course unjust—the assessment of the whole taluk under the old system on the occupied land alone would have been much over 2¼ lacs of rupees. In other words a lump sum levied from the whole taluk of upwards of 2¼ lacs of rupees would, if equally distributed, still afford relief to many villages and even still more to individual wargdars. Take for instance the group of villages in para 39.

43. The Survey assessment for the 6 villages in para 39 is Rs. 2,908; the old assessment was Rs. 4,179 or about 43 per cent higher than the new assessment. If the Survey assessment for the whole taluk had been Rs. 2,25,000 instead of Rs. 1,70,000, these villages would still have been greatly relieved. For such a state of things to be possible the inequality of the incidence of the old assessment must have been enormous, and a re-distribution of a lump sum of assessment, however light, will raise up numbers of petitioners, and if 20,000 rupees or even 30,000 rupees were taken off the proposed Survey assessment, the dissatisfaction would be just as loudly expressed.

44. I have confined my remarks as closely as possible to the question of the incidence of the old assessment, but it may not be out of place to allude briefly to some features of the Sâgar Taluk deeply affecting the question of the proposed assessment.

45. The Taluk of Sâgar possesses a climate of remarkable certainty, the rice crops never fail and the gardens are flourishing, the "Kole roga" rarely in my opinion making its appearance. If there is an exception to the general unfailing return from the rice lands, it is in the case of the broad stretches, mentioned in para 58 of original report, lying near and north of Talguppi. The Varada river is said at times to injure the rice crops, but this is a subsidiary consideration duly disposed of during classification. The double rice crops, and rice crop and after green crop, in the south and south-western half of the taluk, are due to an unfailing supply of water. I have only very lately revisited that portion of the taluk, and it presented an appearance of richness beyond what I expected, and the proportion of sugar-cane was considerable. The water supply is far betterin Sâgar than in Sorab, consequently the average rate for rice is higher relatively. The supposition that the Sorab rates were high is in my opinion absolutely groundless, and the assertion that they are so is, I would submit, very impolitic, enquiry being still in progress and result not reported.

*Vide* Assistant Commissioner's and Offg. Commissioner's remarks.

46. The population is remarkably healthy. Regarding the general condition of the people I gave a very favorable opinion in para 38 of my original report, and what I have seen of the taluk during the present season has confirmed me more than ever in my opinion. The Officiating Commissioner of Nagar and the Assistant Commissioner both allude in terms of assent to the garden cultivators being in indigent circumstances, although, by Captain Ludlow's admission, popular opinion is against such a view of the case. Popular opinion, I think, is perfectly right in this case, and the difficulty of collecting the revenue alluded to by Captain Ludlow is, I fear, a very unsafe basis to form an opinion upon; it would be more satisfactory to see what record exists in proof of the particular difficulty in question; it certainly has not prevented the collections from rising year by year in spite of the really exorbitant character of some of the old rates.

47. The Officiating Commissioner of Nagar kindly furnished me with copies of his own and Captain Ludlow's remarks upon the proposed settlement, and it is upon finding such very great difference of opinion between myself and those officers that I feel called upon to allude briefly to those points on which we differ. It cannot but be observed that neither the Officiating Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner make the slightest allusion to the inequality of the old rates of assessment, and that the proposed increase of assessment is treated as if it was the result of a revision of a really sound and equal assessment instead of that of a notoriously unequal and corrupt one. The truth is the proposed settlement gives an increase on the old collections, not because the rates are higher, indeed I have proved the standard of the Survey assessment to be infinitely lower than the old standard, but because the old system was very corrupt.

48. One more point requires remark, and that is the certainty of the Ságar climate as compared with that of the north of Sorab and the Shikarpur Taluk generally. In both Sorab and Shikarpur I have myself seen the susceptibility of the rice lands to the influence of climate. The cultivators watch the seasons with an anxiety that is unknown in Ságar. In the semi-Malnád there are bumper years and years of failure; in Ságar it is no exaggeration to say that the rice lands yield a steady and certain crop although it is inferior to a bumper crop in the north of Sorab and in Shikarpur. What I have here stated is a fact too well known to be doubted; I only point out how necessary it is to keep it in mind when contrasting the average rice rate of Ságar with that of Sorab.

49. I find that the Mundmanya and Alvi tenure is not so common as I thought. All Mundmanya and Alvi leases will expire, even at the present rates, about 1883—84, and the sum which will have to be given up by Government until the full Survey assessment is reached will not at the most exceed Rs. 500 annually.

50. I will conclude this report, which is much longer than I had intended, by mentioning that of the 471 villages which compose the taluk under report no less than 130 villages have had their assessment reduced by the proposed settlement, a fact which must be accepted as still farther proof of what I have from the very first been aware of and have endeavoured to make clear in this letter, that the Survey rates are pitched very low.

51. I have given illustrations, which I pledge myself to be able to multiply if necessary, of large reduction by the proposed assessment and again of large increase, the result of concealment, encroachment and falsification of the accounts. If therefore my arguments are not considered conclusive as to the really moderate standard of the Survey assessment, then the old state of things must be considered better than an equal distribution of the assessment.

No. 3882—Rev. 70, dated Bangalore, 1st September 1874.

Order thereon.—The foregoing papers contain proposals for the revision of the assessment in the Ságar Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. The taluk, which covers an area of 536 square miles, is broken up into 19 magnis, which are again sub-divided into 473 villages, of which only two are reported to be *Inam*.

3. The population is computed at 38,364 souls, or 71 to the square mile. In the north and north-east of the taluk the population is said to be on the increase, the proportion being 131 to the square mile; going a little further south however it is reduced to 92, and in the wilder and more inaccessible parts of the taluk the proportion is no more than 43 to the square mile. Thus, the natural advantages possessed by the south-western villages are said to be in great part neutralized by the dearth of labor.

4. There are said to be 8,719 houses, 47,895 head of cattle, 312 carts, 5,683 ploughs and 4 market towns in the taluk.

5. The rain-fall is described as being very unequal. The fall registered in 1872 and 1873 at the town of Ságar was 57·45 and 86·5 inches respectively; of the latter quantity no less than 43 inches is reported to have fallen in July alone. The rain-fall in the extreme west of the taluk is estimated to have been about 143 inches.

6. The Ikkeri Range of hills which extend nearly east and west across the taluk may be roughly taken to divide it into two portions which present very different characteristics of surface and climate.

The northern tract is comparatively flat and accessible, but the climate is generally inferior. Only one crop of rice can be raised annually, but some of the gardens are described as being peculiarly fine.

The southern tract presents the appearance of a rolling stretch of bare hill tops, the sides and valleys being densely wooded. The latter are said to be fairly stocked with double crop rice lands and with gardens of supari, pepper, and cardamoms. The climate in the hottest time of the year is cool and pleasant. The people in these parts live, it appears, in detached houses close to, or in their cultivated lands, a village in the sense of a cluster of close-packed houses being unknown.

7. The prevailing soil of the taluk generally is hard and shallow with much laterite.

8. The taluk as a whole does not appear to be so well off in the matter of communications as the Honnali Taluk, the proposed settlement of which was recently confirmed. There are only two made-roads in Ságar, the chief one leading from Anantapur and Shimoga, through Ságar, to the famous village of Gersoppa, from which there is water carriage to Honnavar.

The old lines of communication are said to be much neglected.

There are 4 bullock passes, of which those leading to Gersoppa from the Hinni Ghat and the Govardhangiri Ghat are the most frequented.

On the south-western side of the Sarasvati, the sole means of carriage are said to be by coolies, as even bullocks and ponies cannot be used except on the beaten tracks.

9. The condition of the people, the *Wargdars* especially, is described as one of great prosperity. A season of scarcity is unknown, there being very nearly one acre of rice-growing land to each head of population, while the climate is salubrious. There is therefore in all parts of the taluk considerable wealth, and the eastern villages especially present a scene of busy prosperity.

10. Ságar is essentially a garden taluk, although the area under rice cultivation is by no means insignificant, but the quality of the rice land is not generally good. Dry crop cultivation is very uncommon. Ragi is generally grown, but never in sufficient quantity to admit of its being exported. The gardens produce supari, pepper and cardamoms. In most of the large *Káns* also, pepper grows in abundance spontaneously, but owing to the ravages of monkeys the quantity actually collected is said to be trifling.

11. The land is held throughout the taluk on the *Warg* tenure, one essential feature of which in theory is that the *Wargdar* cannot resign a portion of his estate should the latter be recorded as one *Warg*, but must either keep or resign the whole. This condition, however, does not appear to be adhered to in practice, for according to Captain Grant, *Wargs* have become divided up amongst several co-heirs whose respective shares are so far recognized by Government as to be entered in the Government *Pahani* Books. Sub-letting is said to be uncommon in the taluk, in consequence of the large numbers of "*Hutalu*" or estate-born servants or slaves retained by the well-to-do *Wargdars*.

12. Gardens in this taluk are very generally formed in virgin land, and the land required has been given out on 12 years' "*Mundamanya*" or free, and 3 years' "*Alvi*" or progressive assessment. Thus a garden does not pay full assessment for 15 years after the land has been taken up.

Rice lands have also been given out on "*Alvi*," the full assessment not being levied for a number of years proportionate to the length of time for which the land had lain waste.

Little faith can however be placed in the past revenue system, for under it not only was no reliable survey of the land ever made, but the boundaries were not laid down even on paper. There was thus practically no check upon loss to Government by fraudulent encroachments on the surrounding waste.

13. The taluk has been divided up by the Survey as shewn in the following statement:—

| Description of lands. | Government land. | | Alienated. | | Total. | | Grand Total Occupied and Waste. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Occupied. | Waste. | Occupied. | Waste. | Occupied. | Waste. | |
| Dry Crop ... ... | 9,024 | 16,641 | 265 | ... | 9,289 | 16,641 | 25,930 |
| Rice ... ... ... | 33,430 | 3,043 | 1,070 | ... | 34,500 | 3,043 | 37,542 |
| Garden ... ... ... | 3,772 | 157 | 98 | ... | 3,870 | 157 | 4,027 |
| Total..... | 46,226 | 19,841 | 1,433 | ... | 47,659 | 19,841 | 67,499 |
| | | | | | | Unculturable lands..... | 2,75,653 |
| | | | | | | Grand Total..... | 3,43,152 |

14. The average annual collections were :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| for last five years .. .. .. | 1,46,387 |
| „ „ ten „ .. .. .. | 1,45,966 |
| „ „ twenty years .. .. .. | 1,43,088 |

The rise in prices of staple products between 1857—58 and 1871—72 is shewn below :—

| Article of Produce. | Rise per cent. |
|---|---|
| Rice .. .. .. | 30 |
| Supari .. .. .. | 37 |
| Ragi .. . .. | 15 |
| Pepper .. .. .. | 32 |
| Cardamoms .. .. .. | 371 |

15. The revenue realized from each class of land in 1871—72, with average rates per acre, is shewn in the subjoined statement.

| Description of lands. | Area in Acres. | Total Assessment. | Average per Acre. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dry crop ... ... ... ... | 9,024 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 33,430 | 83,870 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Garden ... ... ... ... | 3,772 | 64,239 | 17 | 0 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | ... | 73 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total..... | 46,226 | 1,48,254 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

16. It is proposed to divide the taluk into 6 and 3 groups of villages respectively, for the assessment of rice and dry crop lands as follows :—

| Rice lands. | | | | | | Dry crop lands. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Classes. | | | No. of Villages. | Maximum Rates per Acre. | | | Classes. | | No. of Villages. | Maximum Rates per Acre. | |
| I. | ... | ... | 35 | 6 | 8 | 0 | I. | ... ... | 117 | 1 0 | 0 |
| II. | ... | ... | 127 | 6 | 4 | 0 | II. | ... ... | 311 | 0 12 | 0 |
| III. | ... | ... | 82 | 6 | 0 | 0 | III. | ... ... | 43 | 0 8 | 0 |
| IV. | ... | ... | 157 | 5 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |
| V. | ... | ... | 27 | 5 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| VI. | ... | ... | 43 | 4 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |

For the assessment of garden lands it is proposed to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 25 per acre for the taluk generally.

17. The total collections on each class of land made in 1871—72 are compared with those expected under the new settlement in the statement given below :—

| Dry Crop lands. | | Rice lands. | | Garden lands. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1871—72. | Under new settlement. | In 1871—72. | Under new settlement. | In 1871—72. | Under new settlement. | In 1871—72. | Under new settlement. |
| 72 | 2,770 | 83,870 | 98,400 | 64,239 | 69,272 | 1,48,254 Including Rs. 73 under miscellaneous. | 1,70,442 |

18. The subjoined statement affords a comparative view of the average rates of assessment per acre, and the total realizations in each of the 6 groups under the new settlement and in 1871—72.

Average Rates per Acre.

| Class. | Dry crop lands. In 1871—72. | Dry crop lands. Under new settlement. | Rice lands. In 1871—72. | Rice lands. Under new settlement. | Garden lands. In 1871—72. | Garden lands. Under new settlement. | Total collections. In 1871—72. | Total collections. Under new settlement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ... ... ... | 0 5 10 | 3 8 11 | 3 9 3 | 20 15 0 | 20 0 0 | 18,241 | 18,250 |
| 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 4 9 | 3 5 0 | 3 3 10 | 14 15 3 | 18 0 0 | 36,778 | 39,074 |
| 3 | 0 0 3 | 0 5 8 | 2 8 6 | 3 2 5 | 20 5 0 | 20 0 0 | 34,179 | 38,290 |
| 4 | ... ... ... | 0 4 10 | 2 7 0 | 2 15 5 | 13 12 9 | 17 0 0 | 36,320 | 44,417 |
| 5 | 0 0 1 | 0 4 8 | 1 12 3 | 2 7 8 | 18 8 9 | 18 0 0 | 14,303 | 17,468 |
| 6 | ... ... ... | 0 3 0 | 1 8 2 | 2 4 6 | 9 12 10 | 15 0 0 | 8,360 73 | 12,943 |
| Total.... | 0 0 2 | 0 4 10 | 2 8 2 | 2 15 1 | 17 0 6 | 18 4 10 | 1,48,254 | 1,70,442 |

19. The following statement shews the area of each class of arable waste with its assessment and the average rate. But the prospective revenue under this head has no concern with the foregoing portion of the settlement:—

| Description of land. | Area. | Assessment. | Average per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry crop ... ... ... ... ... | 16,641 | 2,700 | 0 2 7 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... ... | 3,043 | 7,600 | 2 7 11 |
| Garden ... ... ... ... ... | 157 | 1,200 | 7 10 3 |
| Total..... | 19,841 | 11,500 | 0 9 3 |

and the extent with assessment of alienated lands is as follows :—

| Description. | Area. | Old Jodi. | Survey Assessment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry crop ... ... ... ... | 265 | 591 9 1 | 130 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 1,070 | | 3,000 |
| Garden ... ... ... ... | 98 | | 1,764 |
| Total..... | 1,433 | 591 9 1 | 4,894 |

20. The new settlement proposes to increase the revenue from the different classes of occupied lands by the amounts noted in the margin,* the aggregate increase of revenue being Rs. 22,261 or about 15 per cent on the realizations for 1871—72. This increase however is subject to a charge of Rs. 10,500 on account of remuneration of village officials, which has to be provided by Government under the settlement rules.

| | Amount. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| * Dry crop lands | 2,698 | ... |
| Rice ... | 14,530 | 17·3 |
| Garden ... | 5,033 | 7·8 |
| Total..... | 22,261 | 15· |

21. The new settlement further provides for an increase of about Rs. 1,423 from the revenue from *Kans* and of Rs. 16,428 from the local and irrigation fund cesses, the latter amount adding about 11 per cent to the increase of 15 on the revenue from Government occupied lands shewn in the preceding para, and making the total increase under all heads up to 26 per cent.

22. From what has gone before it is observed that the revenue realized from the Government occupied lands in the year 1871—72, and the annual average collections for the previous 5,10 and 20 years respectively, are as shewn in the margin.* Considering the advance made in the price of the staple products of the taluk—rice and supari—during the 20 years from 1852—53 to 1871—72, *viz.*, 30 and 37 per cent respectively, the progress of the revenue which was only 3·6 per cent higher in the last than in the first year of the term, was, the Chief Commissioner considers, extraordinarily small, and it may be inferred from it either that the assessment was originally too high, *or* that there are special circumstances at work in this taluk, which have hitherto retarded or otherwise interfered with the development of its resources and prevented its prosperous progress

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *In 1871—72 | Rs. | 1,48,254 |
| Average for last 5 years | | 1,46,387 |
| Do 10 do | | 1,45,966 |
| Do 20 do | | 1,43,088 |

23. The proposed settlement, however, involving as it does a total increase of taxation of 26 per cent, is strongly recommended by both the Survey Superintendent and the Survey Commissioner, who, the Chief Commissioner is aware, have given the subject much careful thought. Both Officers consider it a fair and equitable one, and are of opinion that it should be sanctioned.

24. On the other hand, the local Revenue Officers, *viz.*, Captain Ludlow in charge of the Ságar Sub-Division, and Mr. Ricketts, Officiating Commissioner of the Division, consider that the proposed rates of assessment are too high, and deprecate their adoption as being likely to prove injurious to the prospects of the taluk and the interests of the holders and occupants of lands within its limits.

They urge that the proposed average increased* assessment per acre on rice and garden lands is excessive, and that such average increase should not exceed anna 1, pies 10 per acre in the case of rice lands, and annas 8 per acre in that of garden lands, making the new average rates for either class of lands Rs. 2, annas 10 and Rs. 17—8—6 per acre respectively. Captain Ludlow is also of opinion that the proposed average assessment of annas 4, pies 10 per acre on dry crop land is excessive, and that it ought not to exceed annas 4. Mr. Ricketts merely remarks on this head that the average rate could hardly be less than annas 4 per acre.

| | Old Rates. | New Rates. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rice lands | 2 8 2 | 2 15 1 | 0 6 11 |
| Garden „ | 17 0 6 | 18 4 10 | 1 4 4 |

25. The effect of the adoption of the reduced rates of assessment thus advocated would be to bring down the aggregate revenue from occupied lands from Rs. 1,70,442 as proposed by the Survey and Settlement Department to Rs. 1,57,434, the aggregate increase being reduced from Rs. 22,261 to Rs. 9,180, a sum which would be insufficient to meet the charge for the remuneration of village officials already referred to.

26. Major Hay, the late Commissioner of the Nagar Division, who is well acquainted with the circumstances and capabilities of this taluk, is of opinion that an increase of 10 per cent on the average annual collections for the last 10 years, with the addition of the increased local fund cesses, is as large a rate as can be imposed on it with advantage. The adoption of this suggestion would give an aggregate increase of rather less than Rs. 12,500 over the realizations of 1871—72, or about Rs. 10,000 less than the amount provided for in the proposed settlement.

27. The grounds on which these Officers urge their objections to the proposed rates under the new settlement are entitled to very careful consideration, and, with reference thereto, the Chief Commissioner is quite of opinion that the peculiar circumstances connected with the garden cultivation in this taluk, and the nature and supply of labor on which its land-holders are dependent, point to the necessity for extreme caution in the revision of the existing rates to avoid any real cause for discontent amongst those affected thereby and any risk of injury to the present prosperity of the taluk generally.

28. The subject is, however, fairly considered in the Survey Commissioner's original letter and its enclosures, and the objections that have been urged, as above, to the adoption of the proposed rates, are fully examined in his subsequent Memorandum No. 832 of 16th May 1874, and Captain Grant's report attached thereto.

In that Memorandum, Colonel Anderson shews that the estimated increase to the revenue of Rs. 22,261 under the new settlement is liable to a reduction of Rs. 15,000, as noted in the margin *leaving a net increase of only Rs. 7,261, even which may not be fully realized.

| | |
|---|---|
| Payment of Village Officers | 10,500 |
| Remission on Mundmanya and Alvi lands ... | 500 |
| Probable Resignation of lands by Wargdars ... | 4,000 |
| Total..... | 15,000 |

29. The Chief Commissioner has come to the conclusion, after a full consideration of all that has been stated by the several Officers who have recorded their opinions on the subject of the proposed settlement of this taluk, that the rates recommended by the Survey Commissioner may fairly be adopted, and he accordingly authorizes their being so, subject to the condition that any individual cases of alleged over-assessment that may be brought forward within three years of the introduction of the settlement shall receive due consideration at the hands of the Survey Commissioner.

30. The local fund and irrigation cesses leviable under the provisions of the new settlement aggregate respectively Rs. 10,652, or an increase of Rs. 5,949 to the amount now realized on account of the former and Rs. 10,479 newly imposed on that of the latter.

31. The additional local fund so levied will be expended locally under the rules recently introduced for the establishment of District Committees for the benefit of the people contributing thereto, and should not be regarded as an enhancement of the revenue demand on the taluk.

32. The imposition of the irrigation cess, though it is also intended to be expended locally for the benefit of the holders of wet lands contributing to it, stands on a different footing, and is undoubtedly a new and additional burden on those subject to its incidence.

33. Both Mr. Ricketts and Major Hay urge that the levy of this cess is not required in a Malnad Taluk like Ságar, and that there will be a difficulty in expending it for the benefit of the contributors to it

34. The Chief Commissioner admits the apparent anomaly of levying an irrigation cess from lands which do not depend on tanks or other artificial works for their irrigation, but it must be borne in mind that the measure forms part of the settlement under the Survey Guarantee throughout the Province generally, and that the cess is really a special impost on all "wet cultivation" without reference to the source from which the same is supplied with the water necessary for its maintenance.

35. It has been already ruled that the proceeds of the cess shall be primarily applied to the tank or other work in each case, on which the cultivation from which it is levied is dependent, and that whereas in the Malnad Taluks such tanks or works do not exist, the amount realized from the irrigation cess shall be utilized to supplement the taluk "local fund" cess, and shall be applied with the latter to the construction of the local roads which are ordinarily more costly and more urgently needed in the Malnad than in the Maidan Taluks.

36. The question of the continued levy, in its present form, of the irrigation cess is now under consideration, and it may be decided to merge it in the ordinary revenue assessment. Till, however, the point is finally dealt with, the cess so raised will be applied as stated in the preceding para, and if its separate levy be abolished, the wet rates sanctioned under the settlement will be liable to such enhancement as may be deemed necessary to provide funds for the objects of the original levy of the cess.

37. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the course proposed by the Survey Superintendent and the Commissioner regarding the grazing lands in this taluk. The separate report promised regarding the *Kans*, and the revenue derivable from them, also the *Kumri* settlement, will be awaited and dealt with when received.

38. The proposals regarding the assessment of the arable unoccupied land are approved.

39. The remarks made by Captain Grant and Colonel Anderson on the subject of improving the means of communication in the taluk are referred to the Commissioner of the Division and the Chief Engineer for consideration.

40. The proposed mode of dealing with the Shanbhogs, in the adjustment of the remuneration of the village officials, and of amalgamating the detached plots, referred to in para 26 of Colonel Anderson's letter, appears to be suitable and unobjectionable.

41. The course proposed in paras 29 to 32 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, for the settlement of claims to hold gardens on favorable terms for the unexpired portion of the special leases on which the land was granted, appears to be the only safe mode of dealing equitably with such claims, and has the Chief Commissioner's full concurrence.

42. The subject of the excise duty levied from the *halat* on supari, pepper and cardamoms is now under separate enquiry and consideration, and need not be entered into here. It may, however, be remarked that there can be no doubt that much smuggling is carried on in these articles and that a large sum is thus annually lost to the revenue. This point calls for close and careful scrutiny on the part of the local Officers whose duty it is to check the evil.

43. The exclusion of the "Honne" from the reserved trees to admit of the ryots cutting and using its leaves as manure for their gardens, is not in the Chief Commissioner's opinion admissible. Every encouragement should be given to the garden-holders to plant the class of trees specially fitted for this purpose which, with due care, would doubtless adequately meet their real wants in this respect without trenching on timber trees which it is so desirable to conserve for the benefit of the State and the public.

44. The settlement will be guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years from the date of the first settlement in the Shimoga District.

45. The remarks recorded in this order refer chiefly to the *results* brought forward in the papers under review, but the Chief Commissioner has attentively perused all that is stated therein in elucidation of the subject, and his acknowledgments are due to Colonel Anderson and Captain Grant for the care with which this report has been drawn up and for the interesting information furnished.

46. It is to be regretted that so long a delay should have already occurred in the passing of final orders on the proposed settlement of this taluk, but this has, under the circumstances, been unavoidable, and the Chief Commissioner has no doubt that the discussion that has taken place with regard to it will not be altogether unproductive of good.

47. Any instances of alleged over-assessment that may be brought to notice within the term of three years from the introduction of the settlement, will be subject to revision and re-adjustment by the Settlement Department if such should on enquiry prove to be called for.

H. WELLESLEY,
*Offg. Secretary.*

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Do Superintendent.
" Chief Engineer.

1870.

# GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

## REVENUE.

*To*

THE COMMISSIONER, SAGAR DIVISION.
THE SURVEY & SETT. COMMISSIONER.

*Dated September 1st.*

*Despatched*

*Received*

No. 3882.
R. 70.

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*Correspondence relating to the proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.*—Passing orders on the above.

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. 14th March 1877.*

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 153, dated Poona, 31st January 1877.

I have the honor to forward the appended correspondence, ending with letter from Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 1087 of the 7th ultimo, regarding the proposed revision of the assessment of 418 villages comprising the entire Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. This is a purely Malnad taluk even more completely so than Ságar. It is generally covered, with jungle clearings and cultivation occurring at intervals. Rice and garden cultivation prevail and are the staples of the taluk, the latter comprising the usual products of the Malnad cocoanuts, supari, pepper and cardamoms. The rainfall, as registered during the last six years, shews a maximum of 172 inches in any year and a minimum of 135 inches. This must be at Nagar itself situated in a wooded and hilly country and within 5 or 6 miles of the crest of the ghats; in the more inland parts of the taluk farther removed from the ghats the rainfall would probably not be much more than half the above.

3. The population is purely agricultural, and notwithstanding the increased amount of labor required in rice and garden land compared with dry crop land, the population rate is something under 69 to the square mile; this low rate is partly caused by the preponderance of the jungles in area, they amount to more than four fifths of the whole, and partly doubtless to a good deal of the agricultural labor being executed by foreign labor, that is, by people who come up from the coast for employment for a few months only.

4. As regards communications, this taluk in common with most, if not all, of the Malnad of Mysore is now in a transition state; a few years back, probably about ten, there were also lately no cart roads, now main lines are either open or nearly so, and a similar rate of progress will in a few years thoroughly throw open the country to traffic.

5. The land tenures and administration of the land revenue hitherto prevailing are precisely similar to those already described as existing before the settlement in the other Malnad and Semi-Malnad districts dealt with, such as Ságar, Anantapur, &c, often called the warg tenure, though why such a system should have ever been dignified by the name of a tenure, it is hard to understand. The characteristics of this so called tenure consist first in an entire absence of any definition of the land included in any holding or "warg" either in area or locality; each holding or "warg" is only identifiable by the payment of revenue to Government upon it. "Warg" means "account" as in a tradesman's or banker's books, and a ryot's "warg" consists of his account with Government for land revenue which is known and fixed as regards the sum, though the area and locality of the land on account of which the sum is due is not defined at all or known except to the ryot and to the Shanbhog and possibly to the ryot's neighbours.

6. The ancient assessment of the whole of the Malnad is supposed to have been fixed by Sivappa Nayik in the 17th century, and the assessment or "shist" as fixed by him, together with more recent additions or "pattis" from time to time imposed, forms the basis of the present assessment of the land revenue. This assessment or "shist" of Sivappa Nayik was never based upon area; it was what is called a bijavari assessment, that is the quantity of land requiring a certain quantity of seed to sow it bore a certain amount of assessment. In some cases the assessment seems to have been calculated on produce rather than seed, land producing a khandi of grain bearing a certain assessment; under either case, seed or out-turn, the area would necessarily be variable and some of Sivappa Nayik's assessments are stated to have been farther complicated by the fact of his having two or more rates of assessment according to the quality of land giving a certain quantity of produce.

7. But whatever of systematic arrangement there may once have been in the old assessment wherever met with and it extends through the old Bednur kingdom including the north of Mysore and much of North Canara, little or in fact it may be said no remains of it survive to the present day; whether a ryot held more or less land than he was entitled to, whether he ceased to occupy land which he had resigned and received a reduction from his warg payment for, or whether he took the reduction and kept the land in occupation,—this was between himself and the Shanbhog alone, and in case of any inconvenient disclosures bringing, on an investigation by any native official from the Taluk Cutcherry, real base for any investigation, there was actually none, and the matter generally resolved itself into one of a mutual arrangement between all the parties concerned. Of any approach to uniform standard of assessment there is none; some pay land revenue excessively, some moderately, and some hardly pay at all; whatever inequalities between the old and new assessment appear in relation to whole villages will be expected to equally occur in any village between the assessments of individuals.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.*

8. The statement at para 25 of the Acting Superintendent's report shews the actual revenue collections for the past 20 years. The extreme steadiness of the realizations is the most marked characteristic. The last year, 1874—75, shews the lowest realizations in any year, Rs. 78,710, and 1867—68 shews the highest, Rs. 82,695, within this maximum and minimum the collections of all the other years are comprised. In all other parts of Mysore a great increase of revenue was attained between 1855 and 1868; here the revenue was almost stationary, the remissions remaining at nearly the same uniform annual rate. It is true that Nagar was then a country secluded from much communication with the rest of the world, but it is not more than 30 to 40 miles from the sea coast; traffic by pack bullocks has always existed, and the price list appended to Major Grant's report shews that the great rise in prices which occurred all over the country between 1864 and 1868 made itself also fully felt here; more land must beyond a doubt have been in cultivation in 1868 than in 1855. Rice, supari and cocoanuts are always saleable, yet the land revenue remained totally uneffected during those years. There can be but one cause for this, the utterly insufficient base for any fiscal administration which would give Government an increased revenue with the increased prosperity of the taluk. Past collections were with little modification kept up and there were really no means for doing more; any attempt to exact increased payments could only have been made entirely in the dark. Of course the Shanbhogs could have given information which would have justified increases of existing payments, had they done so their nature would have been quite different in this taluk to elsewhere.

9. I do not attach any accuracy to the distribution of the old assessment on garden, rice and dry crop land shewn in Major Grant's 27th para, the survey acres of each are of course correct, but as an old "warg" would frequently contain both garden and rice land and the definition of each kind of land was of very doubtful accuracy in the old accounts, it would be quite impossible to say what portion of the old total payment was really separately due on the rice and garden land forming the component part of a holding, putting entirely out of sight the fact that dry crop land was usually not paid for separately but was held nominally free, but practically the assessment on it was paid in the lump with that on the rice land of the holding. This under the old form of revenue administration was a state of things commonly met with in Malnad tracts both in Mysore and elsewhere.

10. At para 28 Major Grant explains the rates of assessment proposed by him; before the adoption of these rates I had the opportunity of discussing the subject with him, and I consider they are based on a very fair and moderate standard. The rice maximum rates are in accordance with those already introduced in adjacent country as referred to in the 8th para of the letter of the Commissioner of the Division appended; the *average* rates on rice lands are somewhat higher than in Ságar in consequence of there being a larger area of rice land producing double crops, from the water supply in Nagar being on the average better than in Sagar—a very full and evident reason.

No. 431 of 29th November last.

11. The garden rates are placed on a lower standard than in Ságar on account of the inferior condition of the gardens, probably due to the inclemency of the climate rendering it more difficult to procure and apply sufficient labor to them. The Commissioner in the 7th para of his letter above referred to alludes to an idea said to be current that the survey rates on garden lands are generally too highly pitched; I doubt not that the garden cultivators would assert this, but I do not feel at all so sure that the rice and dry crop cultivators would admit to the same effect. Each man speaks for himself and with reference to his own interests, and the garden cultivators being among the most influential part of the community can make themselves heard most. The highest garden rates in all the Malnad taluks fixed by the Survey are much lower than those which can be ascertained to have been paid over whole villages under the old assessment. In these Malnad taluks there can be no question of the irrigation being produced by private works, for it is almost universally the pure gift of nature. In the Malnad taluks a very heavy practical reduction of the assessment has been afforded by the reduction of the halat from Rs. 1—4—0 to Rs. 0—12—0 per maund on the best kind of supari that most usually exported, a reduction which on a fairly cultivated garden amounts to Rs. 10 per acre.

12. As regards the irrigated land in the Maidan taluks the survey rates of assessment were the subject of loud official complaints from the Officers of the Irrigation Department; they considered them much too low to admit of irrigation works being remunerative. Complaints we must expect, and if they come from both sides on the same point we may have some assurance that we have taken a medium course not unjust to either.

13. In the 6th para of his letter appended, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, Major Blair, expresses a doubt whether it would not have been better to have foregone all assessment on dry crop land, leaving it attached to garden and rice land as at present free of assessment. He admits however that the rate proposed could not well have been placed lower than that proposed. Now I am not without former experience on this point; in a Ghat District of the Bombay Presidency, which

was not assessed under me, this plan of giving dry land free and attaching it to wet land was proposed at the survey settlement and after considerable demur from the Collector and Government was accepted. The Home Government expressed strong disapproval of what had been done and directed that such a plan should not be again sanctioned. It is evident that considerable inconvenience would occur from land holders selling the unassessed dry crop lands, when in separate survey fields or in fields mainly consisting of dry crop land, and then possibly throwing up the wet lands on which the assessment was paid. After several years it was found necessary to go over the ground again and make a distribution of the assessment on the wet and dry. There is no inconvenience whatever in placing the assessment on all the land wet and dry according to its area, and doing so is in every way likely to obviate future difficulty.

14. Practically the assessments proposed meet with the approval of all, and I will now proceed to shortly explain the estimated results in comparison with the realizations of 1874—75. The survey assessment on land recorded as occupied in 1874—75 amounts to Rs. 90,704, while Rs. 78,683 was collected in that year. But from the survey assessment we have to make several deductions before we attain the sum likely to come into the treasury. First, Rs. 1,400 will have to be credited to the Irrigation Fund. Next, about Rs. 3,000 additional to present payment will be required for the remuneration of the village officers. This makes a total deduction so far of Rs. 4,400 and leaves the survey net revenue at Rs. 86,304. Next, there comes the point alluded to in Major Grant's 39th para. At the measurement every man points out as his own every bit of land which he thinks he can undisputedly claim and insists on it being measured into his holding whether he has ever cultivated it hitherto or not. Some entirely waste survey fields he may resign at the settlement. In cases where any considerable proportion of waste land has been, though at his desire, included with cultivated, and he objects to holding it at the time of the settlement, in such cases at the Ságar settlement I directed the waste to be measured off and made a separate survey field and relieved the holder of the cultivated land of all liability to assessment for the waste portion, and the same course will be followed at the Nagar settlement. To obviate the occurrence of such cases orders were given as soon as the difficulty became visible at the Ságar settlement to forbid the measuring any large area of waste into the same survey field with cultivated land, but this was too late to affect the measurement of Nagar. Breaking up survey fields at the time of the settlement of course causes a good deal of extra trouble, but it is better to meet this and remove a cause of dissatisfaction though produced by the ignorant act of the people themselves.

15. Hitherto on account of the lump or warg assessment a ryot was unable to resign a portion of his warg and obtain a proportionate reduction of assessment; after the settlement this very inconvenient difficulty ceases to exist and any entire survey field can be resigned. How far this liberty will be made use of it is impossible to say now, but undoubtedly we may expect that some lands not cultivated and unproductive to the holder may be given up.

16. By the statement at para 31 of the Superintendent's report it is shewn that garden land bearing survey assessment Rs. 415, rice land bearing survey assessment Rs. 12,073 and dry crop land bearing survey assessment Rs. 1,141 are now unoccupied waste; of the occupied land, as anticipated in the previous paras, some may be resigned at the settlement and some of this waste land may be taken up; whether one will counterbalance the other it is impossible now to say precisely. But I should not be surprized if the land resigned somewhat exceeded that taken up at the settlement, and that the net revenue result in 1877—78 may not prove to be more than from Rs. 84,000 to Rs. 85,000 instead of Rs. 86,304 shewn in a preceding para (14) after allowing for neither resigning or taking up. This result I should consider fully satisfactory and in the next few years we may look for some farther development of the revenue by the occupation of waste land. The half-anna local cess produced Rs. 2,792 in 1874—75; the one anna cess on Government and inam lands will it is estimated bring in Rs. 6,038 annually.

17. The settlement now proposed is placed on very moderate rates, and the increase of revenue expected is not more than some 5 or 6 per cent. It would have been easy to have adopted somewhat higher rates and I doubt not they could have been borne. An increase of one rupee per acre all round on the garden lands and four annas per acre on the rice lands would hardly have been felt and would have doubled the amount of increase of revenue expected, but considering the peculiar circumstances of this taluk, in climate, population, and the absence of good communications which it has so long been under, I considered it advisable to be very moderate in making any addition to the taxation upon it. Some small increase of revenue will immediately result from the settlement, and as the effect of the improvement in communications is felt that increase will from the occupation of waste land become I doubt not considerable.

18. I beg that these papers may be taken into consideration as soon as may be conveniently practicable. It will be necessary to commence the settlement about the middle of April next.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.*

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 684, dated Bangalore, 4th August 1876.

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the revision of the assessment in 418 villages comprising the whole of the Government portion of the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division, excepting the villages already settled and recently transferred from Ananatpur (abolished).

2. Appended is a report on the taluk by Mr. E. Butcher, the Officer in charge of classing operations. A sketch map in illustration of the present report is also attached.

3. The Nagar Taluk has the following Magnis or ancient sub-divisions.

| No. | Names of Magnis. | No. of Government Villages. | No. of Inam Villages. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mugnad ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 2 | Bagait ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 3 | Belur ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Kabnad ... ... ... ... ... | 37 | 0 | 37 |
| 5 | Hosnad .. ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | Jyala ... ... ... ... ... | 32 | 0 | 32 |
| 7 | Arnad ... ... ... ... ... | 51 | 0 | 51 |
| 8 | Patguppa ... ... ... ... ... | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| 9 | Kirwargi ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 0 | 31 |
| 10 | Hoshalli ... ... ... ... ... | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 11 | Humacha ... ... ... ... ... | 52 | 0 | 52 |
| 12 | Kumat Honekop ... ... ... .. | 62 | 0 | 62 |
| 13 | Kadur ... ... ... ... ... | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| 14 | Yedur ... ... ... ... ... | 42 | 0 | 42 |
| | Total..... | 418 | 1 | 419 |

The above sub-division is very ill adapted for any revenue purpose, and it is difficult to understand upon what basis it was made, although it still has local recognition. The one inam village has no place in the present report and will not be again alluded to.

4. The taluk forms the undivided charge of an Amildar whose station is at the town of Nagar.

5. The 418 Government villages under report occupy about 360 square miles of one of the wildest and, naturally, most inaccessible portions of the Province, its western boundary being the ghats which separate it from South Canara ; to the north is the Ságar Taluk ; east the Kavaledurga Taluk, and south, partly South Canara and partly the Kavaledurga Taluk. The shape of the taluk is very irregular especially to the south.

6. The Sheravati river which takes its rise in the Kavaledurga Taluk, at Ambitirtha, flows from the south to the north, and its valley may be said to be the most open portion of this very inaccessible country. The Ramchandrapur Nalla, a small stream rising within the confines of the taluk, flows very close to, and almost parallel with, the Sheravati which it joins just before it leaves the boundary of the taluk. To the west of the valley in which these two streams flow the appearance of the country becomes wilder and wilder as the ghats are approached, which are here more precipitous than usual and present few natural outlets. The rise towards the crest of the ghats is very rapid, a height of about 4,400 feet being attained at one point where the celebrated peak of " Kodachádri Parvat " has on its summit the triple junction of South Canara and the Nagar and Ságar Taluks.

To the east of the Sheravati and to the north generally the country is more level, although the extent of jungle appears to suffer no diminution, but changes considerably in character, the proportion of timber trees being in my opinion greater than to the west where the soil is more shallow, with much laterite.

7. Nagar, called indifferently Hyder Nagar and Nagar Bidrur, was formerly a town of great wealth and size, covering with its outworks of defence, an immense area. Its position is advantageously central. So long as the Ikkeri court held its seat in Nagar, the town maintained its reputation, but directly the court was removed Nagar reverted to its normal position as a trading town but one of no

mean importance owing to its being situated in the thoroughfare of the Mangalore trade, the line of which is by the Hyderghar Ghat, described by Buchanan even at that early time as "one of the best roads in the western mountains."

Climate.

8. The rainfall according to the Amildar's registration has been as follows :—

| Year. | Inches | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| 1869—70 | 159 | 80 |
| 1870—71 | 144 | 60 |
| 1871—72 | 144 | 35 |
| 1872—73 | 152 | 95 |
| 1873—74 | 135 | 46 |
| 1874—75 | 172 | 23 |

I am inclined to place more faith in the above return than I generally do upon the figures furnished by the Amildars, as it is borne out by the personal enquiry and experience of both Mr. Butcher and myself. The certainty of the climate is very remarkable. Near the ghats the fall of rain must be quite as much as Mr. Butcher estimates it at, *viz.*, 300 inches.

Production.

9. The productions of the country are betel-nut, with a fair sprinkling of cardamoms in the best gardens, and rice. Dry crops are not raised anywhere in the taluk, which is Malnad throughout. The betel-nut is considered to be of very fine quality, but, so far as my observation has gone, the gardens appear to me to be much neglected, and, on the whole, inferior to those of Ságar.

Forests.

10. The forests are chiefly "Kans," there being but little deciduous jungle ; what there is of the latter is to be found chiefly to the north and east towards Ananatapur. The "Kans" seem to be less carefully tended than those of Ságar, owing probably to a sparsely populated country, and these ever-green forests being therefore less remunerative and more difficult to tend, there are the usual depredations on the neighbouring jungles for "Soppu" or leaf and branch manure for the gardens. The latter are, however, for the most part situated where there is abundance of what they require, and the clearings for "Soppu" create an almost imperceptible indent on the jungles which are really of little value. Portions of the jungles were under "kumri" formerly, but the practice was put a stop to some 12 years ago.

Roads.

11. The roads will be found described in Mr. Butcher's 8th para. Buchanan in A. D. 1800 states that the conveyance of goods from Nagar westward was by porters, but eastward the mode of conveyance was by pack-bullocks. The means of communication are greatly affected by the climate which renders the rivers unfordable from May to December, while it has the effect of curtailing the working season forcing the inhabitants to expend a large proportion of the dry season in laying up provision for the wet. The importance then of piercing a country such as this with roads, traversable throughout the year, can scarcely be over-rated. It is in the western and south-western parts of the taluk that roads are so much required, and fortunately the old line from Nagar to the Hyderghar Ghat has now been converted into a really excellent imperial road which will I believe be very shortly completed. I tabulate below the state and prospects of the roads in this taluk :—

| No. | Roads. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kallur-Katte Benvalli ... ... | Will be soon completed and bridged throughout. |
| 2 | Kallur-Katte-Nagar ... ... ... | Is already bridged excepting the three largest nallas ; will be completed throughout in a few years more. |
| 3 | Nagar-Hyderghar ... ... ... | Is very nearly completed and bridged throughout. |
| 4 | Kallur-Katte-Lakshmipur Kolur Ghat ... | To be completed in one or two years and to be bridged excepting two largest rivers ; will be only a fair weather road. |
| 5 | Kallur-Katte-Anantapur ... ... | A Local Fund road and only a dry weather one. |
| 6 | Kallur-Katte-Ságar ... ... ... | A trace has been commenced for a dry weather road. |

12. Roads No. 2 and 3 as above represent the most direct line to Mangalore for the produce of the Shimoga District generally, and I believe that therefore great efforts are being made to have them completed. No taluk perhaps in Mysore had greater need of roads than Nagar, and certainly no taluk has brighter prospects in this respect. The contrast, as regards the means of communication, between Nagar as it was and Nagar as it is, is great, and this is a point to which much importance must attach itself in connection with the object of this report. There is a bullock-pass down the Mudur Ghat which is sometimes used, but I am informed that it is in very bad order. There are few natural out-lets in the ghats which subtend the Nagar Taluk. Two out of the three, *viz*, Kolur Ghat and the Hyderghar Ghat are, as I have shewn, now opened up or shortly to be opened up, by good made-roads, and Mudur is the only natural outlet left un-supplied in this respect.

There is I believe some intention on the part of Government of opening a road from Arga in the Kavaledurga Taluk to Hullikal where it joins the new Hyderghar Ghat ; this road would be a great boon to the country generally, and, as far as the Nagar Taluk is concerned, to the Yadur Magni which at present is the most difficult part of the taluk to convey goods through.

Markets.

13. There are two local weekly markets held at Nagar and at Kallar, generally spoken of as Kallur-katte. The last mentioned is a town of growing importance as the point at which all the roads of the taluk converge. Mr. Butcher puts down both these markets as having very small dealings, but it is impossible to obtain any accurate returns on this point, as, so far as my experience goes, none are ever kept. In para 10 Mr. Butcher gives the exports in the figures which no doubt were furnished to him by the Amildar. These returns are so obviously inaccurate that I cannot possibly accept them. Take, for instance, the export attributed to rice *viz.* 20,000 seers, a return which is perfectly absurd as there are 24,164 acres of rice occupied and we may safely say that at least 20,000 acres are cultivated annually with rice and a portion of the area with double rice crops. The gross produce of the rice land cannot be worth less than, at the very least, 4,00,000 rupees, and I believe it to be worth very much more. It is preposterous to suppose that out of all this out-turn only 20,000 seers valued at about 400 rupees are exported. The annual exports attributed to supari, *viz.* 46,000 maunds, I believe to be far nearer the mark, but the figures are based upon the halat realized which to a certain extent, making due allowance for smuggling, serves the purpose of a register. The same remarks apply to cardamoms and pepper. I note these points to shew that when the returns of trade are so inaccurate as I have found them to be in Mysore, it is better to discard them altogether and in preference take a common sense view of the question based upon the survey area and the experience gained during the progress of the work. The garden produce almost all goes either to Bellary or Birur, while the export of rice is almost entirely to the coast.

Exports.

Imports.

14. It is more difficult to obtain true figures on this point than in the case of exports. I believe that the articles enumerated in Mr. Butcher's 11th para represent the general class of imports, but the value I do not believe in. There is also an import of cattle, cumblies, iron, cotton-cloth and other articles suited to the requirements of the country. Unfortunately no true data are forthcoming regarding trade, and as I said before we must trust to a close observation of the country and a common sense view of the matter.

Gardens.

15. Some slight account of the various descriptions of cultivation and crops raised is necessary and I will begin with the gardens. Supari, cardamoms and pepper are the products of the Nagar gardens. For description and estimate of the value of these products, I must refer to the report on the settlement of the Ságar Taluk. It will only be necessary to state here, that the gardens of Nagar, although they have had the reputation of being so, are not considered equal to those of Ságar either by Mr. Butcher (para 14) or myself. The available labor is in my opinion less and consequently dearer than that of Ságar, at all events the gardens are certainly not so well tended. It so happens that the best gardens are all in the least accessible parts of the taluk where they enjoy immense advantages in the point of water-supply, but pay the penalty of being out of the way in enhanced cost of labor and carriage of their supari between the garden and the usual place of delivery. It may be that the quality of the nut is considered better in Nagar than in Ságar and has thus acquired for it a reputation not borne out by the state of the gardens. I think that there is quite as large a proportion of cardamoms to supari in Nagar as in Ságar, the reason being that the water supply in Nagar, throughout, is more abundant. As regards pepper I could note but little difference between the two taluks.

Rice.

16. The rice lands are not remarkably good, but are unfailing in their yield, the water-supply being most abundant. The gross out-turn per acre does not average very high, nor is there any large proportion of sugar-cane, and what there is of the latter is not remunerative owing to the effects of the

climate on the jaggory as described by Mr. Butcher in para 15. There is, however, a large proportion of the rice land in which double crops are taken annually. In such cases the water is invariably led from the hill streams which flow all the year round.

Dry crop.

17. There is really no dry crop raised in the taluk worthy of mention, as most of the hakkal lands are left uncultivated and are used more for grazing, stacking and such purposes than for the production of crops.

Past revenue management.

18. I beg to refer on this point to the report on the settlement of the Ságar Taluk, the remarks in which apply equally to Nagar. The oldest assessment remembered is that of Harihar Roy made about A. D. 1334 to 1347 and is generally called the Vijayanagar or Varaha Shist. Shivapa Nayik's assessment is too well known to require description ; it was based on a series of experiments during 12 successive years, of the produce of one field of each description of land in every village. Regarding the additions made to Shivappa Nayik's assessment I must refer to the 27th and following paras of the Ságar settlement report. The present assessment which we are now revising may I think be more correctly described as that introduced by Mr. Stokes when he made the Shanbhogs give up their accounts after the rebellion of A. D. 1830. The accounts then rendered were no doubt supposed to shew the shist of Shivappa Nayik and subsequent addition or patti, but there can, at the same time, be no doubt that the Shanbhogs in many instances gave up absolutely false papers. There was nothing in the way of check to prevent them doing pretty much as they pleased in this respect, for the old accounts were for the most part destroyed, and at the best of times the annual examination of the village accounts in a wild taluk like Nagar was not a very searching one.

19. The farther proof of the above view of the existing assessment of the Nagar Taluk we have the revelations now made, as the result of survey, of the great inequality of its incidence, illustrations of which will be found further on. There are scarcely two adjoining villages in which the most extreme rates of assessment may not be found without any justifiable reason for the difference.

Tenure.

20. The tenure is that known as the warg tenure which has already been fully described in former settlement reports. The effect of the system is very much the same in the taluk under report as in Ságar and other Malnad taluks, and there is a constant demand on the part of the occupants for remission on account of waste land in wargs. I do not think any practical steps towards meeting their wishes have ever been taken, nor am I inclined to believe that they would really go the length of resigning these waste lands if they got the opportunity, all they aim at being remission of assessment without disturbance of possession. The result of such a concession would simply be to facilitate concealed cultivation.

General condition of the people.

21. The population of the taluk under report is more equally distributed than would be supposed even by one well acquainted with the country ; it is of course more dense near Kallur-Katte which is a place of growing importance, than elsewhere, but with this exception the remaining portions of the taluk shew no great difference of population. It will be observed from the map that there are still some unmeasured tracts of forest on the west and south-west frontier ; the inclusion of which in our calculation would of course diminish the population per square mile for those parts, but at the same time the unmeasured tracts in question, which consist of almost impenetrable jungle, occupy a distinct position of their own and are not inhabited. So far as the simple means of livelihood are concerned the Nagar ryots are very well off, seasons of scarcity being absolutely unknown, while the annual yield in the rice lands is a matter of certainty and no apprehension is ever felt on that score. In the case of supari however there is no doubt that the damage caused by "Kolé Roga" is frequently very serious, although at the same time the grossest exaggeration is current on this point. All the evils which can be ascribed to the effects of climate are very freely attributed to it by the ryots and I may say by the taluk and other officials. Although I have no doubt that these are greatly exaggerated, I am nevertheless inclined to believe that there are a good many drawbacks connected with the climate, amongst which I may enumerate the curtailment of the fair season, not only by the limitation of time but by the necessity of working with a view to making provision against the wet ; a great portion of their time being, according to the ryots, thus occupied ; the rapid and fatal effects of the climate upon imported cattle, and the smallness of the resident population entailing the employment of expensive labor from below the ghats. All these drawbacks, the direct effect of the climate, exist more or less throughout the taluk, but are more intensified near the western ghats.

22. Mr. Butcher in para 24 alludes, and I have no doubt quite correctly, to the indebted condition of the garden owners, but so far as my experience goes this is the normal condition of these people in all the Malnad taluks, and Nagar, comparatively, is not worse than the neighbouring taluks. The

"Sutgidar" system is in force under which the wargdars have to sell their produce, not at the market price but at whatever price the sahukar to whom they are indebted may dictate. The rate of interest charged on money advanced is only nominally about 12 per cent which is of course very moderate, but, practically, the agreement carries with it an almost compulsory sale of produce at losing rates. The remedy for the want of competition involved in this wretched system lies I imagine in piercing the country with good roads and I am also sanguine that the fair adjustment of the assessment in the present revision will do a great deal towards the same end. The system I have attempted to describe beyond doubt fosters the most careless cultivation, and if the lands, as I believe some of them will, could change hands and become the possession of men who would be labouring for themselves and not for the sahukars, it would be a great improvement. There is no doubt that the garden wargdars are very deeply involved and they themselves ascribe their misfortune in the first instance to the heaviness and inequality of the present assessment and to a certain extent I believe it to be the case as I find many instances of exceedingly heavy assessment on some of the poorest gardens and "*vice versa.*"

23. I have thus far endeavoured to point out the chief characteristics of the taluk as comprised in its climate, markets, means of communication, mode of husbandry and the general condition of its inhabitants, and I may now proceed to the immediate object of this report. The villages under report have been divided up by the Survey as follows:—

| Description of land. | Acres of Government land. | | Acres of alienated land. | | Total. | | Grand Total occupied and waste. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Occupied. | Waste. | Occupied. | Waste. | Occupied | Waste. | Acres. |
| Garden ... ... ... | 2,023 | 66 | 166 | 0 | 2,189 | 66 | 2,255 |
| Rice ... ... ... | 24,164 | 5,521 | 1,583 | 0 | 25,747 | 5,521 | 31,268 |
| Dry crop ... ... | 2,818 | 5,188 | 163 | 0 | 2,981 | 5,188 | 8,169 |
| Total culturable..... | 29,005 | 10,775 | 1,912 | 0 | 30,917 | 10,775 | 41,692 |
| Unculturable including roads, tanks, village sites, &c. ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | 189,136 |
| Grant total culturable and unculturable ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 230,828 |

24. The next statement exhibits the leading statistical features of the taluk:—

| Village. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Population per square mile. | Houses. | Cattle. | Carts. | Ploughs. | Market towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 418 | 361 | 25,055 | 69 | 4,550 | 39,084 | 27 | 4,202 | 2 |

A population of 69 to the square mile must be considered small, and as there are still some jungle tracts on the frontier unmeasured the figure will go down still lower. It will not escape notice that only 27 carts have been registered as belonging to the ryots. There are a great many carts coming and going, but they are not the property of the resident population. The houses are for the most part very large and built as a separate homestead.

25. The next statement shews the collections for the last 20 years beginning with 1855—56 and ending with 1874—75. For the earlier years each 5 years and for the later years each individual year is given:—

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.*

| Year. | Kamal or Total Assessment. | Remissions. | Collections. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855—56 | 84,666 | 5,149 | 79,517 |
| 1860—61 | 85,216 | 3,928 | 81,288 |
| 1865—66 | 86,468 | 3,989 | 82,479 |
| 1866—67 | 86,314 | 3,641 | 82,673 |
| 1867—68 | 86,190 | 3,495 | 82,695 |
| 1868—69 | 84,915 | 3,140 | 81,775 |
| 1869—70 | 83,188 | 3,453 | 79,735 |
| 1870—71 | 83,140 | 3,404 | 79,735 |
| 1871—72 | 82,701 | 3,254 | 79,445 |
| 1872—73 | 82,020 | 3,131 | 78,789 |
| 1873—74 | 82,725 | 3,568 | 79,157 |
| 1874—75 | 84,394 | 5,684 | 78,710 |
| Five years' average ... | ... | ... | ... ... 79,188 |
| Ten years' average ... | ... | ... | ... ... 80,530 |
| Twenty years' average ... | ... | ... | ... ... 80,687 |

The amount entered in the column for remissions* is composed chiefly of revenue foregone on account of land given out on "Shraya" or gradually increasing assessment, permanent remission on occupied wargs, and remission on account of failure of crops. The last mentioned form of remission may be said practically to have had no existence. The accounts of the taluk are so wanting in clearness and system that I think we must look more at the actual collections than at any thing else. A less progressive taluk than Nagar to judge by the rise and fall of its revenue, I have not yet met with. There has been an utter want of elasticity, the collections remaining almost stationary whether prices were high or low. I do not think that the lump sum taken out of the taluk as revenue has been too heavy, because I find that its distribution has been most unequal, while the concealment, not exactly of land but of the true assessment of land, has been something extraordinary. There are obvious reasons involved in the warg system why the revenue should remain comparatively stationary notwithstanding the most favorable external influences. There is in the first place the fact that a warg includes not only what the occupant can cultivate regularly year by year but also a small margin of waste so that any extension of cultivation would not leave its mark at all upon the collections; in the next place the difficulty of taking up waste land, should any one wish to do so, is greatly enhanced by the applicant having to take up a whole warg. It is not strange therefore that the revenue should not be a true index to the spread of cultivation.

26. Appended will be found a price list shewing approximately the ruling prices of the chief products of the taluk for the last 20 years. It shews that in Nagar prices rose and fell very much as they did all over the Province, that about 1866 they culminated and have again fallen in 1874—75 to very much the same as they were in 1860. Whether there is a tendency to a still greater fall I do not think any one can at present tell with any certainty; certainly it would not be safe to suppose, for the objects of this report, that there is likely to be any rise in prices from any other causes than those tangible ones which are comprised in improved means of communication and facility of disposing of produce.

27. The following statement shews the rates which have actually been paid hitherto under the three heads of garden, rice and dry crop, ascertained by placing the old collections in juxta-position with survey acres :—

* Includes also Rs. 1,571—7—6 deducted from assessment of wargs as per Chief Commissioner's order No. 9389—Rev. 142 of 23rd March 1875.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.*

| Description of land. | Realization for 1874—75. | Survey Acres. | Average Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Garden ... ... ... ... | 19,507 | 2,023 | 9—10—3 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 59,150 | 24,164 | 2— 7—2 |
| Dry crop ... ... ... ... | 26 | 2,818 | 0— 0—2 |
| Total..... | 78,683 | 29,005 | 2—11—5 |

Dry crop, it will be observed, was not assessed at all. An average garden rate of Rs. 9—10—3, considering the great reputation acquired by the Nagar gardens, and the nominal rates prevailing, appears very low. There is, however, great inequality in the assessment, some gardens being rated as high as 30 Rs. an acre, while others, equally good, were paying not more than 5 rupees.

The average rice rate of Rs. 2—7—2 is not very high, supposing the assessment to have been fairly distributed, but with the assessment so corrupt as I know it to be in Nagar, the rate in question strikes me as being very high and clearly denotative of a great many cases of excessive assessment the rectification of which will not be one of the least advantages of the present revision.

28. The following is the grouping together with the maximum rates of assessment which I propose adopting for the villages under report :—

| Class or group. | Number of villages. | Maximum dry crop rate. | Maximum rice rate. | Maximum garden rate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 284 | 0—12—0 | 5—8—0 | 18—0—0 | Villages to the north, east and centre in a fairly open country and well off for roads. |
| II | 98 | 0— 8—0 | 5—0—0 | 15—0—0 | A group of villages very similar to group I, but further south and west in a more difficult country. |
| III | 36 | 0— 8—0 | 4—4—0 | 15—0—0 | South-western villages in the most inaccessible part of the Taluk and on the edge of the ghats. |

The above rates fit in with those sanctioned in the adjoining settled taluks of Ságar and Anantapur. For the third and last group I have proposed a maximum rice rate of only Rs. 4—4—0, a rather sudden step from rupees 5— 0—0 for group II, but every mile over which goods have to be carried in the country under report, and especially in the villages of the 3rd group, represents additional labor and cost ; it is not like a Maidan taluk where good cross country tracks are available to reach the main roads. As regards the maximum rate for garden I do not think it necessary to make any distinction between groups 2nd and 3rd. The fullest consideration has been shewn for the circumstances of the badly-situated villages, and I have no doubt the new rates will not be objected to excepting in cases of pure concealment of which I find there are not a few. The maximum rates of rupees 18 and 15 in the 1st and 2nd and 3rd groups have rarely if ever been imposed, and there are many gardens which have been paying as high as rupees 30 all of which will be reduced, and the increase by the new assessment will be only on those who have hitherto managed to obtain unduly low rates. The dry crop maximum needs no remark as the resulting rate is merely nominal.

29. The effect of adopting the proposals set forth in the preceding paragraphs will be to give the following results on the occupied land :—

| Class or Group. | Number of villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry crop. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. |
| I | 284 | 732 | 7,841 | 10—11—4 | 13,443 | 39,54[illegible] | 2—15— 1 | 2,014 | 533 | 0—4— 3 |
| II | 98 | 730 | 8,000 | 10—15—4 | 7,272 | 20,445 | 2—13— 0 | 606 | 91 | 0—2— 5 |
| III | 36 | 561 | 5,190 | 9— 4—0 | 3,449 | 9,034 | 2— 9—11 | 198 | 23 | 0—1—10 |
| | 418 | 2,023 | 21,031 | 10— 6—4 | 24,164 | 69,026 | 2—13— 8 | 2,818 | 647 | 0—3— 7 |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.*

30. The general effect of the proposed settlement will be readily understood by placing the old and new average rates on the occupied land in juxta-position as follows :—

| | Old average rate. | New average rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Garden ... ... ... | 9—10—3 | 10— 6—4 |
| Rice ... ... ... | 2— 7—2 | 2—13—8 |
| Dry crop ... ... ... | 0— 0—2 | 0— 3—7 |

The increase on the garden is almost inappreciable ; that on the rice is due to the fact of so large a proportion of the rice lands giving a double annual crop.

31. The waste land and its survey assessment is shewn in the following statement :—

| Class or Group. | Number of villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry Crop. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. |
| I | 284 | 10 | 65 | 6—8— 0 | 3,908 | 8,663 | 2—3— 6 | 3,743 | 917 | 0—3—11 |
| II | 98 | 47 | 311 | 6—9—10 | 1,473 | 3,086 | 2—1— 7 | 1,156 | 184 | 0—2— 6 |
| III | 36 | 9 | 39 | 4—5— 4 | 158 | 324 | 2—0—10 | 273 | 40 | 0—2— 4 |
| | 418 | 66 | 415 | 6—4— 7 | 5,537 | 12,073 | 2—2—11 | 5,172 | 1,141 | 0—3— 6 |

The extent of waste rice land is very great for so small a Malnad taluk. It is impossible to say whether any of it will be taken up at the settlement, but with the immense improvements that are now in progress in the way of road making, I should certainly expect some of it to be taken up before many years have elapsed.

32. The next statement shews the extent and assessment of the minor inam lands :—

| Class or Group. | Number of villages. | Garden | | Rice. | | Dry Crop. | | Total. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | |
| I | 284 | 80 | 695 | 912 | 2,610 | 99 | 25 | 1,091 | 3,330 | |
| II | 98 | 68 | 660 | 597 | 1,554 | 62 | 12 | 727 | 2,226 | *Fraction of a rupee not shewn. |
| III | 36 | 18 | 123 | 74 | 180 | 2 | * | 94 | 3 3 | |
| | 418 | 166 | 1,478 | 1,583 | 4,344 | 163 | 37 | 1,912 | 5,859 | |

33. The next statement sums up the whole of the occupied, waste and inam land in the taluk, while a column is introduced to shew the realizations for 1874—75 in contrast with the survey assessment of the occupied lands :—

| Class or Group. | Number of villages. | By old Accounts. | | By Survey Account. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Government occupied land. | | Government unoccupied land. | | Inam land. | | Total Government and Inam lands. | |
| | | Area. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| I | 284 | No. data. | 42,512 | 16 189 | 47,921 | 7,661 | 9,645 | 1,091 | 3,330 | 24,941 | 60,896 |
| II | 98 | | 24,876 | 8,608 | 28,536 | 2,674 | 3,581 | 727 | 2,226 | 12,009 | 34,343 |
| III | 36 | | 11,295 | 4,208 | 14,247 | 440 | 403 | 94 | 303 | 4,742 | 14,953 |
| | 418 | 0 | *78,683 | 29,005 | 90,704 | 10,775 | 13,629 | 1,912 | 5,859 | 41,692 | 1,10,192 |

*Less by rupees 27 than the amount shewn in para 25 owing to the elimination of fractions.

34. The grazing in the taluk is so insignificant as a source of revenue, the amount realized in 1874—75 being only rupees 13, that I think it may be entirely excluded from our calculations. I presume that, as in the case of Ságar, a liberal policy will be sanctioned as regards grazing, and that after an ample extent has been marked off for the wants of the villagers as free grazing the remainder will be sold to the highest bidder.

Grazing.

35. The "Kan" revenue will be reported on hereafter; in the mean time I think it will be better not to admit the revenue in question, rupees 486—11—11 in 1874—75, into the present estimate.

Kans.

36. The half anna local fund cess brought in the sum of rupees 2,792 in 1874—75. Under the proposed settlement the amount realizable under the one anna cess will be Rs. 5,669 on the Government occupied land and Rs. 369 on the minor inam lands, in all Rs. 6,038.

Local cess.

37. Having now shewn each and every source of revenue I will contrast the realizations for 1874—75 with the estimated result of the proposed settlement, leaving out, as already intimated, grazing and kans.

| | |
|---|---|
| Land revenue, 1874—75 .. .. .. | 78,683 |
| ½ anna local cess .. .. .. .. | 2,792 |
| | 81,475 |
| Survey assessment on occupied lands | 90,704 |
| One anna local cess .. .. .. .. | 6,038 |
| | 96,742 |

Excluding all calculation of separately levied cesses there is a net gain to the Government by the settlement of rupees 12,021 or about 15 per cent.

38. In the above gain of rupees 12,021 is included a sum of Rs. 1,400 which, in accordance with the survey guarantee, has been decided upon, by the Deputy Commissioner and myself in consultation as per marginal correspondence attached, as the sum to be credited annually to the District Irrigation Fund. This will leave Rs. 10,621 or about 13 per cent as the net increase.

Survey Superintendent's No. 396 of 27th April 1876.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 174 of 2nd May 1876.

39. There is, as I have already stated, a good deal of waste in wargs, which a false system has forced the wargdars to retain whether they wanted the land or not. I am not myself inclined to believe that they will avail themselves to any great extent of the opportunity which now, for the first time, will offer itself, at the settlement, of resigning what fields they please, because I am sure that the rates now proposed are intrinsically very moderate, and, this being the case, the wargdars, who, like the natives of India generally, are greatly attached to their lands, whether waste or not, will be unwilling to lose possession of them. In Ságar where exactly the same state of affairs existed, I found that there was less land relinquished than I anticipated. Although, then, there may be no very large extent of occupied but uncultivated land thrown up at the settlement, it is nevertheless only fair to bear in mind when contrasting the proposed with the old assessment, that the latter was arbitrary and the means of contracting or extending his holding at pleasure were practically withheld from the wargdar. It is not safe however to take it for granted that land will certainly not be relinquished, for these lands have been, in many cases, waste from time immemorial and have been of no use to the wargdar. If, therefore, the wargdar chooses to give up what after all is merely a nominal advantage, he can at the settlement keep only his cultivated lands, thereby reducing his liabilities and still be in as good a position as he was before. The increase by the proposed assessment is therefore more nominal than real.

40. I have endeavoured to shew above that apart from the question of the inequality of the past assessment, a moderate increase of the assessment is justifiable on general grounds. I now wish to illustrate by a few examples that there are the widest extremes of assessment and that although the survey assessment gives an increase, on the whole, such increase is not due to the survey rates being pitched higher than the old rates, but simply to the inequality of the latter.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March* 1877.

The following statement shews five villages in which the operation of the new rates has been to greatly increase the assessment:—

| Group. | Number. | Name of village. | Old Assessment. | New or Survey Assessment. | Increase per cent. | Old average rate. | | | New average rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| I | 237 | Bálekop ... ... | 7 | 36 | 414 | 0 | 0-10- 2 | 0 | 0 | 3- 9- 7 | 0 |
| | 252 | Kodshakhalli... ... | 22 | 249 | 1,032 | 0 | 0- 4- 2 | 0 | 0-4-0 | 2-14- 3 | 0 |
| II | 28 | Harvari ... ... | 9 | 35 | 289 | 0 | 1- 0- 0 | 0 | 0 | 3- 3 -7 | 5-0-0 |
| | 10 | Matimani ... ... | 42 | 110 | 161 | 0 | 0- 1-11 | 5-0-0 | 0 | 2-11-14 | 8-0-0 |
| III | 34 | Murimani ... ... | 6 | 13 | 117 | 0 | 1- 3- 2 | 0 | 0-2-8 | 2- 3- 2 | 0 |

With the above let us contrast five villages the assessment of which has been considerably reduced by the operation of the new rates:—

| Group. | Number. | Name of village. | Old Assessment. | New or Survey Assessment. | Decrease per cent. | Old average rate. | | | New average rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. | Dry crop. | Rice. | Garden. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| I | 223 | Nedle ... ... | 203 | 111 | 45 | 0 | 3-13-3 | 0 | 0-5-4 | 2-1-2 | 0 |
| | 270 | Kodur ... ... | 373 | 210 | 44 | 0 | 2-9-3 | 20-6-5 | 0-4-2 | 2-11-9 | 7-12-10 |
| II | 93 | Kadkoli ... ... | 278 | 235 | 15 | 0 | 3-11-1 | 1-0-0 | 0-1-9 | 3-0-5 | 7- 0- 0 |
| | 95 | Mavingadda .. .. | 81 | 26 | 68 | 0 | 8-1-7 | 0 | 0 | 2-9-7 | 0 |
| III | 29 | Balekodlu ... ... | 524 | 373 | 29 | 0 | 3-15-3 | 14-7-8 | 0-1-9 | 2-8-2 | 10-12- 2 |

The figures in the two statements speak for themselves. The old rice rate ranges from rupees 0—1—11 in Matimani to rupees 8—1—7 in Mavingadda, the corresponding survey rates being rupees 2—11—14 and rupees 2—9—7, shewing that the rice land which is paying rupees 0—1—11 per acre is superior to that paying rupees 8—1—7, and so on through both statements instances of the same kind might be extracted. The cases given are by no means isolated, it being quite possible to instance more than a hundred of the same kind.

41. It need scarcely excite surprize then, if the survey assessment be received with anything but favor by a large number of the wargdars. I am convinced however that the same dissatisfaction would be manifested were we to reduce the old assessment of the whole taluk as much as we have raised it, for the distribution was so faulty that it becomes an absolute impossibility to please every body. The rates now proposed are certainly in themselves low and are based upon the most careful classification.

Remuneration of village officers.

Chief Commr's. Order No. 8389—142 of 23rd March 1875.

42. As part of the present revision of the assessment we may fairly consider the remuneration of the Patels and Shanbhogs. At a rough estimate about Rs. 5,000 may be required for this purpose. As a set off against this however we must allow for a sum of Rs. 2,210—1—0 which has already been sanctioned as a payment to the Patels of the Nagar Taluk and of which Rs. 1,571—6—3 have been deducted from the assessment of wargs. The Patels and Shanbhogs are themselves holders to a large extent of the lands of the taluk, and as they are not in receipt of grain payments of any kind they will look upon the permanent remuneration very much in the light of a remission. It is also the case that these officials are directly or indirectly connected with a great deal of the concealed cultivation in the taluk which has been the main reason of the increase by the proposed settlement.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 623 of 25th July 1876.
Ságar Sub-division Assistant Commissioner's No. 47 of 21st July 1876.

43. After writing so far the marginally noted correspondence which will be found appended reached me, and it is satisfactory to find that the views of both the Deputy Commissioner and the Ságar Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner, especially of the latter, coincide very much with the conclusion I had arrived at. The revenue is stated to have been collected with great ease, coercive measures being rarely necessary. The figures in the statement accompanying Mr. Cuningham's letter differ slightly from those given in para 25 of this report; the difference is caused simply by the figures being taken out under different heads in the two cases, Mr. Cuningham's statement including, for instance, jodi, which my statement does not.

44. There is nothing more to be added to the present report. I have, I hope, shewn that the rates proposed are in themselves moderate and that the increase of the revenue involved in my proposals will in a large measure be indented on to meet expenditure connected with useful measures carrying direct benefit to the taluk.

45. Appended will be found a detailed statement giving, for each village, the old and new assessment with other useful statistical information.

46. I have the honor in conclusion to request that sanction may be given to admit of the introduction of the proposed rates next field season.

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Price List of the Nagar Taluk from 1855—56 to 1874—75.

| Year. | Rice seers per Rupee. | Per Maund of 40 Seers. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Supari, 1st sort. | | | Pepper. | | | Cardamoms. | | |
| 1855—56... | 23 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1856—57... | 21 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1857—58... | 19 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1858—59... | 18 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1859—60... | 16 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1860—61... | 15 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1861—62... | 16 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 46 | 9 | 7 |
| 1862—63... | 18 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 53 | 8 | 0 |
| 1863—64... | 15 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 59 | 5 | 4 |
| 1864—65... | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 44 | 12 | 0 |
| 1865—66... | 13 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 52 | 9 | 1 |
| 1866—67... | 11 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 70 | 12 | 0 |
| 1867—68... | 15 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 75 | 3 | 8 |
| 1868—69... | 18 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 77 | 8 | 0 |
| 1869—70... | 13 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| 1870—71... | 12 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 80 | 5 | 10 |
| 1871—72... | 16 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 1872—73... | 13 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1873—74... | 14 | | 1 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1874—75... | 16 | 43 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

| Class. | | | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | |
| Rice. | Dry Crop. | Garden. | | | Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—8—0. | First class Dry Crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—12—0. | First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 18—0—0. | 1 | Mudkoppa ... ... | 2,896 | 5 | 2,285 | 10 | 416 | 162 | 588 | ... | 9 | 9 | 18 | 986 |
| | | | 2 | Kodesa ... ... | 2,164 | 25 | 1,667 | 13 | 294 | 74 | 381 | ... | 2 | 89 | 91 | 863 |
| | | | 3 | Hilakunji ... ... | 2,260 | 4 | 1,952 | 3 | 184 | 29 | 216 | ... | 58 | 30 | 88 | 583 |
| | | | 4 | Malali ... ... | 4,619 | 53 | 4,168 | 12 | 303 | 22 | 337 | ... | 40 | 21 | 61 | 882 |
| | | | 5 | Basavanbana ... ... | 773 | ... | 538 | 6 | 151 | 22 | 179 | ... | 16 | 40 | 56 | 376 |
| | | | 6 | Hammabagu ... ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| | | | 7 | Kadigere ... ... | 614 | ... | 495 | ... | 72 | 20 | 92 | ... | 5 | 22 | 27 | 237 |
| | | | 8 | Kumbatti ... ... | 235 | 4 | 169 | ... | 32 | 30 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 |
| | | | 9 | Karagodi ... ... | 40 | ... | 31 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104 |
| | | | 10 | Kiragudige ... ... | 384 | ... | 345 | 36 | 3 | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 489 |
| | | | 11 | Aramanakoppa ... ... | 366 | 1 | 302 | 18 | 20 | 1 | 39 | ... | ... | 24 | 24 | 231 |
| | | | 12 | Sughatta ... ... | 252 | ... | 246 | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| | | | 13 | Brahmanatarave ... ... | 999 | 3 | 955 | 37 | 4 | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 464 |
| | | | 14 | Nadatarve ... ... | 494 | ... | 430 | 5 | 56 | 3 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 147 |
| | | | 15 | Chakkare ... ... | 154 | ... | 134 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 |
| | | | 16 | Bastetagadagole ... ... | 443 | 11 | 398 | 23 | 9 | ... | 32 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 330 |
| | | | 17 | Kanagodumane Malkoppa ... | 404 | 2 | 371 | 30 | ... | ... | 30 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 464 |
| | | | 18 | Lingannanaswaste ... | 262 | ... | 212 | 9 | 37 | 2 | 48 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 74 |
| | | | 19 | Kambalikoppa ... ... | 303 | ... | 231 | ... | 68 | 3 | 71 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 58 |
| | | | 20 | Harigaru ... ... | 793 | 1 | 680 | 1 | 74 | 3 | 78 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | 160 |
| | | | 21 | Tailahalli ... ... | 479 | ... | 328 | 5 | 116 | 15 | 136 | ... | 4 | 11 | 15 | 319 |
| | | | 22 | Kogeri ... ... | 613 | ... | 251 | 3 | 112 | 16 | 131 | ... | ... | 231 | 231 | 321 |
| | | | 23 | Adugodi ... ... | 1,432 | 25 | 1,291 | 3 | 103 | 2 | 108 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 310 |
| | | | 24 | Magodu ... ... | 999 | 3 | 788 | 4 | 139 | 18 | 161 | ... | 31 | 16 | 47 | 414 |
| | | | 25 | Hebarli ... ... | 1,755 | 22 | 1,300 | 2 | 313 | 28 | 343 | ... | 33 | 57 | 90 | 793 |
| | | | 26 | Kammadi ... ... | 790 | ... | 614 | 5 | 143 | 15 | 163 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | 421 |
| | | | 27 | Hosanadu ... ... | 3,697 | ... | 2,830 | 9 | 573 | 13 | 595 | ... | 249 | 23 | 272 | 1,303 |
| | | | 28 | Haroyatige ... ... | 375 | 1 | 300 | ... | 42 | 2 | 44 | ... | 27 | 3 | 30 | 115 |
| | | | 29 | Divarayettige ... ... | 170 | ... | 106 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 14 | 3 | 17 | 148 |
| | | | 30 | Mudahagere ... ... | 486 | ... | 387 | ... | 69 | 2 | 71 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 164 |
| | | | 31 | Vasave ... ... | 752 | ... | 492 | 2 | 115 | 2 | 119 | ... | 52 | 89 | 141 | 391 |
| | | | 32 | Shigekoppa ... ... | 146 | 4 | 83 | 1 | 22 | ... | 23 | ... | 10 | 26 | 36 | 83 |
| | | | 33 | Banadalale ... ... | 420 | ... | 133 | ... | 93 | 5 | 98 | ... | 14 | 175 | 189 | 281 |
| | | | 34 | Varkod ... ... | 832 | ... | 534 | ... | 141 | 37 | 178 | ... | 25 | 95 | 120 | 355 |
| | | | 35 | Ganganakoppa ... ... | 143 | ... | 79 | 2 | 28 | 28 | 58 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 102 |
| | | | 36 | Kote ... ... | 130 | ... | 88 | ... | 24 | 2 | 26 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | 123 |
| | | | 37 | Nandigodu ... ... | 142 | ... | 108 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | 34 |
| | | | 38 | Mavinakoppa ... ... | 168 | ... | 136 | 1 | 26 | ... | 27 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 95 |
| | | | 39 | Belada ... ... | 190 | ... | 145 | ... | 34 | 2 | 36 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 90 |
| | | | 40 | Naludi ... ... | 521 | 4 | 486 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 338 |
| | | | 41 | Kargadi ... ... | 40 | 1 | 30 | 6 | 2 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 71 |
| | | | 42 | Nagarbailu ... ... | 165 | ... | 141 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| | | | 43 | Gerpura ... ... | 72 | ... | 53 | ... | 17 | 2 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| | | | 44 | Arballi, ... ... | 64 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 6 | 26 | ... |
| | | | 45 | Kalaginabesagi ... ... | 127 | ... | 110 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 38 |
| | | | 46 | Ramchandrapur ... | 2,202 | 309 | 1,766 | 2 | 70 | 8 | 80 | ... | 14 | 33 | 47 | 159 |
| | | | 47 | Basavapur ... ... | 893 | ... | 652 | 9 | 125 | 13 | 147 | ... | 66 | 28 | 94 | 386 |
| | | | 48 | Tingalkuni ... ... | 168 | ... | 126 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 133 |
| | | | 49 | Binaki ... ... | 321 | ... | 258 | ... | 47 | 7 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 159 |
| | | | 50 | Hoskoppa ... ... | 377 | ... | 281 | 4 | 59 | 5 | 68 | ... | 3 | 25 | 28 | 200 |
| | | | 51 | Gubbiga ... ... | 95 | ... | 83 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| | | | 52 | Mandri ... ... | 605 | ... | 492 | 2 | 57 | 11 | 70 | ... | 26 | 17 | 43 | 159 |
| | | | 53 | Janni ... ... | 665 | ... | 558 | ... | 61 | 16 | 77 | ... | 21 | 9 | 30 | 275 |
| | | | 54 | Sankar ... ... | 107 | ... | 84 | ... | 14 | 1 | 15 | ... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 58 |
| | | | 55 | Jedikuni ... ... | 92 | ... | 70 | ... | 9 | 1 | 10 | ... | 7 | 5 | 12 | 23 |
| | | | 56 | Kabbinamakki ... ... | 210 | 2 | 174 | ... | 27 | 1 | 28 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 78 |
| | | | 57 | Amanamakki ... ... | 330 | ... | 278 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 | ... | 52 | 13 |
| | | | 58 | Honnekoppa ... ... | 161 | 1 | 149 | ... | 9 | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| | | | 59 | Kuntli ... ... | 154 | ... | 137 | 5 | 12 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| | | | 60 | Vadagere ... ... | 116 | ... | 102 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 11 |
| | | | 61 | Mayagondanakoppa ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| | | | 62 | Adikesva ... ... | 45 | ... | 33 | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 | 12 |
| | | | 63 | Nilakantanatota ... ... | 174 | ... | 164 | 4 | 6 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| | | | 64 | Bhimanatota ... ... | 96 | ... | 87 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| | | | 65 | Kalkoppa ... ... | 381 | ... | 353 | ... | 27 | 1 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| | | | 66 | Chikmandri ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 67 | Cheruda ... ... | 909 | ... | 703 | 4 | 96 | 8 | 108 | ... | 67 | 31 | 98 | 341 |
| | | | 68 | Haletota ... ... | 232 | ... | 194 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 27 | 2 | ... | 9 | 11 | 168 |

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 1,405 | 51 | 1,314 | 40 | 24 | ... | 22 | 2 | 86 | 214 | 300 | ... | 2 | 2 | 305 | 57 | * 43 | * Includes lands in Kotvalkatte. |
| 790 | 76 | 693 | 21 | 23 | ... | 4 | 19 | 137 | 345 | 482 | ... | ... | ... | 369 | 97 | 66 | |
| 628 | 19 | 602 | 7 | 149 | ... | 140 | 9 | 45 | 230 | 275 | ... | ... | ... | 176 | 25 | 22 | |
| 1,065 | 124 | 936 | 5 | 93 | ... | 89 | 4 | 114 | 400 | 514 | 2 | ... | 2 | 321 | 54 | 98 | |
| 460 | 30 | 425 | 5 | 43 | ... | 34 | 9 | 51 | 109 | 160 | ... | ... | ... | 112 | 21 | 27 | |
| 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 239 | ... | 234 | 5 | 18 | ... | 14 | 4 | 12 | 31 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 6 | 6 | |
| 105 | ... | 98 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| 80 | 69 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 458 | 447 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 182 | 184 | ... | ... | ... | 147 | 26 | 1 | |
| 242 | 178 | 63 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 14 | 132 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 169 | 27 | 7 | |
| 56 | 42 | 14 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 4 | ... | |
| 485 | 477 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 22 | ... | |
| 238 | 53 | 184 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 42 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 12 | 5 | |
| 70 | 40 | 29 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | |
| 318 | 291 | 27 | ... | 11 | 10 | ... | 1 | 4 | 74 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 11 | 2 | |
| 405 | 405 | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 76 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 14 | ... | |
| 213 | 97 | 115 | 1 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 10 | 17 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 11 | 5 | |
| 185 | ... | 184 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 20 | 29 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 7 | 10 | |
| 195 | 8 | 486 | 1 | 60 | ... | 60 | ... | 12 | 55 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 9 | 6 | |
| 429 | 54 | 371 | 4 | 10 | ... | 8 | 2 | 36 | 89 | 125 | ... | ... | — | 83 | 19 | 18 | |
| 368 | 30 | 335 | 3 | 38 | ... | ... | 38 | 40 | 110 | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 23 | 21 | |
| 326 | 31 | 294 | 1 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 22 | 86 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 11 | 11 | |
| 460 | 26 | 430 | 4 | 78 | ... | 74 | 4 | 44 | 109 | 153 | ... | ... | ... | 118 | 18 | 22 | |
| 1,089 | 22 | 1,060 | 7 | 76 | ... | 63 | 13 | 88 | 169 | 257 | ... | ... | ... | 179 | 36 | 42 | |
| 480 | 32 | 444 | 4 | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 56 | 139 | 195 | ... | ... | ... | 157 | 27 | 28 | |
| 1,820 | 56 | 1,760 | 4 | 518 | ... | 511 | 7 | 181 | 586 | 767 | ... | ... | ... | 513 | 97 | 105 | |
| 112 | ... | 111 | 1 | 59 | ... | 58 | 1 | 10 | 37 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 8 | 7 | |
| 132 | ... | 132 | ... | 27 | ... | 26 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 5 | 7 | |
| 193 | ... | 192 | 1 | 52 | ... | 52 | ... | 14 | 27 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 8 | 7 | |
| 381 | 24 | 356 | 1 | 128 | ... | 109 | 19 | 28 | 235 | 263 | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 19 | 13 | |
| 57 | 3 | 54 | ... | 21 | ... | 16 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 6 | 3 | |
| 290 | ... | 289 | 1 | 74 | ... | 32 | 42 | 20 | 97 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 20 | 10 | |
| 438 | ... | 430 | 8 | 75 | ... | 54 | 21 | 42 | 239 | 281 | ... | 2 | 2 | 140 | 28 | 21 | |
| 106 | 18 | 81 | 7 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | 43 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 2 | 2 | |
| 74 | ... | 73 | 1 | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 8 | 45 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 4 | 4 | |
| 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 8 | 23 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 3 | 4 | |
| 78 | 8 | 70 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 12 | 50 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 4 | 6 | |
| 101 | ... | 100 | 1 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 12 | 25 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 5 | 6 | |
| 288 | 257 | 30 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 11 | 100 | 111 | ... | ... | ... | 141 | 25 | 11 | |
| 83 | 78 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 28 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 3 | 2 | |
| 62 | ... | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 19 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 2 | 3 | |
| 48 | ... | 47 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 26 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 1 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | ... | 47 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 54 | ... | 54 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 230 | 19 | 210 | 1 | 41 | ... | 34 | 7 | 56 | 134 | 190 | ... | ... | ... | 113 | 17 | 28 | |
| 496 | 109 | 379 | 8 | 144 | ... | 140 | 4 | 31 | 232 | 263 | ... | ... | ... | 123 | 19 | 26 | |
| 117 | 3 | 114 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| 161 | 1 | 158 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 103 | 119 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 6 | 12 | |
| 258 | 47 | 210 | 1 | 17 | ... | 10 | 7 | 34 | 123 | 157 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 13 | 10 | |
| 54 | 36 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 4 | 1 | |
| 218 | 17 | 197 | 4 | 65 | ... | 60 | 5 | 10 | 54 | 64 | ... | 2 | 2 | 69 | 9 | 5 | |
| 194 | ... | 190 | 4 | 65 | ... | 63 | 2 | 18 | 78 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 8 | 9 | |
| 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 17 | ... | 16 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 94 | 2 | 92 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 6 | 21 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 6 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 | ... | 143 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 | ... | 19 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 9 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 3 | 2 | |
| 88 | 43 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 10 | 14 | ... | .. | ... | 33 | 4 | 2 | |
| 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 1 | |
| 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 | |
| 85 | 63 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| 48 | 30 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| 101 | ... | 100 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 42 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 4 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | † ... | † Uninhabited. |
| 328 | 37 | 289 | 2 | 162 | ... | 154 | 8 | 22 | 130 | 152 | ... | 1 | 1 | 110 | 19 | 14 | |
| 137 | 77 | 59 | 1 | 19 | 17 | ... | 2 | 4 | 17 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | 2 | |

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

| Class. Rice. | Dry Crop. | Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Government Cultivated. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Government Waste. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—8—0. | First class Dry Crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—12—0. | First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 18—0—0. | 69 | Gorgaddi ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 70 | Gubbiga ... ... | 144 | ... | 106 | ... | 32 | 6 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 |
| | | | 71 | Ravanapura ... ... | 157 | ... | 133 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 45 |
| | | | 72 | Kuravari ... ... | 185 | ... | 117 | 1 | 35 | 7 | 43 | ... | 14 | 11 | 25 | 101 |
| | | | 73 | Gudvadi ... ... | 180 | ... | 130 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 49 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 149 |
| | | | 74 | Mattikoppa ... ... | 547 | 1 | 445 | ... | 62 | 11 | 73 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 145 |
| | | | 75 | Katigehallu ... ... | 532 | ... | 439 | 3 | 43 | 7 | 53 | ... | ... | 46 | 46 | 125 |
| | | | 76 | Avariga ... ... | 105 | 3 | 76 | ... | 15 | 2 | 17 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 91 |
| | | | 77 | Badanakoppa ... ... | 182 | ... | 144 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | 65 |
| | | | 78 | Kelaginatigar ... ... | 243 | ... | 197 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 34 | 2 | 36 | 32 |
| | | | 79 | Malinatigar ... ... | 294 | ... | 282 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| | | | 80 | Kelaginasampali ... ... | 325 | 7 | 249 | 1 | 18 | .. | 19 | ... | 43 | 7 | 50 | 63 |
| | | | 81 | Mudagallu ... ... | 177 | ... | 129 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 |
| | | | 82 | Mandanakoppa ... ... | 267 | ... | 203 | 1 | 35 | 4 | 40 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 133 |
| | | | 83 | Itinakoppa ... ... | 162 | ... | 140 | ... | 15 | 2 | 17 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 62 |
| | | | 84 | Mankod ... ... | 225 | 9 | 164 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 19 | .. | 33 | ... | 33 | 41 |
| | | | 85 | Melinabisinakoppa ... | 227 | ... | 197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 35 | ... | 30 | ... |
| | | | 86 | Kelaginabisinakoppa ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 12 | ... |
| | | | 87 | Makankate ... ... | 199 | ... | 162 | ... | 27 | 5 | 32 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 55 |
| | | | 88 | Nelagalale ... ... | 572 | ... | 431 | ... | 99 | 1 | 100 | ... | 38 | 3 | 41 | 317 |
| | | | 89 | Sarekoppa ... ... | 300 | .. | 228 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | 103 |
| | | | 90 | Kogodu ... ... | 168 | ... | 124 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 29 | .. | 15 | ... | 15 | 87 |
| | | | 91 | Harivanatele ... ... | 228 | ... | 182 | 3 | 25 | 2 | 30 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | 67 |
| | | | 92 | Totanakoppa ... ... | 106 | ... | 79 | ... | 25 | 2 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| | | | 93 | Sumari ... ... | 280 | ... | 205 | ... | 59 | 3 | 62 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | 146 |
| | | | 94 | Talagetalu ... ... | 210 | ... | 172 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | 45 |
| | | | 95 | Sidiyapur ... ... | 371 | ... | 247 | 3 | 66 | 2 | 71 | ... | 15 | 38 | 53 | 249 |
| | | | 96 | Kanagodu ... ... | 1,087 | 5 | 868 | 4 | 142 | 8 | 154 | ... | 43 | 17 | 60 | 373 |
| | | | 97 | Amachi ... ... | 220 | ... | 197 | ... | 11 | 1 | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | 35 |
| | | | 98 | Kagati ... ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 21 | — | 21 | ... |
| | | | 99 | Melinsampali ... ... | 316 | 10 | 204 | ... | 51 | 10 | 61 | ... | 13 | 28 | 41 | 82 |
| | | | 100 | Chilanakoppa ... ... | 198 | ... | 113 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 31 | 85 | ... |
| | | | 101 | Hosakogodu ... .. | 547 | ... | 383 | ... | 81 | 26 | 107 | ... | 21 | 36 | 57 | 183 |
| | | | 102 | Hosakesari ... ... | 410 | 2 | 323 | 1 | 59 | 4 | 64 | ... | 15 | 6 | 21 | 144 |
| | | | 103 | Halekesari ... ... | 336 | ... | 249 | ... | 50 | 7 | 57 | ... | 19 | 11 | 30 | 109 |
| | | | 104 | Halekogodu ... ... | 263 | ... | 168 | ... | 55 | 2 | 57 | ... | 15 | 23 | 38 | 172 |
| | | | 105 | Tumarikoppa ... ... | 126 | ... | 96 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | 17 |
| | | | 106 | Chatarhalli ... ... | 120 | ... | 93 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 44 |
| | | | 107 | Tevalagallu ... ... | 976 | .. | 853 | ... | 53 | 3 | 56 | ... | 26 | 11 | 37 | 138 |
| | | | 108 | Mailvasi ... ... | 23 | 5 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 44 |
| | | | 109 | Jagadde ... ... | 120 | ... | 86 | ... | 23 | 2 | 25 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 75 |
| | | | 110 | Hunsikoppa ... ... | 128 | ... | 102 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... |
| | | | 111 | Malinhadarvalli ... ... | 303 | ... | 255 | 12 | 23 | 4 | 39 | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 214 |
| | | | 112 | Kelaginhadarvalli .. | 119 | ... | 59 | ... | 49 | 7 | 56 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 140 |
| | | | 113 | Malinanirvari ... ... | 966 | 9 | 849 | ... | 82 | 3 | 85 | ... | 21 | 2 | 23 | 136 |
| | | | 114 | Chikanirvari ... ... | 395 | ... | 359 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 9 | 2 | 11 | 48 |
| | | | 115 | Sogodu ... ... | 270 | ... | 232 | ... | 19 | 5 | 24 | ... | 13 | 1 | 14 | 53 |
| | | | 116 | Punaji ... ... | 301 | ... | 255 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 26 | ... | 17 | 3 | 20 | 43 |
| | | | 117 | Chikund ... ... | 336 | ... | 312 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 5 | 24 | ... |
| | | | 118 | Brambeswar ... ... | 175 | ... | 117 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 3 | 22 | 25 | 112 |
| | | | 119 | Kalukoppa ... ... | 185 | ... | 145 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 29 | ... | 5 | 7 | 12 | 85 |
| | | | 120 | Kankalali ... .. | 1,067 | 8 | 942 | 1 | 88 | 12 | 101 | ... | 14 | 2 | 16 | 303 |
| | | | 121 | Chikmanati ... ... | 496 | ... | 395 | 5 | 59 | 8 | 72 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | 175 |
| | | | 122 | Hiremanati ... ... | 898 | ... | 842 | ... | 41 | 3 | 44 | ... | 9 | 3 | 12 | 132 |
| | | | 123 | Ambalki ... ... | 47 | ... | 39 | ... | 7 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| | | | 124 | Baniga ... .. | 298 | ... | 226 | ... | 41 | 11 | 52 | ... | 16 | 4 | 20 | 96 |
| | | | 125 | Mudaba ... ... | 238 | ... | 185 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | 61 |
| | | | 126 | Bilagali ... ... | 122 | ... | 93 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 17 |
| | | | 127 | Daredi ... ... | 139 | ... | 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... |
| | | | 128 | Manchvana ... .. | 142 | ... | 108 | — | 28 | 3 | 31 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 81 |
| | | | 129 | Hosakoppa ... ... | 237 | 14 | 174 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 39 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | 131 |
| | | | 130 | Tariga ... ... | 574 | ... | 450 | 6 | 63 | 11 | 80 | ... | 22 | 22 | 44 | 206 |
| | | | 131 | Yelvallikoppa ... ... | 158 | ... | 96 | ... | 31 | 2 | 33 | ... | 10 | 19 | 29 | 98 |
| | | | 132 | Hirekalehalli ... ... | 528 | ... | 364 | ... | 80 | 5 | 85 | ... | 13 | 66 | 79 | 234 |
| | | | 133 | Jogisara ... ... | 502 | 10 | 404 | 9 | 43 | 7 | 59 | ... | ... | 29 | 29 | 63 |
| | | | 134 | Margondankoppa ... | 274 | ... | 144 | 1 | 60 | ... | 61 | ... | 23 | 46 | 69 | 103 |
| | | | 135 | Bilalkoppa ... ... | 263 | ... | 119 | ... | 73 | ... | 73 | ... | 36 | 35 | 71 | 103 |
| | | | 136 | Hadigallu ... ... | 515 | 10 | 233 | 18 | 99 | 8 | 125 | ... | 20 | 127 | 147 | 695 |

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 1,405 | 51 | 1,314 | 40 | 24 | ... | 22 | 2 | 86 | 214 | 300 | ... | 2 | 2 | 305 | 57 | * 43 | * Includes lands in Kotvalkatte. |
| 790 | 76 | 693 | 21 | 23 | ... | 4 | 19 | 137 | 345 | 482 | ... | ... | ... | 369 | 97 | 66 | |
| 628 | 19 | 602 | 7 | 149 | ... | 140 | 9 | 45 | 230 | 275 | ... | ... | ... | 176 | 25 | 22 | |
| 1,065 | 124 | 936 | 5 | 93 | ... | 89 | 4 | 114 | 400 | 514 | 2 | ... | 2 | 321 | 54 | 98 | |
| 460 | 30 | 425 | 5 | 43 | ... | 34 | 9 | 51 | 109 | 160 | ... | ... | ... | 112 | 21 | 27 | |
| 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 239 | ... | 234 | 5 | 18 | ... | 14 | 4 | 12 | 31 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 6 | 6 | |
| 105 | ... | 98 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| 80 | 69 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 458 | 447 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 182 | 184 | ... | ... | ... | 147 | 26 | 1 | |
| 242 | 178 | 63 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 14 | 132 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 169 | 27 | 7 | |
| 56 | 42 | 14 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 4 | ... | |
| 485 | 477 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 22 | ... | |
| 238 | 53 | 184 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 42 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 12 | 5 | |
| 70 | 40 | 29 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | |
| 318 | 291 | 27 | ... | 11 | 10 | ... | 1 | 4 | 74 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 11 | 2 | |
| 405 | 405 | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 76 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 14 | ... | |
| 213 | 97 | 115 | 1 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 10 | 17 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 11 | 5 | |
| 185 | ... | 184 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 20 | 29 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 7 | 10 | |
| 195 | 8 | 486 | 1 | 60 | ... | 60 | ... | 12 | 55 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 9 | 6 | |
| 429 | 54 | 371 | 4 | 10 | ... | 8 | 2 | 36 | 89 | 125 | ... | ... | — | 83 | 19 | 18 | |
| 368 | 30 | 335 | 3 | 38 | ... | ... | 38 | 40 | 110 | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 23 | 21 | |
| 326 | 31 | 294 | 1 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 22 | 86 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 11 | 11 | |
| 460 | 26 | 430 | 4 | 78 | ... | 74 | 4 | 44 | 109 | 153 | ... | ... | ... | 118 | 18 | 22 | |
| 1,089 | 22 | 1,060 | 7 | 76 | ... | 63 | 13 | 88 | 169 | 257 | ... | ... | ... | 179 | 36 | 42 | |
| 480 | 32 | 444 | 4 | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 56 | 139 | 195 | ... | ... | ... | 157 | 27 | 28 | |
| 1,820 | 56 | 1,760 | 4 | 518 | ... | 511 | 7 | 181 | 586 | 767 | ... | ... | ... | 513 | 97 | 105 | |
| 112 | ... | 111 | 1 | 59 | ... | 58 | 1 | 10 | 37 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 8 | 7 | |
| 132 | ... | 132 | ... | 27 | ... | 26 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 5 | 7 | |
| 193 | ... | 192 | 1 | 52 | ... | 52 | ... | 14 | 27 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 8 | 7 | |
| 381 | 24 | 356 | 1 | 128 | ... | 109 | 19 | 28 | 235 | 263 | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 19 | 13 | |
| 57 | 3 | 54 | ... | 21 | ... | 16 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 6 | 3 | |
| 290 | ... | 289 | 1 | 74 | ... | 32 | 42 | 20 | 97 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 20 | 10 | |
| 438 | ... | 430 | 8 | 75 | ... | 54 | 21 | 42 | 239 | 281 | ... | 2 | 2 | 140 | 28 | 21 | |
| 106 | 18 | 81 | 7 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | 43 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 2 | 2 | |
| 74 | ... | 73 | 1 | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 8 | 45 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 4 | 4 | |
| 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 8 | 23 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 3 | 4 | |
| 78 | 8 | 70 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 12 | 50 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 4 | 6 | |
| 101 | ... | 100 | 1 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 12 | 25 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 5 | 6 | |
| 288 | 257 | 30 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 11 | 100 | 111 | ... | ... | ... | 141 | 25 | 11 | |
| 83 | 78 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 28 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 3 | 2 | |
| 62 | ... | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 19 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 2 | 3 | |
| 48 | ... | 47 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 26 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 1 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | ... | 47 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 54 | ... | 54 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 230 | 19 | 210 | 1 | 41 | ... | 34 | 7 | 56 | 134 | 190 | ... | ... | ... | 113 | 17 | 28 | |
| 496 | 109 | 379 | 8 | 144 | ... | 140 | 4 | 31 | 232 | 263 | ... | ... | ... | 123 | 19 | 26 | |
| 117 | 3 | 114 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| 161 | 1 | 158 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 103 | 119 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 6 | 12 | |
| 258 | 47 | 210 | 1 | 17 | ... | 10 | 7 | 34 | 123 | 157 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 13 | 10 | |
| 54 | 36 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 4 | 1 | |
| 218 | 17 | 197 | 4 | 65 | ... | 60 | 5 | 10 | 54 | 64 | ... | 2 | 2 | 69 | 9 | 5 | |
| 194 | ... | 190 | 4 | 65 | ... | 63 | 2 | 18 | 78 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 8 | 9 | |
| 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 17 | ... | 16 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 94 | 2 | 92 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 6 | 21 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 6 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 | ... | 143 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 | ... | 19 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 9 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 3 | 2 | |
| 88 | 43 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 10 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 4 | 2 | |
| 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 1 | |
| 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 | |
| 85 | 63 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| 48 | 30 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| 101 | ... | 100 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 42 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 4 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | † ... | † Uninhabited. |
| 328 | 37 | 289 | 2 | 162 | ... | 154 | 8 | 22 | 130 | 152 | ... | 1 | 1 | 110 | 19 | 14 | |
| 137 | 77 | 59 | 1 | 19 | 17 | ... | 2 | 4 | 17 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | 2 | |

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

| Class. Rice. | Dry Crop. | Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Government Cultivated. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Government Waste. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—8—0. | First class Dry Crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—12—0. | First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 18—0—0. | 69 | Gorgaddi ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 70 | Gubbiga ... ... | 144 | ... | 106 | ... | 32 | 6 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 |
| | | | 71 | Ravanapura ... ... | 157 | ... | 133 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 45 |
| | | | 72 | Kuravari ... ... | 185 | ... | 117 | 1 | 35 | 7 | 43 | ... | 14 | 11 | 25 | 101 |
| | | | 73 | Gudvadi ... ... | 180 | ... | 130 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 49 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 149 |
| | | | 74 | Mattikoppa ... ... | 547 | 1 | 445 | ... | 62 | 11 | 73 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 145 |
| | | | 75 | Kabigehallu ... ... | 532 | ... | 433 | 3 | 43 | 7 | 53 | ... | ... | 46 | 46 | 125 |
| | | | 76 | Avariga ... ... | 105 | 3 | 76 | ... | 15 | 2 | 17 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 91 |
| | | | 77 | Badinakoppa ... ... | 182 | ... | 144 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | 65 |
| | | | 78 | Kelaginatigar ... ... | 243 | ... | 197 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 34 | 2 | 36 | 32 |
| | | | 79 | Malinatigar ... ... | 294 | ... | 282 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| | | | 80 | Kelaginasampali ... ... | 325 | 7 | 249 | 1 | 18 | .. | 19 | ... | 43 | 7 | 50 | 63 |
| | | | 81 | Mudagallu ... ... | 177 | ... | 129 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 |
| | | | 82 | Mandanakoppa ... ... | 267 | ... | 203 | 1 | 35 | 4 | 40 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 133 |
| | | | 83 | Itinakoppa ... ... | 162 | ... | 140 | ... | 15 | 2 | 17 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 62 |
| | | | 84 | Mankod ... ... | 225 | 9 | 164 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 19 | .. | 33 | ... | 33 | 41 |
| | | | 85 | Melinabisinakoppa ... | 227 | ... | 197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 30 | ... | 30 | ... |
| | | | 86 | Kelaginabisinakoppa ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 12 | ... |
| | | | 87 | Makalkate ... ... | 199 | ... | 162 | ... | 27 | 5 | 32 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 55 |
| | | | 88 | Nelagadale ... ... | 572 | ... | 431 | ... | 99 | 1 | 100 | ... | 38 | 3 | 41 | 317 |
| | | | 89 | Sarekoppa ... ... | 300 | .. | 228 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | 103 |
| | | | 90 | Kozodu ... ... | 168 | ... | 124 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 29 | .. | 15 | ... | 15 | 87 |
| | | | 91 | Harivinatele ... ... | 228 | ... | 182 | 3 | 25 | 2 | 30 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | 67 |
| | | | 92 | Totadakoppa ... ... | 106 | ... | 79 | ... | 25 | 2 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| | | | 93 | Sumari ... ... | 280 | ... | 205 | ... | 59 | 3 | 62 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | 146 |
| | | | 94 | Talagebailu ... ... | 210 | ... | 172 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | 45 |
| | | | 95 | Sidiyapur ... ... | 371 | ... | 247 | 3 | 66 | 2 | 71 | ... | 15 | 38 | 53 | 249 |
| | | | 96 | Kanagodu ... ... | 1,087 | 5 | 868 | 4 | 142 | 8 | 154 | ... | 43 | 17 | 60 | 373 |
| | | | 97 | Amachi ... ... | 220 | ... | 197 | ... | 11 | 1 | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | 35 |
| | | | 98 | Kagati ... ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 21 | — | 21 | ... |
| | | | 99 | Melinsampali ... ... | 316 | 10 | 204 | ... | 51 | 10 | 61 | ... | 13 | 28 | 41 | 82 |
| | | | 100 | Chilanakoppa ... ... | 198 | ... | 113 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 54 | 31 | 85 | ... |
| | | | 101 | Hosakogodu ... ... | 547 | ... | 383 | ... | 81 | 26 | 107 | ... | 21 | 36 | 57 | 183 |
| | | | 102 | Hosakesari ... ... | 410 | 2 | 323 | 1 | 59 | 4 | 64 | ... | 15 | 6 | 21 | 144 |
| | | | 103 | Halekesari ... ... | 336 | ... | 249 | ... | 50 | 7 | 57 | ... | 19 | 11 | 30 | 109 |
| | | | 104 | Halekogodu ... ... | 263 | ... | 168 | ... | 55 | 2 | 57 | ... | 15 | 23 | 38 | 172 |
| | | | 105 | Tumarikoppa ... ... | 126 | ... | 96 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | 17 |
| | | | 106 | Chatarhalli ... ... | 120 | ... | 93 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 44 |
| | | | 107 | Tevalagallu ... ... | 976 | . | 883 | ... | 53 | 3 | 56 | ... | 26 | 11 | 37 | 138 |
| | | | 108 | Mailvasi ... ... | 23 | 5 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 44 |
| | | | 109 | Jogadde ... ... | 120 | ... | 86 | ... | 23 | 2 | 25 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 75 |
| | | | 110 | Hunsikoppa ... ... | 128 | ... | 102 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... |
| | | | 111 | Malinhadarvalli ... ... | 303 | ... | 255 | 12 | 23 | 4 | 39 | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 214 |
| | | | 112 | Kelaginhadarvalli .. | 119 | ... | 59 | ... | 49 | 7 | 56 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 140 |
| | | | 113 | Malinanirvari ... ... | 966 | 9 | 849 | ... | 82 | 3 | 85 | ... | 21 | 2 | 23 | 136 |
| | | | 114 | Chiknirvari ... ... | 395 | ... | 359 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 9 | 2 | 11 | 48 |
| | | | 115 | Sogodu ... ... | 270 | ... | 232 | ... | 19 | 5 | 24 | ... | 13 | 1 | 14 | 53 |
| | | | 116 | Punaji ... ... | 301 | ... | 255 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 26 | ... | 17 | 3 | 20 | 43 |
| | | | 117 | Chikund ... ... | 336 | ... | 312 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 5 | 24 | ... |
| | | | 118 | Bramheswar ... ... | 175 | ... | 117 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 3 | 22 | 25 | 112 |
| | | | 119 | Kalukoppa ... ... | 186 | ... | 145 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 29 | ... | 5 | 7 | 12 | 85 |
| | | | 120 | Kankalali ... .. | 1,067 | 8 | 942 | 1 | 88 | 12 | 101 | ... | 14 | 2 | 16 | 303 |
| | | | 121 | Chikmanati ... ... | 496 | ... | 395 | 5 | 59 | 8 | 72 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | 175 |
| | | | 122 | Hiremanati ... ... | 898 | ... | 842 | ... | 41 | 3 | 44 | ... | 9 | 3 | 12 | 132 |
| | | | 123 | Ambalki ... ... | 47 | ... | 39 | ... | 7 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| | | | 124 | Baniga ... .. | 298 | ... | 226 | ... | 41 | 11 | 52 | ... | 16 | 4 | 20 | 96 |
| | | | 125 | Mudaba ... ... | 238 | ... | 185 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | 61 |
| | | | 126 | Bilagali ... ... | 122 | ... | 96 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 17 |
| | | | 127 | Darodi ... ... | 139 | ... | 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... |
| | | | 128 | Manchvana ... .. | 142 | ... | 108 | — | 28 | 3 | 31 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 81 |
| | | | 129 | Hoskoppa ... ... | 237 | 14 | 174 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 39 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | 131 |
| | | | 130 | Tariga ... ... | 574 | ... | 450 | 6 | 63 | 11 | 80 | ... | 22 | 22 | 44 | 206 |
| | | | 131 | Yelvallikoppa ... ... | 158 | ... | 96 | ... | 31 | 2 | 33 | ... | 10 | 19 | 29 | 98 |
| | | | 132 | Hirkalehalli ... ... | 528 | ... | 364 | ... | 80 | 5 | 85 | ... | 13 | 66 | 79 | 234 |
| | | | 133 | Jogisara ... ... | 502 | 10 | 404 | 9 | 43 | 7 | 59 | ... | ... | 29 | 29 | 63 |
| | | | 134 | Margondanakoppa ... | 274 | ... | 144 | 1 | 60 | ... | 61 | ... | 23 | 46 | 69 | 103 |
| | | | 135 | Bilalkoppa ... ... | 263 | ... | 119 | ... | 73 | ... | 73 | ... | 36 | 35 | 71 | 103 |
| | | | 136 | Hadigallu ... ... | 515 | 10 | 233 | 18 | 99 | 8 | 125 | ... | 20 | 127 | 147 | 695 |

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 96 | 2 | 93 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 30 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 7 | 6 | |
| 54 | ... | 54 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | 7 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| 125 | 3 | 120 | 2 | 32 | ... | 29 | 3 | ... | 273 | 273 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 8 | 16 | |
| 145 | 2 | 143 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 22 | 146 | 168 | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 5 | 11 | |
| 172 | 1 | 168 | 3 | 63 | ... | 63 | ... | 47 | 164 | 211 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 9 | 24 | |
| 179 | 27 | 150 | 2 | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 16 | 168 | 184 | 1 | ... | 1 | 49 | 8 | 8 | |
| 56 | ... | 55 | 1 | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 82 | ... | 82 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 10 | 23 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 3 | 4 | |
| 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 96 | ... | 95 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 45 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 18 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 3 | 4 | |
| 71 | 4 | 67 | ... | 123 | ... | 121 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 2 | |
| 157 | 27 | 129 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 55 | 59 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 3 | 2 | |
| 122 | 6 | 115 | 1 | 52 | ... | 52 | ... | 16 | 80 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 10 | 8 | |
| 45 | ... | 44 | 1 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| 51 | 6 | 44 | 1 | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 8 | 11 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 5 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 | ... | 93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 23 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 85 | ... | 84 | 1 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 10 | 27 | 37 | ... | 1 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 5 | |
| 298 | ... | 297 | 1 | 92 | ... | 91 | 1 | 24 | 86 | 110 | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 9 | 12 | |
| 106 | 3 | 103 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 8 | 22 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 8 | 4 | |
| 92 | 7 | 85 | ... | 80 | ... | 30 | ... | 8 | 39 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 8 | 6 | |
| 121 | 46 | 74 | 1 | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 10 | 25 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 7 | 4 | |
| 74 | ... | 73 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 82 | 92 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 5 | 9 | |
| 184 | 2 | 181 | 1 | 27 | ... | 27 | ... | 24 | 122 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 5 | 12 | |
| 56 | ... | 56 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 243 | 29 | 213 | 1 | 37 | ... | 27 | 10 | 16 | 77 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 9 | 8 | |
| 470 | 49 | 419 | 2 | 97 | ... | 92 | 5 | 43 | 237 | 280 | ... | ... | ... | 153 | 18 | 22 | |
| 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 2 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 183 | ... | 180 | 3 | 37 | ... | 30 | 7 | 27 | 125 | 152 | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 15 | 19 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 98 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 243 | ... | 236 | 7 | 62 | ... | 52 | 10 | 46 | 159 | 205 | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 13 | 23 | |
| 184 | 6 | 177 | 1 | 33 | ... | 32 | 1 | 27 | 98 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 17 | 12 | |
| 133 | ... | 131 | 2 | 36 | ... | 33 | 3 | 18 | 70 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 6 | 9 | |
| 151 | ... | 150 | 1 | 36 | ... | 30 | 6 | 22 | 44 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 11 | 11 | |
| 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 60 | ... | 60 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 162 | ... | 161 | 1 | 58 | ... | 55 | 3 | 24 | 69 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 4 | 12 | |
| 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 68 | ... | 67 | 1 | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 10 | 19 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 4 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 209 | 137 | 71 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 41 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 7 | 4 | |
| 147 | ... | 146 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 23 | 44 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 11 | 11 | |
| 236 | ... | 235 | 1 | 39 | ... | 38 | 1 | 27 | 89 | 116 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 13 | 12 | |
| 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 28 | ... | 27 | 1 | 10 | 23 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 5 | 5 | |
| 60 | ... | 59 | 1 | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 6 | 22 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3 | 3 | |
| 85 | 24 | 60 | 1 | 46 | ... | 45 | 1 | 16 | 78 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 7 | 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | 44 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 93 | 2 | 91 | ... | 13 | ... | 7 | 6 | 10 | 28 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 5 | 5 | |
| 78 | 15 | 62 | 1 | 13 | ... | 11 | 2 | 8 | 33 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3 | 4 | |
| 259 | 10 | 245 | 4 | 34 | ... | 33 | 1 | 32 | 101 | 133 | 2 | ... | 2 | 80 | 11 | 16 | |
| 215 | 37 | 176 | 2 | 67 | ... | 67 | ... | 25 | 122 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 9 | 13 | |
| 115 | ... | 114 | 1 | 20 | ... | 19 | 1 | 10 | 48 | 58 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 4 | 5 | |
| 22 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 101 | ... | 98 | 3 | 41 | ... | 40 | 1 | 18 | 80 | 98 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 8 | 9 | |
| 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 8 | 49 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 1 | 4 | |
| 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 4 | 14 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 82 | ... | 81 | 1 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 27 | 147 | 174 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 2 | 13 | |
| 127 | 3 | 124 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 14 | 61 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 4 | 7 | |
| 248 | 54 | 190 | 4 | 66 | ... | 59 | 7 | 30 | 160 | 190 | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 5 | 15 | |
| 111 | ... | 110 | 1 | 30 | ... | 26 | 4 | 9 | 24 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 16 | 4 | |
| 264 | ... | 263 | 1 | 47 | ... | 30 | 17 | 14 | 74 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 7 | 7 | |
| 199 | 72 | 125 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 16 | 179 | 195 | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 41 | 8 | |
| 141 | 5 | 136 | ... | 56 | ... | 44 | 12 | 16 | 78 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 6 | 7 | |
| 161 | ... | 161 | ... | 78 | ... | 69 | 9 | 30 | 53 | 83 | ... | ... | ... | 81 | 17 | 15 | |
| 499 | 253 | 245 | 1 | 63 | ... | 29 | 34 | 51 | 133 | 184 | ... | ... | ... | 204 | 38 | 25 | |

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

| Class. | | | | | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | |
| Dry Crop. | Rice | Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—8—0. First class Dry crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—12—0. | | First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 18—0—0. | 137 | Vadermalli ... ... | 68 | ... | 30 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| | | | 138 | Gudliga ... ... | 111 | ... | 93 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| | | | 139 | Kamkodu ... ... | 229 | ... | 151 | ... | 46 | 11 | 57 | ... | 6 | 15 | 21 | 163 |
| | | | 140 | Karadiga ... ... | 674 | 4 | 506 | 4 | 118 | 7 | 129 | 1 | 27 | 7 | 35 | 223 |
| | | | 141 | Hiribayalu ... ... | 295 | ... | 228 | 3 | 44 | 19 | 66 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 105 |
| | | | 142 | Kilre ... ... | 204 | ... | 166 | 1 | 28 | 9 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| | | | 143 | Mudli ... ... | 277 | ... | 245 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 29 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 55 |
| | | | 144 | Gorvanhalli ... ... | 422 | ... | 356 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 56 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | 151 |
| | | | 145 | Sulihalli ... ... | 609 | ... | 558 | 2 | 14 | ... | 16 | ... | 22 | 13 | 35 | 64 |
| | | | 146 | Samatgar ... ... | 445 | ... | 367 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 16 | ... | 40 | 22 | 62 | 55 |
| | | | 147 | Honnebayalu ... ... | 578 | ... | 452 | 2 | 101 | 11 | 114 | ... | 10 | 2 | 12 | 297 |
| | | | 148 | Nittur ... ... ... | 704 | 12 | 560 | 5 | 83 | 1 | 89 | ... | 16 | 27 | 43 | 186 |
| | | | 149 | Kunnur ... ... | 678 | 1 | 641 | 2 | 27 | ... | 29 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 85 |
| | | | 150 | Malalikoppa ... ... | 292 | ... | 191 | ... | 45 | 15 | 60 | ... | 36 | 5 | 41 | 102 |
| | | | 151 | Hugadi... ... ... | 929 | ... | 777 | 11 | 134 | 11 | 156 | ... | 20 | 36 | 56 | 293 |
| | | | 152 | Makalmani ... ... | 104 | ... | 78 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 42 |
| | | | 153 | Helagallu ... ... | 464 | ... | 393 | .. | 43 | 4 | 47 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 93 |
| | | | 154 | Minamanekoppa .. ... | 257 | 2 | 80 | 1 | 52 | 15 | 68 | ... | 34 | 53 | 87 | 140 |
| | | | 155 | Kelginakargod ... ... | 216 | ... | 135 | ... | 50 | 1 | 51 | ... | 16 | 14 | 30 | 159 |
| | | | 156 | Melinakargod ... ... | 357 | 4 | 210 | 2 | 54 | 3 | 59 | ... | 7 | 57 | 64 | 221 |
| | | | 157 | Nagarhalli ... ... | 542 | 12 | 267 | 1 | 99 | 6 | 106 | 1 | 12 | 144 | 157 | 240 |
| | | | 158 | Divarmalli ... ... | 276 | ... | 206 | ... | 37 | 4 | 41 | ... | 27 | 2 | 29 | 126 |
| | | | 159 | Chipanakoppa ... ... | 178 | 4 | 118 | ... | 30 | 4 | 34 | ... | 7 | 15 | 22 | 47 |
| | | | 160 | Bide ... ... ... | 593 | ... | 466 | ... | 92 | ... | 92 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | 239 |
| | | | 161 | Chikalhalli ... ... | 580 | 9 | 445 | 2 | 86 | 6 | 94 | ... | ... | 32 | 32 | 253 |
| | | | 162 | Talagihayalu ... ... | 438 | ... | 170 | 1 | 109 | 79 | 189 | ... | 68 | 11 | 79 | 308 |
| | | | 163 | Anigeresu ... ... | 614 | ... | 283 | 10 | 121 | 87 | 218 | ... | 25 | 88 | 113 | 298 |
| | | | 164 | Harogoppa ... ... | 188 | ... | 157 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 354 |
| | | | 165 | Avaka ... ... ... | 1,121 | 54 | 872 | 6 | 76 | 19 | 101 | ... | 17 | 77 | 94 | 125 |
| | | | 166 | Halvanhalli ... ... | 467 | 3 | 241 | 4 | 96 | 13 | 113 | ... | 20 | 90 | 110 | 265 |
| | | | 167 | Savandur ... ... | 755 | ... | 583 | 7 | 80 | 8 | 95 | ... | 36 | 41 | 77 | 296 |
| | | | 168 | Behalli ... ... ... | 1,380 | 39 | 1,129 | 10 | 122 | 18 | 150 | ... | 53 | 9 | 62 | 370 |
| | | | 169 | Salkadi ... .. ... | 863 | ... | 670 | 1 | 92 | 26 | 119 | ... | 39 | 35 | 74 | 152 |
| | | | 170 | Udakeri ... ... | 494 | 5 | 340 | 4 | 92 | 12 | 108 | ... | 34 | 7 | 41 | 449 |
| | | | 171 | Kumbargoppa ... ... | 457 | 5 | 295 | ... | 53 | 1 | 54 | ... | 42 | 61 | 103 | 147 |
| | | | 172 | Muniyur ... ... | 476 | 8 | 259 | ... | 53 | 2 | 55 | ... | 38 | 116 | 154 | 178 |
| | | | 173 | Gulkoppa ... ... | 59 | 2 | 11 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 40 | 40 | 139 |
| | | | 174 | Kukatvalli ... ... | 523 | ... | 434 | 13 | 63 | 13 | 89 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 |
| | | | 175 | Karekoppa ... ... | 70 | ... | 17 | ... | 25 | 11 | 36 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | 37 |
| | | | 176 | Hosakoppa ... ... | 43 | ... | 24 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| | | | 177 | Sankenkoppa ... ... | 29 | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 7 |
| | | | 178 | Humcha ... ... | 2,316 | 56 | 1,226 | 13 | 506 | 229 | 748 | ... | 45 | 241 | 286 | 1,600 |
| | | | 179 | Nandiga ... ... | 405 | ... | 362 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | ... | 43 | ... |
| | | | 180 | Alalekoppa ... .. | 313 | ... | 309 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... |
| | | | 181 | Horbayalu ... ... | 116 | 27 | 86 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 10 |
| | | | 182 | Clavelu... ... ... | 94 | ... | 71 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| | | | 183 | Hanaja ... ... ... | 320 | 3 | 261 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | 68 |
| | | | 184 | Gunjatti ... ... | 451 | ... | 375 | 1 | 43 | 3 | 47 | ... | 26 | 3 | 29 | 162 |
| | | | 185 | Mulgude ... ... | 465 | ... | 405 | 2 | 44 | 9 | 55 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 165 |
| | | | 186 | Melinahebayalu ... ... | 214 | 5 | 178 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 70 |
| | | | 187 | Kelaginahebayalu... ... | 316 | 2 | 223 | 5 | 73 | 13 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 373 |
| | | | 188 | Dumma ... ... | 431 | ... | 395 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 25 | ... | 8 | 3 | 11 | 50 |
| | | | 189 | Yukkavalli ... ... | 43 | ... | 33 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| | | | 190 | Honnekeri ... ... | 135 | ... | 120 | ... | 15 | .. | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| | | | 191 | Kudageri ... ... | 208 | ... | 179 | ... | 15 | 1 | 16 | ... | 10 | 3 | 13 | 41 |
| | | | 192 | Kaduvalli ... ... | 447 | 2 | 369 | 6 | 42 | 3 | 51 | ... | 3 | 22 | 25 | 309 |
| | | | 193 | Kalur ... ... ... | 839 | 15 | 454 | 6 | 169 | 27 | 202 | ... | 22 | 146 | 168 | 615 |
| | | | 194 | Bukanakoppa ... ... | 307 | ... | 265 | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | 111 |
| | | | 195 | Agasarakoppa ... ... | 288 | ... | 239 | ... | 30 | 2 | 32 | ... | 11 | 6 | 17 | 83 |
| | | | 196 | Mattikoppa ... ... | 772 | ... | 604 | 2 | 89 | 12 | 103 | ... | 55 | 10 | 65 | 221 |
| | | | 197 | Masegal... ... ... | 515 | 2 | 409 | 2 | 51 | 18 | 71 | ... | ... | 33 | 33 | 171 |
| | | | 198 | Handyalkoppa ... ... | 222 | ... | 101 | 1 | 78 | 29 | 108 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | 229 |
| | | | 199 | Umbalmanya ... ... | 55 | 10 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... |
| | | | 200 | Tumarika ... ... | 135 | ... | 107 | ... | 18 | 3 | 21 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 41 |
| | | | 201 | Ambagodu ... ... | 153 | ... | 130 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... |
| | | | 202 | Naviladi ... – | 788 | ... | 722 | 1 | 53 | 6 | 60 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 47 |
| | | | 203 | Aragodi... ... ... | 595 | ... | 552 | ... | 32 | 2 | 34 | ... | 2 | 7 | 9 | 33 |
| | | | 204 | Nandiga ... ... | 85 | ... | 73 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 21 |

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 Villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 84 | ... | 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| 45 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 20 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 2 | |
| 131 | ... | 128 | 3 | 22 | ... | 18 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 3 | 3 | |
| 315 | 35 | 279 | 1 | 56 | 7 | 48 | 1 | 28 | 118 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 11 | 13 | |
| 150 | 25 | 120 | 5 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 24 | 105 | 129 | 1 | ... | 1 | 53 | 7 | 12 | |
| 71 | 2 | 67 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 5 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 5 | 7 | |
| 103 | 22 | 81 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | 38 | 50 | 1 | ... | 1 | 33 | 3 | 6 | |
| 162 | 5 | 157 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 4 | 48 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 4 | 6 | |
| 64 | 17 | 47 | ... | 58 | ... | 54 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | |
| 58 | 20 | 38 | ... | 101 | ... | 95 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 4 | 2 | |
| 275 | 12 | 260 | 3 | 24 | ... | 23 | 1 | 31 | 69 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 13 | 15 | |
| 306 | 52 | 254 | ... | 41 | ... | 34 | 7 | 12 | 60 | 72 | 1 | ... | 1 | 45 | 7 | 6 | |
| 97 | 15 | 82 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 10 | 30 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 2 | 5 | |
| 121 | ... | 117 | 4 | 77 | ... | 76 | 1 | 10 | 54 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 7 | 5 | |
| 480 | 100 | 377 | 3 | 53 | ... | 44 | 9 | 28 | 104 | 132 | ... | ... | .. | 62 | 11 | 14 | |
| 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 | |
| 129 | ... | 128 | 1 | 58 | ... | 58 | ... | 12 | 62 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 5 | 6 | |
| 155 | 5 | 146 | 4 | 79 | ... | 65 | 14 | 10 | 35 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 8 | 6 | |
| 150 | ... | 150 | ... | 44 | ... | 40 | 4 | 15 | 78 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 9 | 5 | |
| 181 | 16 | 164 | 1 | 30 | ... | 16 | 14 | 22 | 86 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 13 | 11 | |
| 280 | 5 | 274 | 1 | 66 | 6 | 26 | 34 | 32 | 110 | 142 | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 13 | 16 | |
| 113 | 3 | 109 | 1 | 50 | ... | 49 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 9 | 5 | |
| 92 | ... | 91 | 1 | 22 | ... | 18 | 4 | 14 | 73 | 87 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 7 | 7 | |
| 252 | ... | 252 | ... | 73 | ... | 73 | ... | 31 | 56 | 87 | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 11 | 16 | |
| 257 | 14 | 242 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 20 | 157 | 177 | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 10 | 10 | |
| 387 | 6 | 364 | 17 | 120 | ... | 118 | 2 | 26 | 73 | 99 | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 15 | 17 | |
| 416 | 77 | 315 | 24 | 72 | ... | 51 | 21 | 31 | 79 | 110 | ... | ... | ... | 110 | 29 | 15 | |
| 304 | 285 | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 61 | 71 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 6 | 5 | |
| 282 | 52 | 225 | 5 | 68 | .. | 45 | 23 | 37 | 95 | 132 | ... | ... | ... | 87 | 15 | 19 | |
| 305 | 42 | 260 | 3 | 61 | ... | 38 | 23 | 40 | 121 | 161 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 18 | 19 | |
| 289 | 74 | 213 | 2 | 90 | ... | 80 | 10 | 34 | 109 | 143 | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 11 | 17 | |
| 364 | 81 | 279 | 4 | 90 | ... | 88 | 2 | 36 | 121 | 157 | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 18 | 19 | |
| 280 | 14 | 261 | 5 | 96 | ... | 89 | 7 | 25 | 190 | 215 | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 10 | 6 | |
| 311 | 51 | 257 | 3 | 60 | ... | 58 | 2 | 20 | 28 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 9 | 11 | |
| 162 | ... | 162 | ... | 108 | ... | 93 | 15 | 33 | 114 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 7 | 16 | |
| 149 | ... | 148 | 1 | 131 | ... | 103 | 28 | 32 | 86 | 118 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 10 | 18 | |
| 85 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| 317 | 151 | 162 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 52 | ... | 49 | 3 | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| 37 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1,771 | 118 | 1,588 | 65 | 184 | ... | 117 | 67 | 182 | 583 | 765 | ... | ... | ... | 634 | 124 | 91 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | ... | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 6 | 11 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 6 | 3 | |
| 59 | ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 1 | |
| 99 | .. | 99 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 8 | 43 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 7 | 5 | |
| 145 | 7 | 137 | 1 | 53 | ... | 52 | 1 | 20 | 47 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 11 | 10 | |
| 142 | 9 | 131 | 2 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | 22 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 10 | 6 | |
| 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 8 | 26 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 5 | 5 | |
| 294 | 51 | 239 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 86 | 102 | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 11 | 8 | |
| 74 | 7 | 66 | 1 | 19 | ... | 18 | 1 | 16 | 123 | 139 | ... | ... | ... | 81 | 17 | 8 | |
| 49 | 19 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| 41 | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 24 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 2 | 3 | |
| 37 | ... | 36 | 1 | 20 | ... | 19 | 1 | 10 | 38 | 48 | ... | ... | .. | 28 | 6 | 5 | |
| 211 | 89 | 121 | 1 | 13 | ... | 8 | 5 | 12 | 81 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 11 | 6 | |
| 542 | 58 | 478 | 6 | 77 | ... | 43 | 34 | 76 | 237 | 313 | ... | ... | ... | 215 | 56 | 32 | |
| 85 | ... | 85 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 16 | 68 | 84 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 9 | 8 | |
| 86 | ... | 85 | 1 | 23 | ... | 22 | 1 | 12 | 43 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 6 | 6 | |
| 300 | 11 | 286 | 3 | 131 | ... | 128 | 3 | 6 | 119 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 9 | 3 | |
| 196 | 13 | 179 | 4 | 8 | ... | .. | 8 | 4 | 87 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 9 | 2 | |
| 224 | 8 | 209 | 7 | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 34 | 117 | 151 | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 13 | 17 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 57 | ... | 56 | 1 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 141 | 14 | 126 | 1 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 29 | 83 | 112 | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 14 | 14 | |
| 81 | ... | 80 | 1 | 5 | ... | 3 | 2 | 8 | 30 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 3 | 4 | |
| 29 | 3 | 26 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | 8 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | |

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

| Class of Rice. | Dry Crop. | Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Government Cultivated. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Government Waste. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| First class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—8—0. | First class Dry Crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—12—0. | First class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 18—0—0. | 205 | Kalagodu ... ... | 134 | ... | 107 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 47 |
| | | | 206 | Vedanala ... ... | 171 | ... | 144 | ... | 24 | 3 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| | | | 207 | Arbhalla ... ... | 32 | ... | 24 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| | | | 208 | Vadakalkoppa ... ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 5 | 2 | 7 | ... |
| | | | 209 | Hadya ... ... | 110 | 4 | 106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 210 | Kerehonda ... ... | 131 | ... | 98 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 32 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 86 |
| | | | 211 | Suta ... ... | 1,038 | 4 | 824 | 7 | 167 | 12 | 186 | ... | 15 | 9 | 24 | 422 |
| | | | 212 | Yadachiti ... ... | 318 | ... | 190 | ... | 88 | 26 | 114 | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | 244 |
| | | | 213 | Nunekod ... ... | 181 | ... | 150 | ... | 15 | 1 | 16 | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 | 19 |
| | | | 214 | Chikmulgeri ... ... | 118 | ... | 83 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 35 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 137 |
| | | | 215 | Kanchgarmatti ... . | 91 | ... | 68 | ... | 10 | 2 | 12 | ... | 16 | .. | 16 | 39 |
| | | | 216 | Kulegoppa ... ... | 68 | ... | 43 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 |
| | | | 217 | Mudagallu ... ... | 378 | 1 | 270 | ... | 31 | 3 | 34 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 112 |
| | | | 218 | Gangahessur ... ... | 227 | ... | 195 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| | | | 219 | Gudekoppa ... ... | 348 | ... | 272 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 22 | 22 | 224 |
| | | | 220 | Nandikoppa ... ... | 544 | ... | 511 | ... | 35 | 3 | 38 | 1 | 5 | ... | 6 | 138 |
| | | | 221 | Mancatti ... ... | 375 | ... | 280 | 3 | 46 | 15 | 64 | ... | . | ... | ... | 232 |
| | | | 222 | Jikanakoppa ... ... | 162 | ... | 121 | 1 | 26 | 14 | 41 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | 161 |
| | | | 223 | Nayidale ... ... | 443 | .. | 355 | ... | 53 | 3 | 56 | ... | .. | 2 | 2 | 213 |
| | | | 224 | Kodvalli ... ... | 247 | ... | 223 | 2 | 27 | ... | 29 | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 83 |
| | | | 225 | Malali ... ... | 1,762 | 14 | 1,241 | 24 | 214 | 28 | 266 | ... | 52 | 29 | 81 | 953 |
| | | | 226 | Dombi ... ... | 281 | ... | 24 | ... | 17 | 3 | 20 | ... | 12 | 1 | 13 | 48 |
| | | | 227 | Dodmulgeri ... ... | 657 | 2 | 540 | 4 | 34 | 15 | 53 | ... | 33 | 29 | 62 | 153 |
| | | | 228 | Hejjali ... ... | 149 | 24 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | | | 229 | Hannya ... ... | 263 | ... | 224 | 31 | ... | 1 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 423 |
| | | | 230 | Keshevanamani ... ... | 94 | ... | 84 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 |
| | | | 231 | Sampemani ... ... | 343 | ... | 319 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 184 |
| | | | 232 | Kumbati ... ... | 133 | ... | 110 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 23 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| | | | 233 | Salgeri ... ... | 210 | 3 | 153 | 2 | 33 | 3 | 38 | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 42 |
| | | | 234 | Kundri ... ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 16 |
| | | | 235 | Kukod Agasarmani .. | 193 | ... | 123 | ... | 29 | 8 | 37 | ... | ... | 33 | 33 | 83 |
| | | | 236 | Honnekoppa ... ... | 212 | ... | 196 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | 1 | 13 | ... |
| | | | 237 | Balekoppa ... ... | 108 | 6 | 92 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 7 |
| | | | 238 | Yaragi ... ... | 445 | ... | 388 | ... | 53 | 2 | 55 | ... | .. | 2 | 2 | 46 |
| | | | 239 | Kadkodesravu ... ... | 88 | ... | 73 | ... | 8 | 1 | 9 | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 | 12 |
| | | | 240 | Avaginatailu ... ... | 59 | ... | 45 | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | ... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 12 |
| | | | 241 | Kanchalli ... ... | 169 | ... | 148 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | .. | 6 | 3 | 9 | 62 |
| | | | 242 | Kogodu ... ... | 66 | ... | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| | | | 243 | Vyalibailu ... ... | 112 | ... | 101 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... |
| | | | 244 | Balehalli ... ... | 223 | ... | 194 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | 39 |
| | | | 245 | Madravalli ... ... | 194 | ... | 180 | ... | 13 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 73 |
| | | | 246 | Vatgodu ... ... | 360 | ... | 339 | 1 | 18 | ... | 19 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 54 |
| | | | 247 | Shettibidu ... ... | 180 | ... | 153 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 7 | 2 | 9 | 25 |
| | | | 248 | Tariga ... ... | 406 | ... | 326 | ... | 74 | 3 | 77 | ... | 2 | 21 | 23 | 137 |
| | | | 249 | Horakoppa ... ... | 295 | ... | 247 | ... | 29 | 16 | 45 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 59 |
| | | | 250 | Halkalkoppa ... ... | 244 | ... | 207 | ... | 36 | 1 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 117 |
| | | | 251 | Muttur ... ... | 1,083 | ... | 959 | 4 | 83 | 4 | 91 | ... | 15 | 11 | 26 | 321 |
| | | | 252 | Kadeshyakhavalli ... | 940 | 44 | 759 | 1 | 84 | 4 | 89 | ... | 47 | 1 | 48 | 22 |
| | | | 253 | Advalli ... ... | 286 | ... | 214 | 1 | 61 | 5 | 67 | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 150 |
| | | | 254 | Bandigalali ... ... | 532 | 8 | 394 | 5 | 85 | 5 | 95 | ... | 21 | 14 | 35 | 273 |
| | | | 255 | Masgal ... ... | 200 | ... | 123 | ... | 34 | 4 | 38 | .. | 35 | 13 | 48 | 81 |
| | | | 256 | Baisgunda ... ... | 341 | 5 | 294 | . | 11 | 7 | 18 | ... | 18 | 6 | 24 | 31 |
| | | | 257 | Ganganhal ... ... | 511 | 42 | 346 | ... | 61 | 3 | 64 | ... | 51 | 8 | 59 | 126 |
| | | | 258 | Mayelavalli ... ... | 223 | ... | 165 | ... | 27 | 2 | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | 47 |
| | | | 259 | Mumbar ... ... | 427 | 2 | 358 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 34 | ... | 17 | 16 | 33 | 16 |
| | | | 260 | Kelamumbar ... ... | 124 | ... | 98 | ... | 17 | 1 | 18 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 37 |
| | | | 261 | Jekkanabailu ... ... | 64 | ... | 47 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| | | | 262 | Shyakhavalli ... ... | 320 | ... | 277 | ... | 23 | 1 | 24 | ... | 16 | 3 | 19 | 69 |
| | | | 263 | Bhamshettikoppa... ... | 270 | 1 | 226 | 4 | 35 | 1 | 40 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 151 |
| | | | 264 | Hirkai ... ... | 77 | ... | 59 | ... | 11 | 1 | 12 | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 | 32 |
| | | | 265 | Aralikoppa ... ... | 393 | ... | 291 | 2 | 79 | 8 | 89 | ... | 10 | 3 | 13 | 232 |
| | | | 266 | Bulgeri ... ... | 237 | ... | 161 | ... | 39 | 1 | 40 | ... | 16 | 20 | 36 | 128 |
| | | | 267 | Ichalkoppa ... ... | 176 | ... | 82 | 1 | 57 | 3 | 61 | ... | 27 | 6 | 33 | 156 |
| | | | 268 | Massur ... ... | 640 | 4 | 498 | ... | 66 | 13 | 79 | ... | 27 | 22 | 50 | 163 |
| | | | 269 | Gudekoppa ... ... | 202 | ... | 114 | 5 | 59 | 4 | 68 | ... | 7 | 13 | 20 | 139 |
| | | | 270 | Kodur ... ... | 203 | ... | 184 | 15 | 26 | 65 | 106 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 373 |
| | | | 271 | Budagod ... ... | 231 | 34 | 175 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 19 | ... | 3 | .. | 3 | 8 |
| | | | 272 | Halekoti ... ... | 272 | ... | 197 | 5 | 45 | ... | 50 | ... | 3 | 20 | 23 | 160 |

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis | Total. | Population. | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 52 | 1 | 51 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 4 | 12 | 16 | .. | ... | ... | 9 | 2 | 2 | |
| 99 | 2 | 96 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 23 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 2 | 1 | |
| 18 | ... | 18 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 119 | 3 | 115 | 1 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 12 | 32 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 12 | 6 | |
| 567 | 75 | 489 | 3 | 35 | ... | 32 | 3 | 58 | 173 | 231 | ... | ... | .. | 220 | 41 | 29 | |
| 233 | ... | 227 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | 36 | 150 | 186 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 19 | 19 | |
| 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | .. | 6 | 10 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 2 | 3 | |
| 96 | 4 | 91 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 39 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 8 | 6 | |
| 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | ... | 8 | 11 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 1 | 4 | |
| 71 | ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 3 | ... | |
| 78 | ... | 77 | 1 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 9 | 34 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 6 | 4 | |
| 103 | 11 | 91 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 38 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 6 | 7 | |
| 169 | 35 | 133 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | 16 | 81 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 7 | 8 | |
| 77 | ... | 76 | 1 | 22 | 4 | 18 | ... | 28 | 59 | 87 | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 11 | 14 | |
| 147 | 34 | 109 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 22 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 8 | 9 | |
| 72 | 6 | 62 | 4 | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 12 | 29 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 5 | 5 | |
| 111 | ... | 110 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 22 | 72 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 8 | 11 | |
| 84 | 10 | 74 | ... | 8 | ... | 7 | 1 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 1 | ... | 1 | 30 | 6 | 5 | |
| 942 | 275 | 659 | 8 | 146 | ... | 137 | 9 | 93 | 384 | 477 | 3 | ... | 3 | 255 | 48 | 46 | |
| 63 | ... | 62 | 1 | 38 | ... | 37 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 4 | 4 | |
| 131 | 39 | 88 | 4 | 96 | ... | 87 | 9 | 14 | 66 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 9 | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 8 | ... | |
| 495 | 495 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 182 | 186 | ... | ... | ... | 140 | 36 | 2 | |
| 80 | 76 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 36 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 3 | 3 | |
| 201 | 189 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 121 | 126 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 14 | 2 | |
| 64 | 3 | 60 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 19 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 3 | 1 | |
| 118 | 15 | 102 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 16 | 64 | 80 | 1 | ... | 1 | 54 | 5 | 8 | |
| 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 99 | ... | 98 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 18 | 65 | 83 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 11 | 9 | |
| 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 27 | .. | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 39 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 2 | 5 | |
| 129 | ... | 128 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 16 | 90 | 106 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 7 | 8 | |
| 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 32 | 2 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 47 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 3 | 4 | |
| 53 | 4 | 49 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | 12 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 2 | |
| 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 24 | ... | 23 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 6 | |
| 215 | ... | 214 | 1 | 9 | ... | 3 | 6 | 28 | 151 | 179 | .. | ... | ... | 65 | 10 | 14 | |
| 85 | ... | 81 | 4 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 22 | 92 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 7 | 11 | |
| 110 | ... | 110 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 52 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 6 | 9 | |
| 286 | 46 | 239 | 1 | 32 | ... | 29 | 3 | 50 | 188 | 238 | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 18 | 20 | |
| 249 | 5 | 243 | 1 | 112 | ... | 111 | 1 | 48 | 247 | 295 | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 11 | 24 | |
| 177 | 8 | 168 | 1 | 8 | ... | 7 | 1 | 10 | 85 | 95 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 5 | 5 | |
| 301 | 39 | 261 | 1 | 49 | ... | 45 | 4 | 46 | 181 | 227 | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 17 | 23 | |
| 104 | ... | 103 | 1 | 101 | ... | 98 | 3 | 6 | 31 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 3 | 3 | |
| 33 | ... | 32 | 1 | 39 | ... | 38 | 1 | 6 | 24 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 2 | 3 | |
| 176 | ... | 175 | 1 | 115 | ... | 113 | 2 | 28 | 90 | 118 | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 11 | 6 | |
| 83 | ... | 82 | 1 | 60 | ... | 60 | ... | 10 | 38 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 5 | 5 | |
| 110 | 20 | 89 | 1 | 47 | ... | 43 | 4 | 12 | 66 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 5 | 6 | |
| 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 4 | 8 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| 60 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 71 | ... | 71 | ... | 38 | ... | 37 | 1 | 18 | 152 | 170 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 4 | 9 | |
| 156 | 49 | 107 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 18 | 57 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 8 | 9 | |
| 34 | .. | 34 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 240 | 24 | 214 | 2 | 17 | ... | 16 | 1 | 25 | 120 | 145 | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 10 | 42 | |
| 114 | ... | 114 | ... | 41 | ... | 36 | 5 | 14 | 90 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 10 | 12 | |
| 172 | 10 | 161 | 1 | 49 | ... | 48 | 1 | 12 | 44 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 5 | 8 | |
| 192 | ... | 188 | 4 | 64 | ... | 54 | 10 | 11 | 53 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 6 | 7 | |
| 229 | 48 | 180 | 1 | 20 | ... | 16 | 4 | 10 | 137 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 7 | 8 | |
| 210 | 117 | 76 | 17 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 51 | 193 | 244 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 15 | 25 | |
| 12 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 4 | 13 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 2 | |
| 171 | 39 | 132 | ... | 12 | ... | 7 | 5 | 26 | 121 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 14 | 13 | |

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

| Class. | | | | | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | |
| Rice. | Dry Crop. | Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| First class Rice lands Max. rate Rs. 5—8—0 | First class Dry crop lands Max. rate Rs 0—12—0. | First class Garden lands Max. rate Rs. 18—0—0. | 273 | Gavarkoppa ... .. | 873 | ... | 821 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 35 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | 100 |
| | | | 274 | Malagodu ... ... | 259 | ... | 218 | ... | 25 | 4 | 29 | ... | 7 | 5 | 12 | 56 |
| | | | 275 | Kusgundi ... ... | 922 | ... | 878 | 3 | 21 | 5 | 29 | ... | 14 | 11 | 25 | 115 |
| | | | 276 | Kalegudikoppa ... ... | 375 | 29 | 343 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | | 277 | Yalagallu ... ... | 452 | ... | 355 | 2 | 64 | 15 | 81 | ... | ... | 13 | 16 | 150 |
| | | | 278 | Kunnur ... .. | 242 | ... | 153 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 12 | 1 | 13 | 144 |
| | | | 279 | Avadavalli ... ... | 346 | ... | 312 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... |
| | | | 280 | Urvagudi ... ... | 237 | ... | 231 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... |
| | | | 281 | Dadhmani ... .. | 72 | ... | 69 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| | | | 282 | Kumbargeli ... ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 9 | ... |
| | | | 283 | Bilasaliga ... ... | 128 | ... | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... |
| | | | 284 | Kirvargi ... ... | 459 | ... | 392 | 1 | 68 | 7 | 76 | ... | 10 | 21 | 31 | 200 |
| | | | 284 | Total of the 1st class villages. | 116,045 | 1,091 | 91,104 | 732 | 18,443 | 2,014 | 16,189 | 10 | 3,908 | 3,743 | 7,661 | 42,512 |
| Second class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—0—0. | Second class Dry crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—8—0. | Second class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 15—0—0. | 1 | Rave ... ... | 3,540 | ... | 3,09[illegible] | 11 | 328 | 30 | 369 | ... | 75 | 16 | 91 | 840 |
| | | | 2 | Andagadodur ... ... | 3,691 | .. | 5,145 | 33 | 372 | 36 | 441 | ... | 16 | 89 | 105 | 1,429 |
| | | | 3 | Kilandur ... ... | 1,716 | 13 | 1,4[illegible] | 1 | 173 | 14 | 188 | ... | 25 | 25 | 50 | 436 |
| | | | 4 | Brahmanvad ... ... | 2,721 | 50 | 2,277 | 37 | 157 | 22 | 216 | ... | 35 | 43 | 78 | 733 |
| | | | 5 | Karimani ... ... | 5,622 | 8 | 5,012 | 8 | 455 | 107 | 570 | ... | 17 | 15 | 32 | 1,429 |
| | | | 6 | Bese ... ... | 2,123 | 19 | 1,774 | 5 | 269 | 22 | 296 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | 614 |
| | | | 7 | Kalikapur ... ... | 231 | ... | 166 | 6 | 36 | 3 | 45 | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 115 |
| | | | 8 | Bayelur ... ... | 4,140 | 6 | 3,693 | 8 | 375 | 35 | 418 | ... | 9 | 11 | 20 | 1,015 |
| | | | 9 | Bopanakoppa ... ... | 203 | 2 | 194 | 4 | 6 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 48 |
| | | | 10 | Mattimane ... ... | 299 | ... | 273 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| | | | 11 | Kabinamakki ... ... | 616 | .. | 561 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 22 | 5 | 28 | ... | 33 | 107 |
| | | | 12 | Mukanakulli ... ... | 152 | 1 | 116 | 13 | 2 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 244 |
| | | | 13 | Otinadi ... ... | 841 | 1 | 759 | 58 | 22 | ... | 8[illegible] | ... | 1 | . | 1 | 700 |
| | | | 14 | Mayakartagdli ... ... | 103 | ... | 95 | 8 | .. | ... | 8 | ... | | ... | ... | 121 |
| | | | 15 | Karagodu ... ... | 210 | ... | 183 | 17 | 4 | ... | 21 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 270 |
| | | | 16 | Katinaholi ... ... | 695 | 1 | 667 | 19 | ... | ... | 19 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 135 |
| | | | 17 | Chinchanur ... ... | 701 | 3 | 662 | 35 | 1 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 414 |
| | | | 18 | Kallurmani ... ... | 1,189 | 3 | 1,142 | 31 | 8 | ... | 39 | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 303 |
| | | | 19 | Hiremanibelka ... ... | 1,807 | 5 | 1,744 | 33 | 16 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 4 | ... | 8 | 354 |
| | | | 20 | Abaladmadavi ... ... | 701 | 10 | 6[illegible] | 60 | 18 | 2 | 80 | ... | 2 | 6 | 8 | 799 |
| | | | 21 | Sabhayatanaholli ... | 3,179 | 8 | 3,080 | 22 | 44 | ... | 66 | 7 | 18 | ... | 25 | 319 |
| | | | 22 | Hullapur ... ... | 2,946 | ... | 2,900 | 22 | ... | ... | 22 | 13 | [illegible] | 1 | 24 | 189 |
| | | | 23 | Mattikai ... ... | 419 | 5 | 352 | 44 | 18 | ... | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 560 |
| | | | 24 | Korvadi ... ... | 257 | 8 | 2[illegible] | 40 | 4 | ... | 44 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 448 |
| | | | 25 | Madavadi ... ... | 719 | 14 | 5[illegible] | 2 | 155 | 4 | 1[illegible] | ... | 32 | [illegible] | 35 | 366 |
| | | | 26 | Manjagalale .. ... | 653 | 4 | 547 | ... | 72 | 2 | 74 | .. | 3 | 5 | 8 | 230 |
| | | | 27 | Hosur ... ... | 2,824 | 21 | 2,459 | 16 | 280 | 1 | 297 | 1 | 35 | 11 | 47 | 738 |
| | | | 28 | Haravari ... ... | 168 | 43 | 92 | .. | 9 | 1 | 10 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | 9 |
| | | | 29 | Jayala ... ... | 574 | ... | 469 | ... | 77 | 2 | 79 | ... | 22 | 4 | 26 | 181 |
| | | | 30 | Andgoli ... ... | 447 | 1 | 335 | 4 | 73 | ... | 77 | ... | 31 | 3 | 34 | 146 |
| | | | 31 | Anikoppa ... ... | 95 | ... | 66 | 1 | 26 | ... | 27 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 91 |
| | | | 32 | Bayadur ... ... | 1,642 | 3 | 1,284 | 8 | 270 | 20 | 298 | ... | 57 | ... | 57 | 696 |
| | | | 33 | Bagasal .. ... | 602 | 6 | 402 | 9 | 111 | 10 | 130 | ... | 14 | 50 | 64 | 453 |
| | | | 34 | Kavakavalli ... ... | 718 | ... | 556 | 1 | 110 | ... | 111 | ... | 18 | 33 | 51 | 332 |
| | | | 35 | Kogati ... ... | 272 | ... | 179 | 4 | 68 | ... | 72 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | 260 |
| | | | 36 | Heggebailu ... ... | 148 | ... | 116 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | 59 |
| | | | 37 | Kyadgepur ... ... | 120 | ... | 89 | 2 | 17 | ... | 19 | .. | 12 | ... | 12 | 54 |
| | | | 38 | Kalase ... ... | 175 | ... | 128 | ... | 35 | 4 | 39 | .. | 8 | ... | 8 | 55 |
| | | | 39 | Jedinakoppa ... ... | 175 | ... | 127 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 86 |
| | | | 40 | Chandigodu ... ... | 270 | 8 | 193 | 2 | 62 | 1 | 65 | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 214 |
| | | | 41 | Kesare ... ... | 380 | ... | 284 | 1 | 60 | 4 | 65 | .. | 27 | 4 | 31 | 190 |
| | | | 42 | Adagalale ... ... | 469 | ... | 314 | 6 | 107 | 5 | 118 | .. | ... | 37 | 37 | 223 |
| | | | 43 | Badenagere ... ... | 312 | ... | 200 | ... | 74 | 2 | 76 | .. | 25 | 11 | 36 | 162 |
| | | | 44 | Analgodu ... ... | 228 | 7 | 163 | 1 | 47 | ... | 48 | ... | 9 | 1 | 10 | 80 |
| | | | 45 | Hagatur ... ... | 1,415 | ... | 1,115 | 3 | 199 | 3 | 205 | ... | 65 | 30 | 95 | 442 |
| | | | 46 | Kalukatta ... ... | 123 | ... | 94 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 17 | ... | 10 | 2 | 12 | 36 |
| | | | 47 | Hosakoti ... ... | 1,232 | 6 | 1,063 | 20 | 191 | ... | 211 | ... | 41 | 11 | 52 | 699 |
| | | | 48 | Yadahalli ... ... | 216 | ... | 157 | 1 | 53 | 1 | 55 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 145 |

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 Villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 104 | 4 | 99 | 1 | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 18 | 67 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 7 | 9 | |
| 78 | ... | 77 | 1 | 17 | ... | 16 | 1 | 10 | 97 | 107 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 4 | 5 | |
| 90 | 23 | 66 | 1 | 32 | ... | 30 | 2 | 12 | 115 | 127 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 5 | 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 7 | 40 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 2 | 4 | |
| 209 | 18 | 187 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 22 | 125 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 11 | 11 | |
| 150 | ... | 150 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 24 | 85 | 109 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 7 | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 212 | 7 | 203 | 2 | 29 | ... | 23 | 6 | 22 | 110 | 132 | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 6 | 13 | |
| 47,921 | 7,841 | 39,547 | 533 | 9,645 | 65 | 8,663 | 917 | 4,548 | 18,564 | 23,112 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 13,647 | 2,515 | 2,406 | |
| 905 | 78 | 822 | 5 | 118 | ... | 116 | 2 | 120 | 359 | 479 | ... | ... | ... | 334 | 59 | 60 | |
| 1,538 | 305 | 1,226 | 7 | 51 | ... | 37 | 14 | 140 | 361 | 501 | ... | ... | ... | 428 | 63 | 70 | |
| 501 | 20 | 479 | 2 | 61 | ... | 57 | 4 | 23 | 92 | 115 | 1 | ... | 1 | 119 | 29 | 24 | |
| 868 | 444 | 420 | 4 | 95 | ... | 90 | 5 | 65 | 186 | 251 | ... | ... | ... | 277 | 53 | 37 | |
| 1,304 | 44 | 1,242 | 18 | 34 | ... | 31 | 3 | 194 | 731 | 925 | ... | ... | ... | 458 | 84 | 95 | |
| 761 | 40 | 717 | 4 | 67 | ... | 67 | ... | 64 | 105 | 169 | ... | ... | ... | 173 | 37 | 35 | |
| 179 | 64 | 115 | ... | 3 | .. | ... | 3 | 7 | 32 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 6 | 4 | |
| 1,073 | 67 | 1,000 | 6 | 16 | ... | 14 | 2 | 175 | 459 | 634 | ... | — | ... | 395 | 48 | 55 | |
| 57 | 41 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 10 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 3 | 2 | |
| 110 | 64 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 31 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 7 | 4 | |
| 100 | 53 | 47 | ... | 85 | 34 | 51 | ... | 6 | 24 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 3 | |
| 219 | 212 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 73 | 87 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 8 | 7 | |
| 657 | 595 | 62 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 160 | 162 | ... | ... | ... | 115 | 34 | 3 | |
| 111 | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 22 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 2 | 3 | |
| 228 | 214 | 14 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 7 | ... | |
| 182 | 182 | ... | ... | 54 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 79 | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 9 | ... | |
| 488 | 486 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | 119 | 32 | 3 | |
| 472 | 447 | 25 | ... | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 12 | ... | |
| 476 | 430 | 46 | ... | 35 | 26 | 9 | ... | 8 | 52 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 16 | 4 | |
| 738 | 693 | 45 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | 1 | 12 | 206 | 218 | ... | ... | ... | 210 | 52 | 6 | |
| 329 | 208 | 121 | ... | ... | 43 | 50 | ... | 21 | 95 | 116 | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 15 | 8 | |
| 242 | 242 | ... | ... | 93 | 104 | 26 | ... | ... | 35 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 11 | ... | |
| 565 | 519 | 46 | ... | 130 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 109 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 17 | 4 | |
| 456 | 445 | 11 | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | 6 | 148 | 154 | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 22 | 3 | |
| 487 | 24 | 462 | 1 | 71 | ... | 71 | ... | 40 | 106 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 18 | 25 | |
| 202 | 1 | 201 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | 1 | 12 | 29 | 41 | ... | 1 | 1 | 48 | 8 | 7 | |
| 853 | 143 | 710 | ... | 67 | 9 | 56 | 2 | 67 | 354 | 421 | ... | ... | ... | 158 | 36 | 33 | |
| 35 | 6 | 29 | ... | 56 | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 224 | 2 | 222 | ... | 35 | ... | 34 | 1 | 41 | 29 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 13 | 17 | |
| 227 | 30 | 197 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 17 | 114 | 131 | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 14 | 13 | |
| 87 | 3 | 84 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 18 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 5 | 3 | |
| 861 | 61 | 797 | 3 | 97 | ... | 97 | ... | 67 | 195 | 262 | ... | ... | ... | 206 | 38 | 33 | |
| 426 | 84 | 341 | 1 | 45 | ... | 37 | 8 | 36 | 120 | 156 | ... | ... | ... | 152 | 30 | 18 | |
| 341 | 12 | 329 | ... | 54 | ... | 50 | 4 | 29 | 46 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 59 | 11 | 14 | |
| 259 | 35 | 224 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 22 | 45 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 17 | 11 | |
| 67 | 2 | 65 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 59 | 15 | 44 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 6 | 48 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 4 | 3 | |
| 94 | ... | 94 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 126 | ... | 126 | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 4 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 3 | 3 | |
| 221 | 25 | 196 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 16 | 49 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 10 | 8 | |
| 201 | 9 | 191 | 1 | 61 | ... | 60 | 1 | 14 | 38 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 7 | 10 | |
| 372 | 52 | 319 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 30 | 117 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 146 | 12 | 14 | |
| 219 | ... | 219 | ... | 53 | ... | 51 | 2 | 22 | 44 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 14 | 11 | |
| 133 | 4 | 129 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 14 | 32 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 5 | 7 | |
| 625 | 30 | 595 | ... | 166 | ... | 160 | 6 | 54 | 207 | 261 | ... | ... | ... | 135 | 32 | 29 | |
| 51 | 5 | 46 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 4 | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 3 | 2 | |
| 770 | 245 | 525 | .. | 96 | ... | 95 | 1 | 80 | 200 | 280 | ... | ... | ... | 212 | 39 | 30 | |
| 177 | 7 | 170 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 12 | 35 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 4 | 9 | |

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

| Class. | | | | | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | |
| Rice. | Dry Crop. | Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres | Total. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Second class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 5—0—0. | Second class Dry Crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—8—0. | Second class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 15—0—0. | 49 | Hargarkoppa ... ... | 462 | ... | 361 | 2 | 82 | 3 | 87 | ... | .. | 13 | 13 | 219 |
| | | | 50 | Naragerasutudavinhalla ... | 409 | ... | 286 | 2 | 92 | 7 | 101 | ... | 6 | 16 | 22 | 231 |
| | | | 51 | Nedalemuttagodu ... | 163 | ... | 80 | ... | 54 | 7 | 61 | ... | 21 | 1 | 22 | 123 |
| | | | 52 | Kaludi ... ... | 682 | 14 | 555 | 1 | 60 | 1 | 62 | ... | 50 | 1 | 51 | 143 |
| | | | 53 | Kudavari ... ... | 824 | ... | 616 | 3 | 147 | 2 | 152 | ... | 25 | 31 | 56 | 455 |
| | | | 54 | Malalibailu ... ... | 200 | ... | 146 | 1 | 43 | ... | 44 | ... | 5 | 5 | 10 | 150 |
| | | | 55 | Gerkoppa ... ... | 509 | ... | 249 | ... | 54 | 4 | 58 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 164 |
| | | | 56 | Jadinakoppa ... ... | 46 | ... | 34 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| | | | 57 | Gudekoppa ... ... | 110 | ... | 80 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | 20 |
| | | | 58 | Heragallu ... ... | 790 | ... | 597 | ... | 98 | 8 | 106 | ... | 42 | 45 | 87 | 241 |
| | | | 59 | Kuntigi ... ... | 282 | ... | 194 | 4 | 37 | 11 | 52 | ... | 28 | 8 | 36 | 119 |
| | | | 60 | Devarasalaki ... ... | 153 | ... | 121 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 24 | ... | 3 | 5 | 8 | 71 |
| | | | 61 | Iragodu ... ... | 255 | ... | 229 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 2 | 26 | ... |
| | | | 62 | Tamadikoppa ... ... | 147 | ... | 92 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 10 | 20 | 30 | 71 |
| | | | 63 | Goradavalli ... ... | 258 | ... | 210 | ... | 41 | 4 | 45 | . | ... | [illegible] | 3 | 105 |
| | | | 64 | Goragodu ... ... | 954 | ... | 670 | 1 | 163 | 46 | 210 | ... | 45 | 29 | 74 | 330 |
| | | | 65 | Sonale ... ... | 1,753 | 10 | 985 | 9 | 282 | 38 | 329 | ... | 141 | 288 | 429 | 860 |
| | | | 66 | Bilodi ... ... | 867 | ... | 573 | 20 | 167 | 29 | 216 | .. | 18 | 60 | 78 | 437 |
| | | | 67 | Mavadi ... ... | 128 | ... | 93 | 1 | 33 | ... | 34 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 61 |
| | | | 68 | Jambli ... .. | 107 | ... | 86 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 18 | ... | 3 | .. | 3 | 53 |
| | | | 69 | Anegaddi ... ... | 484 | 38 | 409 | 1 | 18 | ... | 19 | ... | 2 | 13 | 18 | 70 |
| | | | 70 | Yalakakoni ... ... | 331 | 23 | 264 | 1 | 41 | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| | | | 71 | Hegarsu ... ... | 577 | ... | 468 | 4 | 95 | 4 | 103 | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 184 |
| | | | 72 | Kariagudi Singapur ... | 332 | 3 | 280 | ... | 61 | 10 | 71 | ... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 107 |
| | | | 73 | Gudigallu ... ... | 548 | 5 | 476 | ... | 53 | 5 | 58 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 180 |
| | | | 74 | Halageri ... ... | 343 | ... | 308 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 50 |
| | | | 75 | Mandarvalli ... ... | 605 | ... | 514 | 5 | 74 | 3 | 82 | 1 | 6 | ... | 7 | 204 |
| | | | 76 | Kavalkayi ... ... | 154 | 14 | 140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | 77 | Mani ... ... ... | 37 | 8 | 29 | ... | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | 78 | Amati ... ... ... | 317 | ... | 302 | .. | 14 | 1 | 15 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 34 |
| | | | 79 | Kotegaddi ... .. | 71 | ... | 59 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| | | | 80 | Holegaddi ... ... | 42 | ... | 26 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 35 |
| | | | 81 | Kumarikampedakai ... | 97 | ... | 78 | 8 | 11 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 |
| | | | 82 | Kalagudi-adagallu ... | 2,011 | ... | 1,858 | 4 | 136 | 5 | 145 | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 199 |
| | | | 83 | Hergaddi ... ... | 829 | ... | 781 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 42 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 75 |
| | | | 84 | Tugare ... ... | 861 | ... | 728 | ... | 104 | 9 | 113 | ... | 17 | 3 | 20 | 300 |
| | | | 85 | Suttinabisu ... ... | 92 | ... | 48 | ... | 29 | 3 | 32 | .. | 6 | 6 | 12 | 51 |
| | | | 86 | Melinabesagi ... ... | 100 | ... | 79 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | .. | 5 | ... | 5 | 38 |
| | | | 87 | Adavalli ... ... | 14 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 13 | ... |
| | | | 88 | Tenkbailu ... ... | 173 | ... | 135 | 1 | 49 | 5 | 55 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 57 |
| | | | 89 | Gopshettikoppa ... .. | 123 | ... | 123 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 10 | .. |
| | | | 90 | Trinase ... ... | 1,963 | 123 | 1,630 | 29 | 126 | 25 | 180 | ... | 14 | 19 | 33 | 439 |
| | | | 91 | Nivane ... .. | 889 | 174 | 712 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | . | .. | ... | 5 |
| | | | 92 | Kolagi ... .. | 1,400 | 57 | 976 | 9 | 129 | 12 | 150 | ... | 102 | 115 | 217 | 415 |
| | | | 93 | Kadakoli ... .. | 794 | 2 | 673 | 1 | 75 | 9 | 85 | ... | 17 | 17 | 34 | 278 |
| | | | 94 | Bhairkunda ... ... | 1,152 | ... | 1,039 | 3 | 97 | 4 | 104 | ... | 8 | 1 | 9 | 172 |
| | | | 95 | Mavinagaddi ... .. | 222 | ... | 182 | .. | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 35 | 1 | 36 | 81 |
| | | | 96 | Aramani ... ... | 46 | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... |
| | | | 97 | Balagikoppa ... ... | 628 | ... | 589 | ... | 23 | 3 | 26 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 56 |
| | | | 98 | Umbalimanya ... ... | 534 | .. | 493 | 6 | 63 | 2 | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 190 |
| | | | 98 | Total of the 2nd class villages | 70,937 | 727 | 64,918 | 730 | 7,272 | 606 | 8,608 | 47 | 1,471 | 1,156 | 2,674 | 24,876 |
| Third class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 4—4—0. | Third class Dry Crops lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—8—0. | Third class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 15—0—0. | 1 | Yadur ... ... ... | 2,845 | 11 | 2,327 | 64 | 315 | 24 | 403 | ... | 3 | 101 | 104 | 1,233 |
| | | | 2 | Kavari ... ... | 2,691 | 11 | 2,432 | 14 | 193 | 9 | 216 | ... | 22 | 10 | 32 | 493 |
| | | | 3 | Baisi ... ... ... | 2,233 | 2 | 2,024 | 21 | 154 | 7 | 182 | ... | 23 | 2 | 25 | 431 |
| | | | 4 | Kolavadi ... ... | 2,450 | ... | 2,225 | 11 | 204 | 8 | 223 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 425 |
| | | | 5 | Ginikal... ... ... | 1,279 | ... | 1,128 | 3 | 130 | 2 | 135 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | 336 |
| | | | 6 | Salagodu ... ... | 2,512 | ... | 2,207 | 20 | 149 | 9 | 178 | ... | ... | 27 | 27 | 430 |
| | | | 7 | Kanagodu ... .. | 173 | 5 | 131 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 152 |
| | | | 8 | Ulavi ... ... ... | 478 | .. | 453 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 23 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 75 |
| | | | 9 | Sampagodu ... ... | 793 | ... | 675 | 18 | 89 | 2 | 109 | ... | 8 | 1 | 9 | 222 |
| | | | 10 | Hergodu ... ... | 1,865 | 13 | 1,593 | 44 | 176 | 17 | 237 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 790 |
| | | | 11 | Humedagallu ... ... | 1,584 | ... | 1,463 | 14 | 96 | 1 | 111 | ... | 9 | 1 | 10 | 402 |
| | | | 12 | Kenjarikoppa ... ... | 108 | ... | 65 | 6 | 30 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 95 |

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 villages of the Nagar
etter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35. |
| 255 | 20 | 204 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 27 | 61 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | 89 | 17 | 13 | |
| 277 | 10 | 266 | 1 | 14 | ... | 11 | 3 | 17 | 55 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 10 | 10 | |
| 167 | ... | 166 | 1 | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 177 | 7 | 170 | ... | 116 | ... | 116 | ... | 22 | 74 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 11 | 11 | |
| 485 | 20 | 465 | ... | 66 | ... | 60 | 6 | 31 | 84 | 115 | ... | ... | ... | 81 | 22 | 21 | |
| 127 | 10 | 117 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 18 | 24 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 9 | 8 | |
| 134 | ... | 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 31 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 4 | 10 | |
| 32 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 4 | 18 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 1 | 2 | |
| 269 | 1 | 267 | 1 | 91 | ... | 85 | 6 | 34 | 151 | 185 | ... | ... | ... | 134 | 15 | 13 | |
| 149 | 46 | 102 | 1 | 60 | ... | 59 | 1 | 6 | 54 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 4 | 3 | |
| 76 | 15 | 61 | ... | 8 | ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 3 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 72 | ... | 72 | ... | 24 | ... | 20 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| 116 | ... | 116 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 10 | 47 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 6 | 5 | |
| 495 | 13 | 475 | 7 | 89 | ... | 85 | 4 | 83 | 264 | 347 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 160 | 25 | 41 | |
| 867 | 79 | 781 | 7 | 358 | ... | 309 | 49 | 89 | 337 | 426 | ... | ... | ... | 215 | 40 | 61 | |
| 592 | 207 | 380 | 5 | 40 | ... | 30 | 10 | 48 | 163 | 211 | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 23 | 28 | |
| 94 | 9 | 85 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | 12 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 5 | 3 | |
| 54 | 5 | 49 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 3 | 3 | |
| 63 | 9 | 54 | ... | 7 | ... | 4 | 3 | 32 | 73 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 8 | 16 | |
| 120 | 3 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 33 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 5 | 6 | |
| 301 | 29 | 272 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 30 | 90 | 120 | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 6 | 15 | |
| 153 | ... | 152 | 1 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 39 | 76 | 115 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 15 | 17 | |
| 145 | ... | 144 | 1 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 22 | 53 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 7 | 9 | |
| 74 | ... | 74 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 10 | 24 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 5 | |
| 272 | 61 | 211 | ... | 17 | 7 | 10 | ... | 26 | 30 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 15 | 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 11 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 3 | ... | |
| 37 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 16 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 2 | 3 | |
| 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | |
| 111 | 81 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 2 | ... | |
| 391 | 44 | 346 | 1 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 35 | 84 | 119 | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 15 | 18 | |
| 128 | 19 | 109 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 6 | 21 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 2 | 4 | |
| 293 | 1 | 290 | 2 | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 34 | 103 | 137 | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 17 | 17 | |
| 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | 1 | 8 | 29 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 1 | 4 | |
| 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 8 | 23 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 3 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 136 | 6 | 129 | 1 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 11 | 26 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 5 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 564 | 219 | 341 | 4 | 28 | ... | 25 | 3 | 72 | 342 | 414 | ... | ... | ... | 214 | 42 | 31 | |
| 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 176 | 204 | ... | ... | ... | 110 | 20 | 14 | |
| 436 | 103 | 331 | 2 | 218 | ... | 197 | 21 | 44 | 157 | 201 | ... | ... | ... | 136 | 29 | 22 | |
| 235 | 7 | 227 | 1 | 43 | ... | 41 | 2 | 8 | 106 | 114 | 1 | ... | 1 | 84 | 12 | 14 | |
| 341 | 24 | 316 | 1 | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 50 | 238 | 288 | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 11 | 25 | |
| 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 107 | ... | 107 | ... | 4 | 23 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 5 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 52 | ... | 52 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 8 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 3 | 2 | |
| 228 | 37 | 191 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 28,538 | 8,000 | 20,445 | 91 | 3,581 | 311 | 3,086 | 184 | 2,405 | 8,639 | 11,044 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7,319 | 1,382 | 1,214 | |
| 1,377 | 520 | 853 | 4 | 24 | ... | 8 | 16 | 80 | 346 | 426 | ... | ... | ... | 326 | 47 | 47 | |
| 598 | 121 | 476 | 1 | 39 | ... | 37 | 2 | 57 | 170 | 227 | ... | ... | ... | 159 | 35 | 29 | |
| 536 | 153 | 382 | 1 | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 63 | 211 | 274 | ... | ... | ... | 174 | 26 | 41 | |
| 613 | 80 | 532 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 27 | 149 | 176 | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 21 | 25 | |
| 395 | 16 | 379 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 41 | 90 | 131 | ... | ... | ... | 133 | 21 | 18 | |
| 618 | 178 | 439 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 76 | 173 | 249 | ... | ... | ... | 234 | 33 | 11 | |
| 129 | 48 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 20 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 7 | 3 | |
| 91 | 38 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 42 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 6 | 5 | |
| 395 | 171 | 224 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 31 | 105 | 136 | ... | ... | ... | 107 | 20 | 16 | |
| 869 | 408 | 458 | 3 | 33 | 12 | 20 | 1 | 86 | 223 | 309 | ... | ... | ... | 266 | 40 | 43 | |
| 376 | 145 | 231 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 37 | 86 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 21 | 22 | |
| 129 | 42 | 87 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 32 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 5 | 6 | |

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Shimoga District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

| Class. | | | | | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | |
| Dry Crop. | Rice | Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Third class Rice lands Maximum rate Rs. 4—4—0. | Third class Dry crop lands Maximum rate Rs. 0—8—0. | Third class Garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 15—0—0. | 13 | Katkoppa ... ... | 3,928 | 19 | 3,405 | 63 | 366 | 14 | 443 | ... | 16 | 45 | 61 | 1,298 |
| | | | 14 | Halagunda ... ... | 1,728 | ... | 1,598 | 3 | 122 | 3 | 128 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 212 |
| | | | 15 | Mavinakana ... ... | 354 | ... | 323 | ... | 30 | 1 | 31 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| | | | 16 | Melinakoppa ... ... | 454 | ... | 395 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 51 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 124 |
| | | | 17 | Nidagodu ... ... | 4,014 | ... | 3,531 | 24 | 416 | 27 | 467 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | 80 |
| | | | 18 | Kuntamani ... ... | 488 | 4 | 388 | 33 | 56 | 3 | 92 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 378 |
| | | | 19 | Gubbiga ... ... | 559 | 1 | 470 | 36 | 40 | ... | 76 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 496 |
| | | | 20 | Koranakoti ... ... | 548 | ... | 453 | 29 | 54 | 2 | 85 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 374 |
| | | | 21 | Budanahadlu ... ... | 86 | ... | 24 | 21 | 38 | 3 | 62 | ... | .. | .. | ... | 202 |
| | | | 22 | Soregaddi ... ... | 1,182 | 15 | 1,052 | 4 | 75 | 9 | 88 | . | 16 | 11 | 27 | 206 |
| | | | 23 | Halesunka ... ... | 108 | ... | 88 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| | | | 24 | Niraga ... ... | 413 | ... | 346 | 5 | 52 | 5 | 62 | .. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 175 |
| | | | 25 | Heddana ... ... | 364 | ... | 296 | 2 | 52 | 3 | 57 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 116 |
| | | | 26 | Ukatiga ... ... | 48 | ... | 1 | 5 | 37 | 1 | 43 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 115 |
| | | | 27 | Hossur ... ... | 1,250 | 5 | 1,173 | 3 | 66 | 3 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 149 |
| | | | 28 | Malagodu ... ... | 481 | ... | 383 | 19 | 72 | 1 | 92 | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | 317 |
| | | | 29 | Balekodlu ... ... | 468 | ... | 389 | 25 | 41 | 9 | 75 | ... | .. | 4 | 4 | 524 |
| | | | 30 | Nirkotlu ... ... | 352 | ... | 297 | 13 | 15 | 4 | 52 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 231 |
| | | | 31 | Malagodu ... ... | 477 | ... | 392 | 24 | 59 | 2 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 |
| | | | 32 | Bagedali ... .. | 179 | ... | 153 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 154 |
| | | | 33 | Banadale ... ... | 333 | 8 | 317 | 2 | 49 | 12 | 63 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 140 |
| | | | 34 | Murimani ... ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| | | | 35 | Melakoni ... .. | 478 | ... | 404 | 9 | 56 | 3 | 68 | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | 238 |
| | | | 36 | Balegaddi ... ... | 474 | ... | 400 | 3 | 65 | 1 | 69 | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 133 |
| | | | 36 | Total of the 3rd class villages. | 37,846 | 94 | 33,104 | 561 | 3,440 | 108 | 4,208 | 6 | 158 | 273 | 440 | 11,295 |
| | | | 418 | Grand Total of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class villages..... | 230,828 | 1,012 | 1,89,136 | 2,023 | 24,164 | 2,818 | 29,005 | 66 | 5,537 | 5,172 | 10,775 | 78,683 |

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 418 Villages of the Nagar
letter No. 684, dated 4th August 1876.

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 1,473 | 577 | 894 | 2 | 44 | ... | 34 | 10 | 147 | 756 | 903 | ... | ... | ... | 502 | 72 | 64 | |
| 373 | 23 | 350 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 80 | 118 | ... | ... | ... | 107 | 18 | 17 | |
| 75 | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 31 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 3 | 5 | |
| 135 | 10 | 125 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 1 | 8 | 24 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 3 | 4 | |
| 1,292 | 189 | 1,098 | 5 | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 75 | 371 | 446 | 1 | ... | 1 | 469 | 67 | 37 | |
| 451 | 292 | 159 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | 40 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 15 | 5 | |
| 524 | 434 | 90 | ... | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 52 | 64 | .. | ... | ... | 105 | 14 | 13 | |
| 437 | 300 | 137 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 30 | 54 | 84 | ... | ... | ... | 138 | 22 | 15 | |
| 288 | 178 | 110 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 57 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 11 | 8 | |
| 216 | 26 | 189 | 1 | 39 | ... | 37 | 2 | 26 | 50 | 76 | ... | ... | ... | 99 | 16 | 14 | |
| 61 | 14 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 32 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 3 | 6 | |
| 207 | 58 | 149 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 34 | 76 | 110 | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 8 | 17 | |
| 154 | 16 | 138 | ... | 18 | 2 | 16 | ... | 12 | 32 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 7 | 6 | |
| 159 | 45 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 38 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 5 | 6 | |
| 193 | 17 | 176 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 31 | 53 | .. | ... | ... | 57 | 11 | 6 | |
| 370 | 187 | 183 | .. | 21 | 11 | 10 | ... | 40 | 74 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | 106 | 17 | 20 | |
| 373 | 269 | 103 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 27 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 14 | 9 | |
| 207 | 123 | 84 | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | 22 | 60 | 82 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 12 | 11 | |
| 399 | 255 | 144 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 50 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 17 | 10 | |
| 149 | 118 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 38 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 4 | 6 | |
| 137 | 19 | 116 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 58 | 86 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 11 | 14 | |
| 13 | 1 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 248 | 99 | 149 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 31 | 62 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 13 | 15 | |
| 187 | 20 | 167 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 16 | 27 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 8 | 8 | |
| 14,247 | 5,190 | 9,034 | 23 | 403 | 39 | 324 | 40 | 1,161 | 3,767 | 4,928 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4,089 | 653 | 582 | |
| 90,704 | 21,031 | 69,026 | 647 | 13,629 | 415 | 12,073 | 1,141 | 8,114 | 30,970 | 39,084 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 25,055 | 4,550 | 4,202 | |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March* 1877.

From the Ag. Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 396, dated Koratagere, 27th April 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that I shall very shortly have to submit to Government proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Nagar Taluk of your District. But before doing so it devolves upon you and myself conjointly to fix the amount to be merged in the assessment and annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund in accordance with Chief Commissioner's order No. 5481—Rev. 347 of the 27th October 1874.

2. We have to fix upon a sum which shall be adequate to meet all possible charges connected with the irrigation works of the taluk and no more as laid down in Rule XV of the revised survey guarantee published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 6th March 1875.

3. In the Ságar Taluk the amount fixed upon and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 8603—Rev. 233 of the 11th February 1876, a printed copy of which you can easily obtain from the Commissioner's Office, amounted to about what would be produced by taking ¼th of an anna or three pies on each rupee of survey assessment. In Anantapur ⅓rd of an anna or four pies on the rupee of survey assessment would represent the amount which was taken and sanctioned as above mentioned.

4. The Nagar Taluk is so purely Malnad in its characteristics that we could not consistently fix upon a higher rate than in the Ságar Taluk. Three pies on the rupee of assessment in the Nagar Taluk, taking the present collections on rice and garden which in round numbers amount to Rs. 80,000, would give us Rs. 1,250. I cannot at present state precisely what increase on the above Rs. 80,000 will result from the survey settlement, but making the most ample allowance for any such probable increase I think we may fix upon Rs. 1,400 as the annual contribution towards the District Irrigation Fund. This is about the sum that ¼th of an anna on the rupee assessment would give by my calculation. In the more open part of Nagar to the north there may be room for expenditure on works of irrigation, but three pies on the rupee is a very small sum to take, and there is the very useful alternative of allotting any portion that cannot be advantageously utilized for works of irrigation as a grant-in-aid to the ordinary Local Fund of the taluk.

5. If you agree with me as to the amount to be merged I shall be able to carry out the necessary operation and incorporate our proposals with the usual settlement report.

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From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Survey Superintendent, Mysore, No. 174, dated 2nd May 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 396 of 27th ultimo I have the honor to state that except Humshikatte there are hardly any works of irrigation in the Nagar Tank. Taking into consideration the characteristics of the taluk I agree with you that the rate already fixed in Ságar will be quite high enough for Nagar, and if three pies in the rupee represents about 1,400 rupees a year, I think that will be the best sum to fix on.

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From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 626 of 25th July 1876.

In reply to your No. 932 of the 23rd November 1875 has the honor to forward herewith copy of a report* submitted by the Ságar Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner regarding the circumstances of the past revenue management of Nagar Taluk, and to state that, in the absence of reliable statistics which is the case in Malnad taluks, it is not possible to arrive at a conclusion as to which part of the taluk is over assessed and which not. The present rates do not seem to press heavily except in some individual instances in which patti and chillar shists appear to have been added in an arbitrary manner.

No. 47 of 21st July 1876.

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From the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Ságar Sub-Division, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 47, dated 21st July 1876.

I have the honor to return the Survey Superintendent's letter No. 982 of 23rd November 1875 forwarded for report with your docket No. 1440, dated 29th idem.

2. I regret the delay that has occurred in replying to this reference, but the circumstances of the Nagar Taluk being quite unknown to me at that time, as I have never settled a jamabandi in it, I retainted the letter until after he jamabandi season in the hopes of being able to afford some information that would be of value to the Superintendent.

3. I have tried to obtain some statistics as to the incidence of the present rates per acre, but without the knowledge afforded by an accurate measurement of the land I feel that it would only be misleading to attempt making a positive statement on the subject.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.*

4. The ease with which the revenue in the Nagar Taluk is collected comparatively with that of the rest of the District and the almost invariable immunity from coercive measures, leads me to suppose that the revenue demand does not press heavily in any part of the taluk; I am even inclined to ascribe the necessity that has lately (*i. e.* since 1872—73) arisen for collecting part of the revenue by attachment and sale rather to the tedious nature of the present coercive proceedings than to any falling off in prosperity of the ryots. The revenue has not decreased during this period as the subjoined statement of jamabandi (less local cesses) will shew, for the apparent decrease in 1874—75 is really due to a deduction of over 1,000 Rupees which was made in that year as remuneration to village servants and the great increase in Huzur remissions was due to deductions made on account of banjar in wargs.

5. If I am correct in believing that the highest rates now levied can be borne by the lands which pay them, it must follow, seeing the many apparently arbitrary rates of patti which are added to the different shists, and various chillar shists that are collected from different individual holdings, without reference to the capability of the soil, that the assessment could be equitably recast without the present maximum rates so as to give a general increase of revenue, but without the knowledge of the accurate area and incidence of taxation it would be leaping in the dark to hazard any opinion as to the rates which could be placed on the different magnis.

Statement shewing the Revenue Assessment and Collections of the Nagar Taluk for the past 5 years ending Bhava 1874—75.

| YEAR. | Amount of Amildar's Settlement. | Remission by the Huzur Settlement. | Remission on account of inability. | Collections on— Cultivated lands. | Banjar lands. | By attachment and sale. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Promoduta 1870—71 | 84,745 4 8 | 321 9 1 | „ „ „ | 79,690 15 „ | 4,772 12 7 | „ „ „ | |
| Prajotpatti 1871—72 | 84,428 15 4 | 176 1[illegible] 4 | „ „ „ | 79,35[illegible] „ 8 | 4,899 3 4 | „ „ „ | |
| Angirasa 1872—73 | 83,819 12 [illegible] | 2[illegible] 5 7 | „ „ „ | 78,629 1 9 | 4,874 1 2 | 147 1[illegible] 2 | |
| Shrimukha 1873—74 | 84,299 12 [illegible] | 394 13 4 | 1,[illegible]8 9 1 | 78,658 6 4 | 4,8[illegible]1 11 5 | 248 4 7 | * This is the amount collected at the close of the year. What proportion of the balance may be collected and what proportion recommended for remission cannot here be stated. |
| Bháva 1874—75 | 83,875 12 4 | 1,1[illegible] 4 6 | „ „ „ | 77,435 5 1 | 4,787 „ „ | 3[illegible]7 2 9 | |
| Total... | 4,21,169 9 9 | 2,41[illegible] 5 10 | 138 9 1 | 3,93,76[illegible] 12 10 | 24,104 12 6 | 733 1 6 | |
| * Yuva, 1875—76... | 83,429 2 1 | 140 1 6 | „ „ „ | 83,197 3 3 | „ „ „ | „ „ „ | |
| Total Rs..... | 5,04,599 12 6 | 2,55[illegible] 7 4 | 138 9 1 | 4,76,982 „ 1 | 24,104 12 6 | 733 1 6 | |

From Major J. P. Grant, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 68[illegible], dated Bangalore, 4th August 1876.

I have the honor to forward, in original, my report No. 684 of this day's date, to the address of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, on the revision of the assessment in 418 villages constituting the whole of the Government portion of the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division. As it is of importance that sanction should be obtained to the proposed revision as soon as possible, I shall feel much obliged by your returning the report with such remarks as you may desire to make, at your earliest convenience.

From Mr. E. H. Butcher, Assistant Supt. Mysore Revenue Survey. To the Deputy Supt. Revenue Survey, Mysore, dated Camp Harnhalli Taluk, 15th February 1876.

I have the honor to furnish a report on the Nagar Taluk classed by the establishment under my charge during the past season.

2. Nagar is one of the most westerly of the Malnad taluks of the Shimoga District, being bounded on the north by the Ságar Taluk, south by Kavaledurga, east by Anantapur, and on the west it is defined by the Western Ghats and Canara.

Boundaries.

3. In extent it has an area of 232,200 acres or about 360 square miles. Only 47,000 acres are however culturable, the remainder being kans, or ever-green forest, and jungle. The Census of 1871 gave the population at over 33,000 souls which would give an average of 90 souls per square mile.

Area and population.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March* 1877.

4. In the earliest times of which we have record, the Nagar Taluk was included in the Kadamba Kingdom. The Kadambas were subdued in the 5th century by the Chalukyas, and Nagar formed part of the Province of Banavasi under the Chalukya Empire. In the 8th or 9th century was established the Jain principality of Humcha. The princes of this house subdued all the hill country as far as Manjarabad and ultimately fixed their capital at Karkala below the ghats. In the 12th century the Kalachuryas usurped the Chalukya power and were shortly succeeded by the Hoysala Ballalas, who ruled the whole of Mysore till the middle of the 14th century, when the Vijaya Nagar or Anegundi Empire arose. In the middle of the 16th century the Vijaya Nagar Kings bestowed the Nagar country upon the Keldi or Ikkeri Chiefs. These early in the next century removed their capital to Bednur and attained to considerable power making themselves independent. Shivappa Nayik who reigned about 1650 is the most celebrated of the Ikkeri line, for his ability, skill in finance and munificence. He it was who finally reduced the Jain Rajas of Talava, and added to the family dominions the whole Province of Canara. His "Shist" or land assessment has been continued to the present time. Sixteen of the Keldi family are said to have possessed the Kingdom, till it was conquered by Hyder, who took Bednur in 1763. As the previous rulers had proposed to change the name of Bednur to Nagar, indicating a city containing a lakh of houses, Hyder gave it that name along with his own, calling it Hyder Nagar. In 1783 it was taken by the British Army under General Matthews during the war with Tippu, but recovered by the latter. A pretender to the throne of Nagar was one of the ringleaders of the insurrection in 1830 and Nagar suffered a good deal in the disturbances at that time. Since the assumption of the Government by the British in 1831 it has lost much of its importance owing to the transfer of head-quarters to Shimoga. The greater part of the old city is now in ruins which cover a large area.

History.

5. Nagar is one of the most picturesque portions of the Mysore Province. The northern portion of the taluk is somewhat open and undulating in character, whilst in the south hills clothed with ever-green jungle meet the eye in every direction. The climate in the dry season is a most enjoyable one, and is tolerably healthy except at the commencement of the rainy season, when more or less fever prevails. In Nagar villages are almost unknown. Each land-holder has a house on the edge of his holding and his tenants and laborers have cottages on their respective allotments.

Physical characteristics.

6. The taluk lying so near the ghats, the rain-fall is heavy, varying however considerably in different parts. At Hulikal near the ghats over 300 inches are gauged, whilst in the north and centre portion it is from 100 to 150 inches per annum.

Rain-fall.

7. Several streams take their rise in Nagar, most of them going to swell the Sharávati river flowing from south to north. They are all fordable from December to May, but during the rains are only crossed in basket boats.

Rivers.

8. Till recently Nagar was almost inaccessible to wheeled traffic. During the last 3 or 4 years however a great deal of money has been expended on improving the ghats or passes to the low country and making a net-work of good roads to them, by which the produce of the country is taken down to the coast and Canara. The Hulikal ghat is opened for loaded carts. By this the merchants and ryots of the Mùjnad, Yedur, Bagayit and half of the Arnad Magni, take their produce to Kundapur. The Murrur ghat forms a convenient outlet for the Kumathonekoppa, Pataguppi and Kabnad Sammats, whilst to the east the ryots of Humcha, Kiravaragi, Kodur and half Arnad use the Nagodu ghat. A good deal of the country produce is still conveyed on pack bullocks, the chief castes employed as carriers being Lambanis and Waddars. Each pack bullock carries on the average 50 seers or one khandi of paddy, the hire being 8 annas per load. Large numbers of the ryots are however their own carriers. Their usual custom is to take their surplus stock of rice down the ghats to the coast, having disposed of which they purchase a return load of salt and cocoanuts, when after supplying the local demand for these articles, the surplus is taken to the neighbouring markets at Ainur and Honnali, and ragi purchased there for their own consumption.

Roads and communications.

9. There are two weekly markets held in the taluk, one at Kolur Katte every Saturday, and one recently established at Kasba Nagar itself on Sunday. Transactions to the extent of about 300 rupees take place at each market weekly.

Markets.

10. The chief exports of the Taluk are the following :—

Exports.

Rice, about 20,000 seers or 400 khandis to the Coast.
Areca, about 46,000 maunds to Bellary and Birur.
Pepper, about 1,500 maunds to the above places.
Cardamoms, about 200 maunds are sent down to Kumtha.

11. The chief imports are :—

Imports.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salt from Canara, | Rupees.... | 9,000 |
| Cocoanuts—Do—— | Do.... | 5,000 |
| Wheat from Dharwar | Do.... | 2,000 |
| Castor Oil from Honnali | Do.... | 2,000 |
| Chillies from Honnali | Do.... | 1,000 |

12. The gardens being held by Brahmans, most of the labor for cultivating the same is imported. The laborers come up from below the ghats for the season, returning at the commencement of the rains. Slaves or "Halali" as they were called, were largely employed in former times, but in Mr. Stokes' time a partial step was put to it, and since 1860 it has entirely ceased. The rate for paid laborers, including the food given to them, is equal to 4 annas per day. About ⅓rd of the gardens are cultivated by the Brahmans themselves. The good roads now under construction will no doubt greatly affect the importation of labor.

Labor.

13. The soils are almost entirely of a yellow color and seem to be composed of yellow clay and sand, the latter predominating. Very little dark colored soil is to be met with, and I consider the soil as a whole decidedly inferior to those met with in Shikarpur, Shimoga and many other of the Malnad taluks.

Soils.

14. The best gardens are found in the south and west of the taluk near the ghats. Here the supply of water is perennial. In the best gardens cardamoms are grown; they are confined almost entirely to the Summits of Kabnad, Yedur and a little in Arnad. The garden cultivation consists of areca, pepper, cardamoms, a little of the betel creeper, and plantains. I do not consider the gardens as productive as those of the adjoining Taluk of Ságar, the rain-fall being excessive.

Crops in gardens.

15. Cane is only grown to a very small extent and then in somewhat high lying ground, the excessive rain-fall being detrimental. The juice is not boiled down into jaggery but concentrated into a thick syrup or treacle, being kept and sold in pots in the neighbourhood. Attempts to crystallize the juice have failed.

Tari Cane.

16. Rice is chiefly grown, the principal kinds being Jeddu, Hasadi, Kurani and Higgi. These are all of a coarse description. In the villages lying to the south and west there being perennial streams of water, a second crop of rice is raised during the dry season principally of Karbhatta which is a very coarse kind and yield an inferior crop taking 3 months to come to maturity. The Kártik rice is usually sown in June and reaped in December and January taking about 7 months to come to maturity. It is not sown broad cast but in small beds, and afterwards transplanted.

Rice.

17. The khushki or "hakkal" consists chiefly of narrow strips of high lying land on the edge of the rice fields and near the houses of the cultivators. As a rule it is of little value producing a poor crop of ragi. In the Humcha Magni, however, where the rain-fall is more moderate, dry crop soil of a better description is met with, in which ragi, gram and oil seeds are raised.

Dry crop.

18. The land tenure of the taluk is that known as the Warg system which has been before described in other Malnad taluks, and need not be here repeated. The assessment is fixed on the "Shist" or original measurement of Shivappa Nayik to which a "Patti" has been subsequently added on different occasions to pay war charges, &c., and now amounts to about 25 per cent on the shist.

Assessment.

19. Gardens are assessed on the 1,000 dayas. A distance of 15 feet was fixed as the space from tree to tree which was called a khati and a measure of a khati each way constituted a daya. A garden of 1,000 dayas is reckoned to hold 2,500 areca trees or about 800 trees to the acre. The rates for these gardens varies in every degree and range from Rs. 18 to as high as Rs. 75 per 1,000 dayas. This is the shist, the patti averaging Rs. ⅛ on the varaha of Rs. 4.

Gardens.

20. Shivappa Nayik fixed the khandi of tari as the extent of land which 50 seers of seed planted, which was reckoned as 3,200 square yards. In the accounts every holding is entered as so many khandis. The rates for tari range from about 7 annas to Rs. 3—12—6 per khandi. The patti on tari is the same as on bagayat and is on the varaha.

Tari.

21. Dry crop land or "Hakkal" is not assessed being included in the tari shist.

Dry crop.

22. Tari lands are sublet to a very considerable extent, and always on private arrangement as to payment in grain or money and not on a proportionate share of crop. In gardens it is fixed at so much per 100 trees from 1 to 2 maunds per 100 trees.

Sub-letting of lands.

23. The "Kans" or ever-green sholas are let chiefly to the "Halepiks" or Divaru. The men holding them take the fruit of such fruit trees as exist, and the pepper which grows wild. It is however chiefly for the toddy produced from the sago-palm that they are valued.

Kans.

24. In conclusion I beg to state that I consider the ryots of this taluk fairly well off. The holders of the gardens however are very much in the hands of the sahukars who advance them money to pay their laborers, taking the areca from them at a fixed rate. In fact Nagar is a grand place for the money lenders.

General condition of the ryots.

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From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore, No. 431. dated Camp Harihar, 29th November 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 685, dated 4th August 1876, and to offer the following remarks on your report on the revision of the assessment of the Nagar Taluk in this Division.

2. The original report and its accompaniments are herewith returned, and I also enclose for your information copy of a *letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District on the subject.

* Circuit No. 3, dated 21st Sept. 1876.

3. I had hoped to have been able before this to make a special tour through the Nagar Taluk and thus to have been better able to appreciate the contents of your report, but as this projected visit has been postponed I will make a few comments which occur to me without further delay.

4. The anticipated increase of revenue will be the same as in the Ságar Taluk, namely 15 per cent minus however the sum (Rs. 1,400) to be set apart for irrigation purposes in the Nagar Taluk.

5. A comparison between the average and maximum rates of the two taluks is made in the following tables :—

*Maximum Survey Rates.*

| Ságar Taluk. | | | | | Nagar Taluk. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Group. | Rate per Acre. | | | | Group. | Rate per Acre. | | |
| | | RS. | A. | P. | | | RS. | A. | P. |
| Garden. | Throughout the taluk ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 | Garden. | 1st group ... ... ... | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 2nd group ... ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 3rd group ... ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Wet land. | 1st group ... ... ... | 6 | 8 | 0 | Wet land. | 1st group ... ... ... | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| | 2nd group ... ... ... | 6 | 4 | 0 | | 2nd group ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3rd group ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 0 | | 3rd group ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | 4th group ... ... ... | 5 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |
| | 5th group ... ... ... | 5 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | 6th group ... ... ... | 4 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |
| Dry land. | 1st group ... ... .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | Dry land. | 1st group ... ... ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | 2nd group ... ... ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 2nd group ... ... .. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | 3rd group ... ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | | 3rd group ... ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |

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*Average Rates of occupied lands.*

| Description of land. | Ságar Taluk. | | | | Nagar Taluk. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Old average rate per acre. | | Survey average rate per acre. | | Old average rate per acre. | | Survey average rate per acre. | |
| | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. P. |
| Garden ... ... ... ... ... | 17 | 0 6 | 17 | 8 0 | 9 | 10 3 | 10 | 6 4 |
| Wet ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 2 | 2 | 10 0 | 2 | 7 2 | 2 | 13 8 |
| Dry ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 2 | 0 | 4 0 | 0 | 0 2 | 0 | 3 7 |

6. It will be seen that the maximum rates are throughout lower in the Nagar than in the Ságar Taluk, as are also the average rates on garden land. This is accounted for by the gardens of Nagar not being considered equal to those of Ságar, inasmuch as labor is not so available for the former, and their positions are generally more inaccessible.

7. The opening out of the Nagar Taluk by roads which are now either projected or in course of construction, will remove these disadvantages to a great extent if not entirely. But I have no inclination to find fault with easy rates for gardens, for the popular complaint both in Malnad and Maidan taluks is that garden land is too highly assessed, while it is often freely admitted that other descriptions of land, especially dry, are being held on easier terms than before the settlement.

8. In the case of wet lands in the Nagar Taluk, the average rate is higher than for similar lands in the Ságar Taluk. It is also above the old average rate (Rs. 2—7—2) in the Nagar Taluk itself.

9. A comparison with the Ságar wet rates is not made in your report except where in para 28 you remark that the "rates fit in with those sanctioned in the adjoining settled Taluks of Ságar and Anantapur."

Your para 16 however would appear to give the reasons, namely that the water supply is most abundant and that double crops are annually taken from a large proportion of the rice lands.

10. The difference between the rainfall of two adjoining taluks is certainly remarkable as shewn in the following extract from the rain register in this Office :—

| Year. | Nagar Taluk. | | Ságar Taluk. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. |
| 1869—70 | 159 | 80 | 54 | 40 |
| 1870—71 | 144 | 60 | 48 | 95 |
| 1871—72 | 144 | 35 | 57 | 50 |
| 1872—73 | 152 | 95 | 86 | 5 |
| 1873—74 | 135 | 46 | 78 | 75 |
| 1874—75 | 169 | 55 | 86 | 80 |
| 1875—76 | 204 | 14 | 64 | 87 |

11. There are only 66 acres of waste garden land in the taluk, the average rate fixed for which is Rs. 6—4—7. This, against an average of Rs. 10—6—4 for occupied gardens, ought to have the effect of bringing them speedily under cultivation. The same might perhaps be said of the 5,537 acres of waste rice lands, the average assessment on which is Rs. 2—2—11 against Rs. 2—13—8 on occupied lands; but notwithstanding the improved prospects of the taluk and these favorable rates, you are probably quite justified in making the remarks contained in your 39th para, and in coming to the conclusion that an yearly increase of the revenue from the cultivation of assessed waste is not to be counted upon with confidence.

12. I conclude by expressing my concurrence in the suitability of the rates of assessment proposed by you, regarding which the Deputy Commissioner has also recorded a favorable opinion.

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From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, Circuit No. 3, dated Camp Hossur, 21st September 1876.

In reply to your docket No. 548 of the 24th August 1876, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the proposals of the revision of the assessment in the Nagar Taluk.

The Superintendent of Surveys' report shews, as I anticipated, many and great inequalities in the old assessment, which were not warranted by the circumstances either of position or soil, but he has been able to recast the assessment of the taluk, on maxima, considerably within the present highest rates, so as to give a general increase in the total.

2. The inaccessibility of the taluk and the consequently high cost of labor and carriage have evidently greatly influenced the proposals and justly so. In a sparsely populated and out-of-the-way taluk such as Nagar which is duly now being opened up by through communications, Government has more to gain by liberal treatment, inducing extension of cultivation than by going at all near the margin of what the land will bear.

3. The garden maxima rates are such that no one can object to them on the score of their being too high. Thirty rupees an acre have been paid by gardens in the taluk and as the assessment has been collected without coercion, we may say the gardens paying this rate have been cultivated at a profit: that the survey rates then calculated on a maximum of Rs. 18 slightly raise the average all round, can only result from the fact that the old assessment was arbitrary and unjust.

4. In para 13 of the report, the Superintendent gives Rs. 4,00,000 as a moderate estimate of the value of the out-turn of the paddy lands. The assessment on these is Rs. 69,000 or just over $\frac{1}{6}$th of the estimated out-turn. The estimate is at the rate of 20 Rs. an acre on what Major Grant calculates is the cultivated area of wet land. Paddy generally brings the cultivator about a rupee per kandi of 50 seers, a kandi sows $\frac{2}{3}$rd of an acre, and good land, it is admitted, yields 20 fold. A return of 20 Rs. an acre at this rate requires an average yield of 13 fold. Seeing that many lands are double crop I do not think this is too great to expect. Another consideration shewing that the wet land assessment now proposed is moderate and the estimated value of the paddy crop below the mark is this, calculated on this out-turn the old assessment was $\frac{1}{7}$th of the produce, but there were lands paying half as much again as the proposed maximum in first class villages, as in the case of Mavingada mentioned in the 40th para of the Superintendent's report.

5. The Superintendent in his 15th para seems to have confused "paddy" and "rice," the export to the coast is in paddy I think, but he seems to have calculated the value of it as if it were rice. However I cannot quite follow him here, as there seems to be a clerical error in the para, the exportation being at one time put at 20,000 seers and at another 2,000.

6. If dry crop lands are to be assessed at all, they could not well be put lower than is proposed. My only doubt is whether, in so purely a Malnad Taluk, it would not be better to give a proportion of "Hakkal" to wet or garden land free, and save the expense of classification.

7. The instances of heavy increase or decrease in particular villages forecast what is sure to occur with respect to individuals, and it is not to be expected that the settlement will be received without loud lamentations from some quarters. At first sight the increased villages seem to be very much more raised than the others are lowered, but it will be seen that while the percentage of increase can be any amount, that of decrease must be within 100, and had Mavingada for instance been raised from 26 to 81 Rs. instead of decreased from the latter, the percentage would have been 211, and not 68 as it is now. Another thing is worthy of notice; while in the case of villages that are so heavily increased the rates to be imposed in three out of the five only are above the average of the taluk, the old wet rates in four out of five of the villages decreased are above the survey average, the wet rate in one village and the garden rate in the only village whose wet rate was below the survey average are above the survey maximum.

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.*

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1087, dated Bangalore, 7th December 1876.

I have the honor herewith to forward the correspondence as per margin upon the revision of the assessment in 418 Government villages of the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.

1. Survey Superintendent's Report No. 684, dated 4th August 1876, and enclosures.
2. Do letter No. 685, dated 4th idem.
3. Nagar Division Commissioner's letter No. 431, dated 29th November 1876, and enclosures.

2. The clerical error referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, as occurring in para 13 of this Office Report No. 684 of the 4th August 1876, has been corrected.

3. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division has expressed his concurrence in the suitability of the rates of the proposed assessment, and I therefore beg that sanction may be given to admit of the introduction of the proposed rates about the commencement of April next.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 14th March 1877.*

No. 12709—Rev. 360, dated Bangalore, 14th March 1877.

Order thereon.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the revision of assessment of the Nagar Taluk, Shimoga District, Nagar Division.

2. This taluk comprises an area of 360 square miles and a population numbering 25,055 persons or 69 to the square mile.

3. There are 418 Government villages and only one Inam village distributed over 14 magnis, an arrangement which, as remarked by Major Grant, is ill adapted for any revenue purpose.

The statistical return shews that there are 4,550 houses, 39,084 head of cattle, 4,202 ploughs, and 27 carts in this taluk.

4. The rainfall according to the taluk register has ranged from 135 to 172 inches annually during the last 6 years, and on the margin of the ghats it is estimated at 300 inches.

5. The soils are described as composed of yellow clay and sand, the latter predominating, and decidedly inferior to those met with in many other "Malnad" taluks.

6. Major Grant adverts to the vast improvements that have taken place of late years in opening up this taluk in which for a period much subsequent to 1800 the means of conveyance of goods were limited to pack bullocks. The need was recognized by the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. L. B. Bowring, c. s. i., some 10 years ago, and much attention was devoted to the subject by the Chief Engineer, Colonel Sankey, r. e., and the then Commissioner of Nagar, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hay. The result has been that the taluk has been pierced by several excellent roads, and new ghat roads have been opened as outlets for the produce to the western coast.

7. The Nagar ryots are said to be very well off so far as the simple means of livelihood are concerned, seasons of scarcity being absolutely unknown; while the annual yield of the rice lands is a matter of certainty. In the case of supari gardens, however, the damage caused by "Kole Roga" or rot is frequently very serious, although much exaggeration is current on this point. Mr. Butcher alludes to the indebted condition of the garden owners, but this, in Major Grant's opinion, is the normal condition of these people in all the Malnad taluks. The "Sutgidar" system is in force, under which the wargdars have to sell their produce, not at the market price, but on such terms as the sahukár to whom they are indebted, may dictate. The garden wargdars themselves ascribe their indebtedness to the heaviness and inequality of the present assessment.

8. The chief products of the taluk are betel-nut, cardamoms, pepper and rice. Most of the "Hakkal" or up-lands are left uncultivated and are used chiefly for grazing, stacking and such purposes. The betel-nut grown in this taluk is said to be of a fine quality, but Major Grant thinks that the gardens are much neglected and, on the whole, inferior to those of Ságar, as labor has, to a great part, to be imported from outside the taluk. The best gardens are situated in the most inaccessible parts of the country. The rice lands are described as not remarkably good, but unfailing in their yield, the water supply being most abundant. Double crops are frequently taken in one year on rice lands. Sugar-cane is to some extent cultivated.

9. The lands are held on the warg tenure which has been described in para 33 of Major Grant's report on the survey settlement of the Ságar Taluk.

10. The past revenue management of the taluk is similar to that detailed by Major Grant in his settlement report of the Ságar Taluk. That Officer remarks that the assessment to be now revised may be more correctly described as that introduced by Mr. Stokes, the first Superintendent (Commissioner) of Nagar Division in 1830. The Shanbhogs' accounts were then examined, but there is good reason to believe that the true accounts were suppressed.

11. The total area measured by the Survey Department is 230,828 acres, of which 41,692 are culturable and 189,136 are unculturable. Of the arable lands 30,917 acres are occupied and 10,775 waste.

12. From para 24 of the Survey Commissioner's report it appears that the Survey measurement has not embraced the whole taluk, there being some tracts of inaccessible jungle on the ghat frontier which has been left unmeasured.

13. The annual collections during the last 20 years from 1855—56 are given in para 25 of Major Grant's report. The average collections during the last five, ten and twenty years are given below:—

| | Collection. |
|---|---|
| 1874—75 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78,710 |
| 5 years' average ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 79,188 |
| 10 do ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80,530 |
| 20 do ... ... ... ... .. ... ... | 80,687 |

14. The revenue has remained almost stationary, notwithstanding the rise in prices, and Major Grant attributes this to its obvious cause, *viz.*, the warg system under which fluctuations in the cultivated area do not come to light.

15. The prices obtaining in 1855—56 and those in the last four years from 1871—72 are shewn below :—

| Year. | Rice, seers per Rupee. | Per maund of 40 seers. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Supari, 1st sort. | | | Pepper. | | | Cardamom. | | |
| 1855—56 ... ... ... | 23 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1871—72 ... ... ... | 16 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 1872—73 ... ... ... | 13 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1873—74 ... ... ... | 14 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1874—75 ... ... ... | 16 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

16. The realizations of revenue in 1874-75, with average rates per acre from each class of land, are stated as follows, but this distribution is, as the Survey Commissioner remarks, at least of doubtful accuracy:—

| Description of land. | Realization for 1874—75. | Survey Acres. | Average Rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garden ... ... ... ... ... | 19,507 | 2,023 | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... ... | 59,150 | 24,164 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Dry crop ... ... ... ... ... | 26 | 2,818 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total..... | 78,683 | 29,005 | 2 | 11 | 5 |

17. The dry crop, it is observed, was not assessed at all. The average garden rate of Rs. 9—10—3 is very low, considering the great reputation of the Nagar gardens, but there is great inequality in the assessment, some gardens being rated as high as 30 Rs., while others equally good were paying not more than 5 Rs. The rate of Rs. 2—7—2

on rice lands is suggestive, in Major Grant's opinion, of many cases of excessive assessment which the present settlement will rectify.

18. For the purposes of the proposed settlement the taluk is divided into 3 groups of villages for the reasons given in the subjoined statement, in which the maximum rate proposed for each class of land is also shewn :—

| Class or group. | No. of villages | Maximum dry crop rate. | Maximum rice rate. | Maximum garden rate. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 284 | 0 12 0 | 5 8 0 | 18 0 0 | Villages to the north, east and centre in a fairly open country and well off for roads. |
| II | 98 | 0 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 | A group of villages very similar to group I, but further south and west in a more difficult country. |
| III | 36 | 0 8 0 | 4 4 0 | 15 0 0 | South-western villages in the most inaccessible part of the taluk and on the edge of the ghats. |

These rates are in keeping with those of the adjoining Taluks of Ságar and Anantapur.

19. The results of the settlement as contrasted with the realizations in 1874-75 are shewn below.—

| Description of land. | Survey acres. | 1874—75. | | Proposed settlement. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Collection. | Average rate. | Assessment. | Average rate. |
| Garden ... ... ... ... ... | 2,023 | 19,507 | 9 10 3 | 21,031 | 10 6 4 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... ... | 24,164 | 59,150 | 2 7 2 | 69,026 | 2 13 8 |
| Dry crop ... ... ... ... ... | 2,818 | 26 | 0 0 2 | 647 | 0 3 7 |
| Total..... | 29,005 | 78,683 | 2 11 5 | 90,704 | |

*Waste.*

| | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Garden ... | 66 | 415 | 6-4-7 |
| Rice ... | 5,537 | 12,073 | 2-2-11 |
| Dry crop ... | 5,172 | 1,141 | 0-3-6 |
| Total..... | 10,775 | 13,629 | ... |

*Alienated in minor inams.*

| | Acres. | Assessment. |
|---|---|---|
| Garden ... ... | 166 | 1,478 |
| Rice .. | 1,583 | 4,344 |
| Dry crop ... ... | 163 | 37 |
| Total..... | 1,912 | 5,859 |

20. The two marginal statements shew the area and assessment of the waste lands, and those embraced in minor inams. The extent of waste rice land is, as observed, very great for so small a taluk, and the survey Superintendent expresses a doubt whether it will be taken up at the settlement, though he is confident it will be so in course of time. If, as there is reason to apprehend, the population of the Malnad taluk is suffering a gradual decrease, no sanguine expectations of much increase of cultivation of rice lands can be entertained.

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21. The following statement shews the total results of the settlement on all arable lands occupied, waste and inam, as compared with the realizations of 1874-75 :—

| | Acres. | Assessment. |
|---|---|---|
| 1874—75 ... ... ... .. ... ... | 0 | * 78,683 |
| *By Survey.* | | |
| Government occupied land ... ... ... ... ... | 29,005 | 90,704 |
| Do unoccupied land ... ... ... .. | 10,775 | 13,629 |
| Inam ... ... .. ... .. ... | 1,912 | 5,859 |
| Total.... | 41,692 | 1,10,192 |

22. The item of revenue from grazing which is insignificant has been omitted from this settlement. The course followed in this respect in the Ságar Taluk should be pursued.

23. The revenue from the "Kans" or evergreen forests, which amounted in 1874-75 to Rs. 487, has also been left out of consideration. Major Grant promises to report separately on this subject.

24. The local cess of one anna in the rupee is estimated to realize Rs. 5,669 on Government occupied lands, and Rs. 369 on minor inams, in all Rs. 6,038 as compared with Rs. 2,792 from the half anna cess in 1874-75.

25. A comparison of the realizations in 1874-75 with the estimated result of the proposed settlement, omitting grazing and kans, is shewn below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Old Assessment.* | |
| Land Revenue .. .. .. .. 1874—75 | 78,683 |
| Half anna local cess .. .. .. .. „ | 2,792 |
| Total.... | 81,475. |
| *Proposed Settlement.* | |
| Survey assessment on occupied lands .. .. .. | 90,704 |
| One anna local cess .. .. .. .. .. | 6,038 |
| | 96,742 |

Excluding all calculation of local cesses, there is a net gain to Government by the settlement of Rs. 12,021 or about 15 per cent.

26. But out of this sum of Rs. 12,021 a sum of Rs. 1,400 has to be deducted as the amount proposed by the Superintendent of Survey in concurrence with the Deputy Commissioner to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund, and a further sum of Rs. 3,000 as noted in the margin; on account of the remuneration of village officers. This will leave a net revenue on occupied lands of Rs. 86,304 or a gain to Government of Rs. 7,621. The Survey Commissioner considers however that the extent of land that would be resigned at the settlement would perhaps slightly exceed that taken up, and that the net revenue result in 1877--78 may not prove to be more than Rs. 85,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated remuneration... | 5,000 0 0 |
| Temporary do already sanctioned ... | 2,210 1 0 |
| Balance | 2,789 15 0 |
| or, in a lump sum | 3,000 0 0 |

27. The large inequalities in the existing assessments which have been noticed have led to a great increase and decrease in the assessment on individual holdings as the result of the survey rates, and this may be expected it is said to cause much dissatisfaction. The proposed rates are however considered moderate in themselves, and considering the existing condition of things, no revision can be altogether acceptable.

* This figure is less by Rs. 27 than that given in para 13 above owing to the elimination of fractions.

28. Major Grant observes that there is a good deal of waste land in 'wargs, which a false system has forced the wargdars to retain, whether they wanted the land or not. He does not however think that they will avail themselves to any great extent of the opportunity which will be afforded by the settlement of resigning these lands. The Survey Commissioner remarks that the course followed in the Ságar Taluk of making separate survey numbers of any large portions of waste lands in holdings which have been included in them at the measurement at the desire of the ryots, will be adopted in the case of this taluk to remove a fertile source of dissatisfaction.

29. The Commissioner of Nagar, while expressing his concurrence in the proposed rates, remarks that those on garden lands are less than in the Ságar Taluk, and that the reduction is called for by the circumstance that the gardens in the Nagar Taluk are in less accessible portions and the labor supply less abundant.

30. With regard to the Deputy Commissioner's suggestion that a proportion of hakkal or dry land should be assessed to garden and wet lands, free of assessment, the Survey Commissioner quotes the instance of a Ghat District of the Bombay Presidency in which the plan of giving dry crop land free and attaching it to wet land was proposed and, after some discussion, adopted. The Home Government, however, expressed their strong disapproval of the measure and directed that such a plan should not be again sanctioned. Considerable inconvenience, Colonel Anderson states, would occur from land holders selling the unassessed dry crop land, and their possibly throwing up the wet lands on which the assessment was paid. There is no inconvenience whatever in placing the assessment on all the land wet and dry according to its area, and doing so is in every way likely to obviate future difficulty.

31. It is observed that the number of magnis into which the taluk is divided, according to Return Class VII, No. 1, for 1874-75, is 15, while the Survey Superintendent gives only 14. The number of Government villages by the above return is 421 and the Inam 'or Arvasi Oottar' villages 6, while the Survey Superintendent's figures are 418 and 1 respectively. The Survey Commissioner is requested to investigate the cause of these discrepancies.

32. In order to admit of the return on this head being checked, it is requested that in future settlements, a nominal list of inam villages be submitted with the reports.

33. It is observed from the sketch map accompanying the Survey Superintendent's report, that there is a " part of the Kavaledurga Taluk " inconveniently situated in the eastern portion of the Nagar Taluk. The tract is quite isolated from the Kavaledurga Taluk, and Mr. Saunders considers that it should be incorporated into the Nagar Taluk as early as practicable.

34. Two villages " Mavadi " and " Udgeri " belonging to Nagar are, it is observed, situated in the Kavaledurga Taluk. These should be merged in the latter taluk at the settlement of that taluk.

35. A small isolated portion of the Ságar Taluk is shewn to be situated to the west of the Nagar Taluk. It would seem desirable that this should be merged in the Nagar Taluk, unless there are cogent reasons to the contrary.

36. With reference to Colonel Anderson's remark noticed in para 26 above, that, at the settlement, it is likely that more land will be resigned than taken up and therefore the full amount of revenue estimated under the settlement cannot be expected in 1877-78, the Survey Commissioner is requested to submit for information an abstract statement shewing the results of the settlement (extent of lands taken up and resigned, &c.,) as soon after the settlement as may be practicable.

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37. The following statement shews the maximums and average rates now proposed and those sanctioned for the neighbouring Taluks, Anantapur, Ságar and Shimoga :—

| | Maximum Rates. | | | | | | | | | Average Rates. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dry. | | | Wet. | | | Garden. | | | Dry. | | | Wet. | | | Garden. | | |
| Nagar .. ... ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Ságar ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 10 |
| Anantapur ... .. .. | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 3 |
| Shimoga ... ... ... | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 |

38. The revision of the assessment, as proposed, is approved by the Chief Commissioner, subject, however, to such alteration in individual cases as may be called for, where instances of over-assessment may be brought to notice within three years of the settlement.

39. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and to Major Grant for the care and attention which has been bestowed in the preparation of this report.

T. CLARKE,
*Offg. Secretary.*

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To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

1877.

# GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

## REVENUE.

*To*

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

*Dated March 14th.*

*Despatched*

*Received*

No. 12709.
Rev. 300.

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*Revision of Assessment of the Nagar Taluk.*—Passing order on correspondence on the subject.

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th April 1878.*

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 320, dated Bombay, 30th March 1878.

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner the appended letter* from the Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and subsequent correspondence with the Commissioner of Division and Deputy Commissioner of the District, the whole relating to the proposed revision of the assessment and introduction of the survey settlement into the entire Kavaledurga Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division.

*No. 959 of 18th December 1877.

2. This is the third of the purely Malnad Taluks which have come under the survey settlement, Ságar and Nagar having been already settled, and the settlement appears now to be working satisfactorily there both for the Government and the people. The rates of assessment introduced into those taluks have formed a base on which to fix rates for Kavaledurga, which is very similar to Nagar in physical character and much on a par in communications.

3. I will not follow the Superintendent through his general description of the characteristics of the taluk which supplies all necessary information on this point, but will proceed at once to a consideration of the revenue details.

4. Para 29 shews the total collections for each year of the last twenty-five. Commencing with Rs. 1,11,382 actually collected in 1851—52 and thence annually increasing to Rs. 1,29,499 in 1867—68, the usual year of highest collections in Mysore, thence a slight fall occurs till 1872—73 followed as also usually occurring by a slight reaction in the last two or three years preceding the settlement.

5. The precise nature of the remissions appearing in column 4 of the statement at para 29 of the Superintendent's report seems to have been a matter of discussion between the Acting Superintendent and the Acting Commissioner of the Nagar Division, the former asserting that they are merely outstanding balances remaining at the end of the year but eventually collected. The Acting Commissioner doubts the correctness of this. An examination of the figures of all the columns of the statement at para 29 for the last three years leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the amounts in column 4 were only outstanding balances at the end of the year collected for the most part in the following year. Why this plan of leaving some considerable sum outstanding at the end of each year to be added to the demand of the following year should have commenced in 1874—75 does not appear. But supposing this to be the correct explanation, the actual collections of 1875—76 as shewn will be but little under the true revenue of that year, the portion remaining outstanding from the previous year and collected in that year being within about Rs. 1,600 equal to the portion of the revenue of 1875—76 standing over for collection to 1876—77.

6. The Acting Commissioner in para 3 of his letter No. 596 of the 12th February (appended) states that these so called outstanding balances are really remissions due to Mr. Bowring's orders allowing portions of Wargs to be resigned and a corresponding remission of revenue to be made. But it is well known that very few if any cases of such resignations and reduction of demand have occurred, mainly from practical difficulties connected with working the order; and secondly it is evident that the outstandings of 1874—75 have been added to the demand for 1875—76, as the figures clearly shew, which could not have been the case had it been an absolute remission on account of resigned land as supposed by the Acting Commissioner.

7. From the nature of the revenue records in these Malnad Taluks, it is evident that we have no knowledge whatever of the area of land occupied in any year. It is known what sum was recorded as the account or "Warg" of any holder of land in any year, beyond that nothing is known. If land was newly occupied and added to an existing Warg, the amount of addition to the existing record rested solely on information given by the Shanbhog. Reductions of assessment were given on account of resigned Wargs, the amount so reduced appearing under the Shara Baki head. Whether the land was really abandoned, or was not gradually again appropriated and cultivated there could be no certainty. The Shanbhogs alone knew anything about the matter and information derived from them is notoriously not to be trusted. It is wonderful that so much revenue was collected in the taluks so managed and with so little fluctuation from year to year. The only explanation is that in ordinary years it was made to be felt that the revenue of the preceding year must be maintained. Some increase was required in good times and some decrease suffered to pass in bad times, inferior seasons and years of low prices. For any kind of systematic control of the revenue in these taluks no base whatever existed in the old revenue accounts.

8. In his 40th para the Superintendent details the rates of assessment proposed for this taluk. These are as already stated placed on a base closely parallel with that of the rates of assessment in the already settled Malnad Taluks and those contiguous to them. The precise grouping of villages and rating of each group in this taluk was the subject of long consideration between the Superintendent and myself

in person, for at first sight it appeared possible that rates closely in accordance with those imposed in adjacent and similarly situated taluks would cause an absolute reduction of existing revenue, a result which certainly was not to be looked for in a taluk where the power of the Shanbhogs had been so great, a power they were likely to use more for their own benefit than for that of Government.

9. The rates as now fixed upon will I believe give a fairly satisfactory result to the treasury, and certainly they should not press upon the holders of land, except on such as have hitherto by favor held on unduly low rates.

10. The estimated result of the rates proposed is shewn in the statement at para 51 of the Superintendent's report. The total collections of the last year recorded is shewn in para 29 as Rs. 1,30,076; this as stated in para 5 above, includes a certain sum outstanding from the previous year: this being again compensated for by a somewhat similar amount carried over to the next year which does not appear in the returns. How this system of a certain sum of outstandings occurring commenced in 1874—75 does not appear, but there can be no doubt that such has been the case and the above sum of Rs. 1,30,076 within a small sum represents the revenue due to that year after including a similar sum carried over as a similar outstanding to the following year. Then against Rs. 1,30,076, the approximate revenue for 1875—76, we find that the estimated survey assessment of the purely Government lands amount to Rs. 1,33,983 and that of the Government revenue in those Wargs which have inams charged on them amounts to Rs. 10,565 a total of Rs. 1,44,548. But from this gross revenue we have, as shewn in the Superintendent's 52nd para, to deduct about Rs. 2,000 on account of contribution to the Irrigation Fund and about Rs. 9,000 on account of remuneration to the village officers on the sanctioned scale. This is however in my opinion a full Rs. 1,500 too much, and Rs. 7,500 will quite suffice, which sum I accordingly deduct, making the total deduction Rs. 9,500, which leaves the net Government revenue at Rs. 1,35,048 against Rs. 1,30,076 collected in 1875—76 and Rs. 1,28,628 the average collection of the past ten years. This is but a very small increase of revenue to look for on systematic settlement in a taluk like this, in which hitherto the lower class of officials have had so much in their power, and in which therefore many cases of irregularly low assessment might be looked for.

11. In order to ascertain beyond doubt that the revenue above estimated as the result of the settlement was all that we could justly look to obtain, after the Superintendent's report was in print, I examined all the detailed papers in personal communication with the Superintendent in order first to see if no addition to it was possible and if not how the comparatively unfavorable revenue result was to be accounted for. In the first place it was found that, in those Magnis where there were large inam assignments, the survey rates of assessment applied to the Government land shewed a decrease on the old collections than elsewhere, as though at the time the present assessments were fixed the assessment had been kept on a higher standard to compensate for the loss on assignments of revenue as inam. This was a common arrangement in Mahratta revenue policy, so much so that it was the recognized practice in Sattara under the rule of the last Raja ever since 1840 to compel inamdars to hold a certain proportion of Government land at exceptionally high rates. It is well known that the ancient Mysore revenue arrangements were deeply affected by Mahratta practice. We are going to allow the inam assignment at its recorded valuation and cannot compensate for this by such an arrangement as that described; therefore loss of revenue in the villages with heavy inam assignments is unavoidable. But though, as stated in the 34th para of the Superintendent's report, the inam assignments allowed by the inam Commission amount to about Rs. 50,000; it does not follow that this entire amount will be lost to the treasury. If an individual inamdar is found to be actually holding less than the valuation confirmed to him, the excess is not made up to him by an addition to his holding, and the difference between the amount which would have been confirmed had the inamdar been found in possession and that actually held becomes a gain to the treasury, while any excess found above that confirmed is resumed; therefore the total amount confirmed is the maximum amount which can prove to be the ultimate survey assessment of the inams, assuming that every individual inam is in actual possession of at least the full amount confirmed, while certainly some will be found to be holding somewhat less.

12. From the statement B. appended to the Superintendent's report, it will be seen that in some cases the assessment of the whole land of the Magni is insufficient to provide inams of the value confirmed; as for instance in cases 5 and 8, in other cases where the assessment of the Magni is but little more than the value of the inam to be confirmed, it is certain that in individual cases inams will be found actually in possession of less land than will meet the valuation confirmed. Altogether from the settlement of the inams some small addition to the estimated amount of revenue realizable under the settlement may be looked for how much it is utterly impossible to say with any precision, but we may not be wrong at estimating it at Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 saved out of the amount of the gross revenue of the taluk set apart in the estimate for the settlement of the inams.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th April* 1878.

13. Next a careful examination of the assessment tables applied to this taluk in calculating out the rates led me to believe that the classification valuation of the medium classes of rice land, those in fact most commonly met with here, would justly bear a small increase which will result in an increase of actual assessment of from one to two annas per acre in those kinds of land; this adjustment will give an increase of about Rs. 2,000 over the estimate in the Superintendent's report.

14. There is some area of Government unoccupied assessed waste land in this taluk as shewn in the Superintendent's 43rd para. I do not reckon on much of the dry crop land being taken up, but we may expect that some of the garden and rice land, jointly bearing survey assessment Rs. 8,115, being taken up at or soon after the settlement. But on the other hand we must be prepared for some small proportion of the land now recorded as occupied being thrown up at the settlement for two reasons, first that on the introduction of the settlement do the people for the first time obtain the privilege of resigning parts of Wargs, that is any entire survey number forming part of a Warg, and obtaining a reduction of assessment to the amount of the survey assessment of that number, and secondly a good deal of land is always pointed out at the time of the survey as belonging to a Warg for the mere purpose of securing the refusal of it at the settlement at the time of which some only may be retained. We may perhaps look to see the area of unoccupied waste decrease a little in the year after the settlement, but in three or four years afterwards I should hope to see at least the assessment of the waste rice and garden reduced by one half.

15. The following then is the estimated revenue result of the settlement as amended by me :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Survey assessment of Government lands including Government portion of mixed inam as estimated by the Superintendent .. .. | 1,44,548 |
| Add estimated gain in conversion of inams as by para 12 above .. | 1,500 |
| Add increase from adjustment of rates .. | 2,000 |
| | 1,48,048 |
| Deduct amended estimate of sum required for village officer's remuneration and irrigation cess | 9,500 |
| | 1,38,548 |

16. Total Rs. 1,38,548 net revenue against Rs. 1,30,076 collected in 1875—76 and Rs. 1,28,437 the average of the last five years. Moreover by the occupation of land at present waste, by improvements in the administration of the kan shist alluded to in para 49 of the Superintendent's report and by some reduction in the arable waste area it is possible that the net revenue in the year after the settlement may amount to Rs. 1,40,000 and in two or three years afterwards be farther increased by another thousand or two. There is nothing very striking in this result, which is certainly not based on any very sanguine estimate, but it is not entirely unsatisfactory giving in round numbers Rs. 12,000 a year more than the average collections of recent years as immediate increase of revenue.

17. The local funds are quite a separate question; the old half anna cess gave in the Government and inam lands Rs. 5,738; the new one anna cess will give Rs. 12,352, an additional amount which should enable a good deal to be done in the way of opening up cross lines of communications.

18. The question of the inams in the Taluk will cause no farther trouble, recent orders having disposed of every point connected with the final disposal of this long vexed question which has so greatly hampered the settlement in the other Malnad and semi Malnad Taluks of the Nagar Division.

19. The Acting Commissioner of the Nagar Division in his letter appended to that of the Superintendent has nothing special to say about the rates which is not fully met in the rejoinder of the Superintendent appended. As for any fear that the rates of assessment may prove anywhere too high, that may be dismissed at once. If there was doubt at all the only one in my mind was whether we were obtaining all the revenue which the State had a right to expect under a settlement of this taluk. I think, however, now that with the modifications in the Superintendent's estimate above shewn the settlement as proposed may be confidently recommended as fairly just to all parties.

20. I have been delayed some time in forwarding these papers in consequence of the Commissioner having lost the map of the taluk forwarded to him with the report by the Superintendent and another copy having to be prepared. I shall be obliged by these proposals receiving early consideration and by the Superintendent being informed direct of the decision on them as the season for introducing settlements is fast passing on in the Malnad.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th April 1878.*

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 959, dated Bangalore, 18th December 1877.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the revision of the assessment of the Kavaledurga Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division.

Boundaries.

2. The Kavaledurga taluk lies between Shimoga and the western ghats, and is bounded on the north by the Nagar Taluk, on the east by Shimoga, on the south by Lakvalli and Koppa, and on the west by South Canara.

Sub-Divisions.

3. In this taluk there are in all 743 villages, which are sub-divided into Magnis as shewn in the following statement. Some of these Magnis are compact as to their several boundaries, but the villages composing others especially those of Argur, Agrahar and Madvanknad are so intermixed that it is difficult to say how they came to be formed into the present sub-divisions.

| No. | Magni. | No. of Government Villages. | No. of Inam Villages. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Hanageri ... ... ... | 48 | -- | 48 |
| 2 | Mundakar ... ... ... | 100 | ... | 100 |
| 3 | Kalkodgi ... ... ... | 6 | ... | 6 |
| 4 | Situr ... ... ... | 36 | ... | 36 |
| 5 | Hurli ... ... ... | 41 | ... | 41 |
| 6 | Arga ... ... ... | 61 | ... | 61 |
| 7 | Salur ... ... ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 8 | Bhadrajpur ... ... ... | 8 | ... | 8 |
| 9 | Megarvalli ... ... ... | 28 | ... | 28 |
| 10 | Mandgaddi ... ... ... | 35 | 1 | 36 |
| 11 | Almani ... ... ... | 48 | ... | 48 |
| 12 | Muttur ... ... ... | 87 | ... | 87 |
| 13 | Agrahar ... ... ... | 49 | ... | 49 |
| 14 | Mudhuvanknad ... ... ... | 78 | ... | 78 |
| 15 | Malur ... ... ... | 101 | ... | 101 |
| 16 | Agumbi ... ... ... | 13 | ... | 13 |
| 17 | Kavaledurga ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | Total..... | 743 | 1 | 744 |

Natural characteristics, &c.

4. Kavaledurga has an extreme length from east to west of about 35 miles and breadth from north to south of about 16 miles; its total area including the one inam village is according to our Survey 304,657 acres or about 476 square miles.

5. The Head-Quarter of the Amildar is at Tirthahalli which is built on the north bank of the Tunga river and is fairly central in its position.

6. This taluk is essentially Malnad in its nature, and hills, forests, supari gardens and running streams are the prevailing characteristics; ranges of hills run in every direction, the highest being those near the ghats on the west and the Shenkar range running north and south through the eastern Magnis.

7. The eastern and southern portions are heavily wooded. The undulating country in the centre and north is more open, and the unculturable portions usually covered with grass with bushes intermixed; in the west heavy jungle again appears, the tops of the hills only being bare; in the forests open patches often occur, owing to the laterite rock cropping up so close to the surface as not to allow sufficient nourishment for the growth of anything but a little poor white grass.

8. In the vicinity of large stretches of garden the forest has often almost entirely disappeared in consequence of the reckless cutting of the trees for the sake of the leaf-manure required for the supari cultivation.

9. The Tunga river which rises in the adjacent Koppa Taluk flows through the centre of this one and is joined near Tirtha halli by the Begarhalla, a large nulla which rises near Shringeri. With the exception of the extreme north-west which drains into the Sheravati or Geresoppa river, the remainder of the taluk forms part of the basin of the Tunga ; this river is not used in any way for irrigation.

Rain-fall.

10. The rain-fall varies much from nearly 350 inches at Agumbi to an average of 121·55 inches according to the register kept at Tirthahalli during the last 3 years.

Climate.

11. The climate is cool and fairly healthy ; there is the usual amount of fever common to all the Malnad Taluks and I cannot agree with the extreme view of its effects taken by Mr. Meiklejohn in his report attached. Cholera and small-pox occasionally occur, the latter being I think more dreaded by the inhabitants than the former.

Crops.

12. The productions are supari, cardamoms, black pepper and rice ; to these may be added a small quantity of coffee. Sugar-cane is grown for local consumption only.

Garden Crops.

13. The supari produced is of good quality and is stated by Mr. Stokes in his report on the Nagar Malnad to be considered inferior only to that of Kalasa and Ságar. Most of the gardens are well tended ; those in the west owing to the heavy rain-fall suffer more than the other from " Kolerog" or mildew which is the disease from which supari everywhere suffers more or less ; the mode of cultivating supari has been entered into at length in previous reports.

Coffee Gardens.

14. There are no European coffee gardens, and those held by natives are few in numbers and carelessly tended ; the cultivation is I think likely to increase in a few years.

Rice Crops.

15. The rice grown is mostly of the coarser varieties, and there is comparatively little land cultivated with double crops, this is owing more to custom, and to the attention of the people being concentrated on their gardens than to any natural difficulties. In the high lying rice lands called " Maki lands" ragi and some few dry crops are grown ; except in such places there is little dry crop cultivation of any sort.

Irrigation.

16. There are no tanks of any importance ; the few that exist are mostly small "Kattes" with earthen bunds, and the water is let out by gradually cutting a way through these. The rain-fall alone is sufficient for the greater portion of the rice crops, and the gardens are irrigated either from the small kattes above mentioned or from one of the numerous hill-streams which are to be found running nearly all the year round. A season of drought is almost unknown and the crops are more likely to suffer from an excess rather than a deficiency of water. No irrigation of any sort from the Tunga river exists.

Forests.

17. As in the remainder of the Malnad, the Forests are of two sorts, *viz.* Dry Forest and Kan. The former produce teak, matti, nandi and the other usual hard woods together with bamboos ; in the latter the trees though growing often to an enormous size are mostly useless for timber. Compared to the kans of Sorab and Sagar little pepper grows in these and the most valuable product is the sago-palm from which the intoxicating liquor commonly used is extracted. A great number of these kans are held on the payment of " Kan Shist" by the Gaudas or Halepaikas of the villages in which they are situated ; many of them appear suited for the growth of coffee.

Labor and Wages.

18. A large proportion of the cultivation is in the holding of Brahmans and Namdari Gaudas, who do little or no field work themselves, they have a certain number of laborers who work for them ; in the wilder parts these laborers are in every thing but name the slaves they used to be in old times, and are fed, clothed, housed and married by their masters, they are generally divided into the two heads of "Hut" or "Mun" "Alus" and "Honalus", the former being considered to form a portion of the estate on which they are born, the latter to be the private property of the owner unconnected with the land.

19. This local labor not being sufficient for the requirements of the cultivation is supplemented by coolies, mostly from the country below the ghats, who come in great numbers in the cold weather and return again in May and June to their own country; the coolies get pay in kind and money equal to about 4 As. a day for a man and half that for a woman. These below-ghat coolies can always be recognized by the peculiar head dress made out of the spathe of the supari tree which they, both men and women, are accustomed to wear.

Roads.

20. Kavaledurga will I think compare favorably with other taluks of the Nagar Malnad with regard to made-roads. From the Agumbi Ghat which is the main line of traffic between South Canara and the north of the Mysore Province, two roads branch, one to Hariharpur which affects the taluk under report to a very minor degree, and one to Shimoga; this last runs for nearly 50 miles through the very centre of the taluk and being an old recognized road is well used. From Tirthahalli a road is being made to Nagar and Anantapur, it is not completed but is open for traffic.

21. The above are the only made roads yet available for carts, but one is in contemplation from Argur to the Hulikal Ghat in Nagar and one from near Tirthahalli to Hariharpur which will open up two of the most inaccessible portions of the country.

22. Country cart roads are few, and the greater portion of the internal traffic is carried on by means of pack bullocks or head loads the former is not an objectionable mode of carriage in a country of this nature, as, with the opportunities for grazing available, every land owner keeps a great number of cattle for the sake of the manure they afford, and these can be economically employed for a month or two each year in conveying produce to the local markets.

Cattle.

23. Cattle are numerous but of a poor description. Buffaloes are also to be seen in considerable numbers, but the breed of these also is inferior. Goats, sheep and horses or ponies are seldom met with.

Markets.

24. There are no regular markets held in the Taluk, the suparti, rice, &c., being generally bought by merchants who take them to Birur, Bellary and other centres of trade. Much of the produce is sold long before it is grown, or taken in payment of debts previously incurred.

Tenure.

25. Everywhere the Warg tenure prevails, *i. e.*, the entire estate be it large or small is held as one holding and no portion of it can be resigned or transferred. This tenure obtains throughout the Nagar Malnad and has been described at length in previous reports.

Manufacture.

26. Manufactures are of such trifling nature that they deserve no notice.

Exports and Imports.

27. The exports consist of supari to Bellary and Birur, rice to the coast, cardamoms to Haveri in the Dharwar country, and black pepper. The imports are piece goods and iron ware from Mangalore, dry grains, tobacco, iron and cattle from the plains. There is no record available from which the value of either exports or imports can be estimated.

28. Abstract of the statistical information collected by our classers is given in the following statement :—

| Villages. | Houses. | Population. | Square Miles. | Cattle. | Carts. | Ploughs. | Market Towns. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 743 | 7,695 | 38,429 | 473 | 50,726 | 162 | 6,380 | 1 | |

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The population gives an average of 81 to the square mile, or an average of 409 to the square mile on the culturable area only. The number of carts is very small owing to the fact of the real trade being carried on by merchants who bring up their carts with them from the plain country.

Past Collections.

29. In the following statements are given details as to the collections during the past twenty-five years and the prices that have obtained as far as can be ascertained during the past 20 years.

| YEAR. | Total Demand. | Remissions on account of— Shera baké Alvé baké &c., | Failure of Crops &c., | Total Collections. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. |
| 1851—52 | 1,19,137 | 7,921 | 634 | 1,11,382 | |
| 1852—53 | 1,20,501 | 7,593 | 832 | 1,12,076 | |
| 1853—54 | 1,20,442 | 7,063 | 646 | 1,12,733 | |
| 1854—55 | 1,20,654 | 6,882 | 641 | 1,13,131 | |
| 1855—56 | 1,20,661 | 6,444 | 908 | 1,13,309 | |
| 1856—57 | 1,20,731 | 6,051 | 1,341 | 1,13,339 | |
| 1857—58 | 1,21,267 | 5,943 | 801 | 1,14,523 | |
| 1858—59 | 1,21,768 | 5,823 | 856 | 1,15,089 | |
| 1859—60 | 1,22,597 | 5,598 | 487 | 1,16,512 | |
| 1860—61 | 1,30,493 | 12,095 | 405 | 1,17,993 | |
| 1861—62 | 1,33,762 | 13,363 | 341 | 1,20,058 | |
| 1862—63 | 1,34,027 | 12,316 | 66 | 1,21,645 | |
| 1863—64 | 1,34,693 | 11,201 | 169 | 1,23,323 | |
| 1864—65 | 1,36,147 | 10,361 | 69 | 1,25,717 | |
| 1865—66 | 1,37,175 | 9,346 | 123 | 1,27,706 | |
| 1866—67 | 1,37,412 | 8,819 | 27 | 1,28,566 | |
| 1867—68 | 1,38,295 | 8,737 | 59 | 1,29,499 | |
| 1868—69 | 1,37,384 | 8,041 | 340 | 1,29,003 | |
| 1869—70 | 1,36,145 | 7,714 | 0 | 1,28,431 | |
| 1870—71 | 1,36,295 | 7,669 | 24 | 1,28,602 | |
| 1871—72 | 1,36,453 | 7,736 | 13 | 1,28,704 | |
| 1872—73 | 1,36,429 | 7,493 | 91 | 1,28,845 | |
| 1873—74 | 1,38,646 | 7,092 | 413 | 1,31,141 | |
| 1874—75 | 1,38,437 | 7,874 | * 7,146 | 1,23,417 | * These items are outstanding balances not remissions *Vide* para 36. |
| 1875—76 | 1,46,479 | 7,660 | * 8,743 | 1,30,076 | |
| Five years' average ... | | | | 1,28,437 | |
| Ten years' average... ... | | | | 1,28,628 | |
| Twenty years' average... ... | | | | 1,24,109 | |
| Twenty-five years' average ... | | | | 1,21,793 | |

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| Year. | Rs. per Khandi | | | Rupees per maund of 44 Seers. | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | | | Supari, 1st sort. | | | Pepper. | | | Cardamom. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 |
| 1856—57 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 29 | 4 | 0 | |
| 1857—58 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 28 | 12 | 9 | |
| 1858—59 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 12 | 0 | |
| 1859—60 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1860—61 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 34 | 10 | 8 | |
| 1861—62 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 42 | 12 | 10 | |
| 1862—63 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 51 | 12 | 10 | |
| 1863—64 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 68 | 5 | 10 | |
| 1864—65 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 8 | |
| 1865—66 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1866—67 | 14 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 | | 0 | | |
| 1867—68 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | | 0 | | |
| 1868—69 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| 1869—70 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| 1870—71 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 106 | 10 | 9 | |
| 1871—72 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 97 | 10 | 8 | |
| 1872—73 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 74 | 3 | 7 | |
| 1873—74 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 53 | 9 | 4 | |
| 1874—75 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 38 | 13 | 4 | |
| 1875—76 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | |

Past Revenue Management.

30. It will be seen on looking at the above statements that the actual collections have varied little during the whole period under review and least of all during the last 10 years; this I consider is owing principally to the existence of the Warg system which, as noted in previous reports, allows little elasticity to the revenue, and partly also to the natural difficulties of the country and the system of revenue management which obtains to a marked degree in this and the adjoining Koppa Taluk, and which prevents the Taluk officials from exercising any great amount of check on the subordinate village officers.

31. This taluk is broken up into nearly 750 villages each of which has its separate village accounts, the lands composing these so called villages, instead of being all situated within one ring fence, are often found to be scattered all over the country; an isolated piece of 20 acres of rice land will sometimes be found to belong bit by bit to four or five different villages situated miles apart, and with other village lands intervening between this block and the head quarter lands of the villages.

32. To add to the above confusion as to the lands that actually compose the village, or probably in consequence of it, the Shanbhogs have a custom of keeping their demi official accounts by "koes," *i. e.*, by the valleys in which the cultivation exists irrespective of the villages to which the lands belong, and then making up their official village accounts from these memos; I cannot help thinking that this must give rise to many errors, some unintentionally, some possibly not, but with the village lands scattered as they are at present some such practice is really necessary to enable a Shanbhog to get through his work. After the Survey Settlement is introduced I intend to submit proposals for the amalgamation of many of these villages on the principle that has already been sanctioned for the Ságar Taluk, where the same state of things existed to a minor degree.

33. The whole taluk containing 743 Government villages is divided into 15 Shanbhogs' charges, but actually 27 individuals now perform the duties; even with this increase to their numbers their charges are often enormous. One man now looks after 63 villages and there are several Shanbhogs who have charge of 50 villages each; with charges of such magnitude it is impossible that they can conduct their duties efficiently.

34. The inams are very numerous and complicated; as to their extent I find that the Superintendent of Inam Settlements has confirmed lands to the estimated value of nearly Rs. 50,000 on jodi payment of about Rs. 25,000, besides cash inams of about Rs. 1,500 value; the exact locality of this land

is known to no man ; an ordinary case is for a man to hold a Government warg of old shist valuation of say 20 Pagodas, in this warg exists an inam valued on paper at perhaps 10 Pagodas, but on which of his lands the inam exist not even the inamder himself can tell. The whole question of these inams in Wargs, how the conversion from old shist value into its equivalent of actual land or assessment is to be made, and how allocatted is now, I understand, under consideration, and that the question may be finally and satisfactorily settled is of the greatest importance to the taluk under report.

35. As wargs contain both cultivated and waste lands, it cannot be ascertained from the taluk records whether any actual increase in the cultivation has taken place of late years ; even if land not really belonging to any warg is taken up for cultivation, it might easily be claimed as part of a warg, and in a wild country like this is, with the state of things referred to above, as long as the Shanbhog was complaisant, it is not likely that it would come to the notice of the taluk officials. Almost the only check that the Amildar can keep is to see that the actual collections paid in by each Shanbhog for the total number of villages under his control, is maintained at about the same figure.

36. The remissions granted up to the year 1873—74 were insignificant, but in the last two years shewn in above statement it will be noted that they stand at the large figures of Rs. 7,146 and 8,743 respectively ; on enquiry I find however that these sums are not really remissions but merely outstanding balances allowed to stand over for collection in succeeding years, thus the Rs. 7,146 of 1874—75 is included in the collections, 1,30,076 of 1875—76, and the Rs. 8,743 of 1875—76 have probably since been realized. As however all the taluk and village accounts have been carried out on the same principle, shewing these sums in the years in which they were realized and not in the year for which they are due, I content myself with this explanation instead of incurring the delay which would be necessary for corrections throughout.

37. As usual in the Malnad Taluks the dry crop land has not hitherto borne any separate assessment, the previous collections under this head therefore are entered blank.

38. To exemplify the difficulty that I have experienced in estimating with any accuracy the result of the introduction of the rates proposed further on, I may notice that in numerous instances where the ryots and Shanbhogs have pointed out the whole of the cultivated lands of a village to be inam I find from the taluk records that there have been considerable payments on account of Government (irrespective of course of jodi) for the same village, or else that the amount of collections are altogether out of proportion to the Government lands that have been pointed out to us as such by the village officers, for instance in one village I find 2½ acres of garden land with a payment of Rs. 199 against the village in the taluk records, in another 40 acres of rice land with Rs. 800 old collections, in a third 2 acres of rice and 1 of garden with old collections of Rs. 295. That these payments cannot have been made only on the lands pointed out to us by the village officers as the only Government lands in existence is patent, but what and where the Government lands are we cannot ascertain until the Pút Pahani or Field comparison connecting the survey and old accounts are carried out immediately preparatory to the introduction of the survey rates, and even then much cannot be done until the orders of Government are issued concerning the allocation of the inams referred to in para 34 above.

39. Under the circumstances related in the preceding paras I have considered it useless to prepare a statement in the usual way shewing the effects of the proposed rates village by village, and trust that a statement Appendix A prepared Magni by Magni may be considered sufficient.

40. The climate being tolerably uniform in its nature and everywhere of a kind sufficient to ensure fair crops of both rice and garden produce every year, the real advantage which one portion of the taluk has over the other with regard to conveying its produce to market has been almost my sole guide in fixing the grouping and maximum rates proposed below:—

| Group. | Number of Villages. | Maximum Dry Crop Rates. | Maximum Rice Rates. | Maximum Garden Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 214 | 1 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 20 |
| II | 356 | 0 12 0 | 5 8 0 | 18 |
| III | 173 | 0 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 16 |

In the 1st group are the villages situated within easy reach of the made roads, in the 3rd group those situated in the difficult country near the ghats, and in the wild country towards the south which is inaccessible to carts, the 2nd group is composed of villages intervening between the 1st and 3rd groups.

41. These rates fit in with those previously sanctioned for the adjoining Taluks of Nagar, Anartpur (since abolished) and Shimoga. As regards the gardens which are the most valuable portion of this taluk, I consider that Kavaledurga produces supari equal if not superior in quality to that of Nagar, whilst the climate is equal and the country generally more accessible, and in comparison to Shimoga the nut and climate are superior, and the means of communication inferior.

42. The effect of adopting the proposals set forth above will be I estimate as follows:—

| Group. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry Crop. | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| I | 214 | 1,094 | 16,586 | 15 2 7 | 6,239 | 18,530 | 2 15 6 | 895 | 344 | 0 6 2 | 8,228 | 35,460 |
| II | 356 | 2,046 | 27,393 | 13 6 3 | 10,979 | 29,873 | 2 12 6 | 942 | 264 | 0 4 6 | 13,967 | 57,530 |
| III | 173 | 1,659 | 21,829 | 13 2 6 | 7,802 | 19,100 | 2 7 2 | 354 | 64 | 0 2 11 | 9,815 | 40,993 |
| 3 | 743 | 4,799 | 65,808 | 13 11 5 | 25,020 | 67,503 | 2 11 2 | 2,191 | 672 | 0 4 11 | 32,010 | 1,33,983 |

43. The waste land and its assessment are shewn in the following statement:—

| Group. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry Crop. | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| I | 214 | 23 | 126 | 5 7 8 | 940 | 2,031 | 2 2 7 | 1,499 | 494 | 0 5 3 | 2,462 | 2,651 |
| II | 356 | 114 | 708 | 6 3 4 | 1,731 | 3,531 | 2 0 8 | 4,283 | 1,150 | 0 4 4 | 6,128 | 5,389 |
| III | 173 | 50 | 359 | 7 2 0 | 800 | 1,360 | 1 11 2 | 327 | 57 | 0 2 9 | 1,177 | 1,776 |
| 3 | 743 | 187 | 1,193 | 6 6 1 | 3,471 | 6,922 | 1 15 11 | 6,109 | 1,701 | 0 4 5 | 9,767 | 9,816 |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th April 1878.*

44. The next statement shews the extent and value of the lands which have been pointed out to us by the village officers as those on which inam claims exist :—

| Group. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry Crop. | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| I | 214 | 516 | 7,522 | 14 9 2 | 5,490 | 16,836 | 3 1 0 | 825 | 293 | 0 5 8 | 6,831 | 24,651 |
| II | 356 | 908 | 12,462 | 13 11 7 | 7,643 | 20,724 | 2 11 5 | 1,361 | 349 | 0 4 1 | 9,912 | 33,535 |
| III | 179 | 183 | 2,343 | 12 12 0 | 1,294 | 3,106 | 2 8 11 | 51 | 8 | 0 2 6 | 1,528 | 5,457 |
| 3 | 743 | 1,607 | 22,327 | 13 14 4 | 14,427 | 40,666 | 2 13 1 | 2,237 | 650 | 0 4 8 | 18,271 | 63,643 |

As mentioned in para 34 above, which portion of these lands will become inam and which Government cannot, until the orders of Gevernment are issued, disposing of this question, be ascertained, but I estimated that out of the total of Rs. 63,643 about Rs. 53,078 worth will be eventually confirmed as pure inam (on payment of certain quit-rent) and Rs. 10.565 worth will become Khalsat or ordinary Government land.

45. I have arrived at this estimate by taking the value of the land confirmed as inam, by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements Magni by Magni, and after adding 10 per cent for difference in favor of inamdar at time of conversion considered the remainder to be Government land. In addition to the land inams there are cash inams to the value of Rs. 1,461 which will also have to be debited to this mixed inam land. A detailed statement shewing the figures of above are entered in Appendix B.

46. I cannot answer for the accuracy of this estimate as it will depend to a great extent on what orders Government may issue for the conversion and allocation of the inam lands, but I think it will be found to be not very far out.

47. The next statement sums up in one form the total result of the Survey valuation &c., of the whole taluk ; for the sake of comparison a column shewing the collections for the year 1875—76 has been added.

| Group. | No. of Villages. | Collection for Year 1875—76. | According to Survey. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Government occupied. | | Government waste. | | Total waste and occupied. | | Alienated Lands. | | Total Govt. and Inam. | |
| | | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| I | 214 | 35,935 | 8,228 | 35,460 | 2,462 | 2,651 | 10,690 | 38,111 | 6,831 | 24,651 | 17,521 | 62,762 |
| II | 356 | 56,145 | 13,967 | 57,530 | 6,128 | 5,389 | 20,095 | 62,919 | 9,912 | 33,535 | 30,007 | 96,454 |
| III | 173 | 37,996 | 9,815 | 40,993 | 1,177 | 1,776 | 10,992 | 42,769 | 1,528 | 5,457 | 12,520 | 48,226 |
| 3 | 743 | 1 30,076 | 32,010 | 1,33,983 | 9,767 | 9,816 | 41,777 | 1,43,799 | 18,271 | 63,643 | 60,048 | 2,07,442 |
| Area of unassessed waste lands, roads, village sites, &c. ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | 2,42,724 | |
| Grass area of 1 inam village ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | 1,885 | |
| Total area of the Kavaledurga Taluk *i. e.* about 476 square miles ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | 3,04,657 | |

48. The realizations on account of grazing and minor items for last year amounted to Rs. 1,469 only, and as I would recommend the same liberality being exercised in granting free grazing in this taluk as has already been sanctioned in other Malnad Taluks, I will omit this item altogether from present consideration.

49. The collection for 1875—76 on account of Kanshist amounted to Rs. 865. I propose to assess the Kans after the settlement in accordance with what we may be able to learn of their individual merits, and on rates as nearly as practicable equivalent to those already obtaining in other Malnad Taluks previously settled. I must therefore omit this item also from present consideration.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Total demand ... ... | 1,038 |
| Deduct Jari ... ... | 73 |
| Do Banjar ... ... | 99 |
| Do Shara baki ... ... | 1 |
| Total Collection..... | 865 |

50. The ½ anna local cess for 1875—76 produced Rs. 5,738 under the proposed settlement the amount realizable under the one anna rate will be Rs. 8,374 on the Government cultivated land, and Rs. 3,978 on the minor Inam land, total Rs. 12,352.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| On Government lands .. | 4,190 |
| On Minor inams ... | 1,548 |
| Total..... | 5,738 |

51. Having now shewn all the old realization from different sources I will contrast the estimated result of the proposed settlement omitting the items of Kan shist and grazing with the average collections for the last 5 years. I prefer doing this to contrasting with the collections for 1875—76 only as for the reason referred to in para 36 above; it is difficult to ascertain the exact sum which should be properly credited to that year alone irrespective of outstanding balances for former years which were then realized.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average collections for the last 5 years .. | Rs. | 128,437 |
| Half anna local cess .. .. | „ | 4,190 |
| Do on minor inam land .. | „ | 1,548 |
| Total under old system Rs... | | 1,34,175. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Survey assessment on occupied lands .. .. | Rs. | 133,983 |
| Estimated value of the Government portion of the mixed inam lands .. .. .. | „ | 10,565 |
| One anna local cess .. .. .. | „ | 8,374 |
| Do on minor inam lands .. .. | „ | 3,978 |
| Equivalent of the Irrigation cess on do .. .. | „ | 926 |
| Total under survey system Rs... | | 1,57,826 |

52. Excluding all calculation of separately levied cesses there is a gross gain of about Rs. 16,000, but from this amount we must deduct as shewn below on account of District Irrigation Fund about Rs. 2,000 and on account of pay to village officers about Rs. 9,000, which will leave the net gain to Government by the proposed settlement, Rs. 5,000.

53. In accordance with instructions contained in Chief Commissioner's Order No. 5481—347 of 27th October 1874, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and I have agreed in consultation that a rate of 3 pies per rupee on the wet assessment will suffice for the wants of this Taluk with regard to its probable requirements for irrigation works; this is the same rate as has been applied to the neighbouring taluks of Nagar and Ságar and will produce about Rs. 2,000 as contribution towards the District Irrigation Fund on account of the Government lands, and Rs. 926 on account of the mixed inams, total about Rs. 2,900.

54. Under the scale laid down in Chief Commissioner's Order No. 219 of 27th October 1874, I have estimated the pay of the village officers at nearly Rs. 14,000; there appears to be little or no service inam lands in their present possession, but they are granted remissions to the amount of Rs. 2,329 yearly, and the amount of their present pay is Rs. 2,437, so that about Rs. 9,000 will remain to be made good out of the treasury on this account.

55. There is always a good deal of uncertainty as to how the introduction of the survey system will act immediately upon the retention or otherwise by the wargdars of the waste lands in their wargs; it appears only natural at first sight that the wargdars would only be too glad, now that they have the opportunity of doing so, to resign lands for which they have to pay assessment, and which they are unable to cultivate, but in our experience of the Malnad Taluks we have not found them ready to take

advantage of this opportunity, partly I think owing to their being proverbially attached to landed property especially if it be hereditary, and partly to jealousy of others who might take up the land if they resigned it; there is some knowledge of self interest in this latter, as their own tenants and cultivators might naturally prefer to hold land direct from Government than as sub-tenants of the wargdar, and did they do so in a short time the wargdar might find a difficulty in getting laborers to cultivate his own lands. I do not anticipate therefore that any great amount of resignation will take place on the introduction of our rates.

56. I think I have now entered upon every head that can be of use in considering the advisability of applying the proposed rates, and in conclusion will contrast the average of these rates with those prevailing in the similarly situated Malnad Taluks of Ságar, Nagar and Anantapur (abolished.)

| Description of land. | Group. | Kavaledurga. | | Sagar. | | Anantpur. | | Nagar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum rate. | Average rate. | Maximum rate. | Average rate. | Maximum rate. | Average rate. | Maximum rate. | Average rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Garden. | I | 20 | 15 2 7 | Rs. 25 for the whole. | I—20 | Rs. 22 for the whole. | 18 0 2 | 18 0 0 | 10 11 4 |
| | II | 18 | 13 6 3 | | II—18 | | 15 14 1 | 15 0 0 | 10 15 4 |
| | III | 16 | 13 2 6 | | III—20 | | 10 3 3 | 15 0 0 | 9 4 0 |
| | | | | | IV—17 | | 9 8 8 | ... | ... |
| | | | | | V—18 | | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | VI—15 | | . | ... | ... |
| Rice. | I | 6 0 0 | 2 15 6 | 6 8 0 | 3 9 0 | 6 0 0 | 3 1 11 | 5 8 0 | 2 15 1 |
| | II | 5 8 0 | 2 12 6 | 6 4 0 | 3 3 10 | 5 8 0 | 2 11 4 | 5 0 0 | 2 13 0 |
| | III | 5 0 0 | 2 7 2 | 6 0 0 | 3 2 5 | 5 0 0 | 2 8 9 | 4 4 0 | 2 9 11 |
| | IV | ... | ... | 5 12 0 | 2 15 5 | 4 8 0 | 2 5 9 | .. | ... |
| | V | ... | ... | 5 4 0 | 2 7 8 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | VI | ... | ... | 4 12 0 | 2 4 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dry Crop. | I | 1 0 0 | 0 6 2 | 1 0 0 | I 0 5 10 | I | 0 6 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 4 3 |
| | | | | | II 0 4 9 | 1 4 0 | 0 6 2 | | |
| | II | 0 12 0 | 0 4 6 | 0 12 0 | III 0 5 8 | II | 0 6 5 | 0 8 0 | 0 2 5 |
| | | | | | IV 0 4 10 | 1 0 0 | 0 6 7 | | |
| | III | 0 8 0 | 0 2 11 | 0 8 0 | V 0 4 8 | III | ... | 0 8 0 | 0 1 10 |
| | | | | | VI 0 3 0 | 0 12 0 | ... | | |

For ale

a maximum rate of 20 Rs is proposed for all the villages with an average throughout of Rs 15 / acre

57. In accordance with instructions contained in para 32 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 12709—Rev. 360 of 14th March 1877, I beg to attach a statement containing nominal list of all the inam villages contained in the taluk under report.

58. It will be noticed on reference to the map of the Kavaledurga Taluk that the boundary on the northern side is very irregular, and should there be no objection on the part of the District authorities I should propose to straighten the boundary by the transfer of villages as shewn below; this question has already been noticed in Chief Commissioner's order No. 12709—360 on the Nagar Taluk referred to above.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 17th April* 1878.

| Villages now in Kavaledurga to be transferred to Nagar. | Villages now in Nagar to be transferred to Kavaledurga. |
|---|---|
| 1 Hiri Yogi. | 1 Mawadi. |
| 2 Kilambi. | 2 Umblibailu. |
| 3 Maitawalli. | 3 Udgeri. |
| 4 Mallur. | 4 Anigarsu. |
| 5 Gorigallu. | 5 Yawalikop. |
| 6 Kadsur. | 6 Talgibailu. |
| 7 Kerigirsu. | 7 Karigondankop. |
| 8 Halandur. | 8 Muniyuru. |
| 9 Kamachi (of Arga Magni.) | 9 Bilalkop. |
| 10 Kamachi (of Bhadrajpur do ) | 10 Kumbarkop. |
| | 11 Hiri Kalhalli. |
| | 12 Chik Kalhalli. |
| | 13 Chipankop. |
| | 14 M. Kodkodu. |
| | 15 T. Kodkodu. |
| | 16 Kerikop. |
| | 17 Hadigalu. |
| | 18 Minamanekop. |
| | 19 Hoskop. |
| | 20 Halwanhalli. |
| | 21 Kamkodu. |
| | 22 Gudliga, |
| | 23 Horbailu. |
| | 24 Bide. |
| | 25 Kardiga. |
| | 26 Dewarmalali. |
| | 27 Vadermalali. |

59. The transfers herein recommended have been shewn in the accompanying sketch map of the taluk and colored blue and yellow respectively.

60. There is a difference between the number of villages shewn by us and those entered in the Amildar's Dehejada of the taluk which is caused by our having absorbed 6 Government villages as per margin, of which the lands could not be identified in the field into the adjoining villages.

1. Chennikodgi.
2. Kushyavati.
3. Arsinkodgi.
4. Vadermalali.
5. Setur Kanshist.
6. Hurli Kanshist.

61. The Amildar's Dehejada shews two inam villages, we only one, this is owing to the village of Kelginnarsitota having been declared by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements to be not a whole inam village but to contain only minor inams; it therefore comes amongst our Government villages.

62. A short report by Mr. Meiklejohn who completed the classification of this taluk is attached, and I regret that owing to the circumstances noted in his para 24 the report is not so complete as it would otherwise have been.

63. In conclusion I have the honor to request that sanction may be given to the proposals herein contained so as to enable me to introduce the settlement into the Kavaledurga Taluk about the month of April next.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.*

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 303, dated Bombay, 3rd April 1879.

I have the honor to forward a letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 194 of the 27th February and appended correspondence with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner proposing rates of assessment for the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division.

2. This taluk is fully described in the Superintendent's report; on this point therefore any remarks from me would be superfluous.

3. It is purely a "Malnad" taluk of the most decided description as much or perhaps more so than any other taluk in Mysore. Supari cultivation with its concomitant spices, betel-leaf and plantains and rice are the staples of the taluk. The dry crop cultivation is confined to a little ragi and some small quantity of oil-seeds for home consumption. Sugar-cane is grown, but the quality is inferior. The supari has a high reputation for excellence.

4. The past revenue management has been of the most primitive description. What is sometimes called the "Warg System" having prevailed, that is nothing farther was known of a man's land than that he paid so much for it last year. The entry of his name to that amount of revenue constituting his "Warg" or account. Every thing was in the hands of the Shanbhogs. The Amildar was unable even to supply a list of the villages in the taluk, he only knew that there were so many Magnis or Shanbhogs' charges and the Shanbhog alone could tell the villages comprising his charge. From years past each Shanbhog has been in the habit of raising a certain amount of revenue whether it should rightly increase or decrease, he alone could tell if he chose to try and do so, so long as a ryot paid the same as in the preceding year and there was no special motive for coming down heavily upon him, no questions would be asked.

5. At para 32 of the Superintendent's letter is a statement of the annual so called demand collections and remissions for the past twenty-five years. It is evident from the constancy of the sums under the head of "Remissions" that as a rule an amount which in times past got under this head had little chance of coming out of it into "Collections," though there are one or two years, notably 1868—69 and 1872—73, in which the amount of remission appears to have been materially cut down, and one year, 1869—70, in which the operation of the Chief Commissioner's order allowing remissions for uncultivated portions of wargs produced a considerable increase under this head. In the absence of any definite knowledge of the areas of lands in wargs, the Chief Commissioner's order referred to was in fact practically impossible to work and gradually appears to have fallen into disuse. The extreme unchangeableness of the realized revenue is shewn by the fact that the average realizations for five, ten, twenty and twenty-five years back are all comprised between Rs. 1,02,000 and 1,05,000.

6. The grouping of the taluk for different rates of assessment and the maximum rates applied to each group are fully explained in the 44th to the 50th paras; the amount of revenue which we had a fair right to expect and the rates of assessment which could be fairly applied to produce that amount of revenue, have been most fully discussed and decided upon by the Superintendent and myself; the proposals therefore set forth in his letter have my full concurrence.

7. In a taluk under revenue management such as this has been, that it unavoidably very much at the mercy of the inferior native officials, it might be taken for granted that no excessive amount of revenue would be raised, as it would be in no way to the benefit of the aforesaid officials to raise the revenue, while they might find many advantages in collecting at a low rate. It was evident too that the revenue had for the last twenty-five years remained almost stationary, notwithstanding that the value of money in comparison with produce has decreased in that time nearly, if not quite, cent per cent. In the plain taluks of Mysore we find as a general rule that the revenue has increased at least 20 to 30 per cent in the last twenty-five years. This taluk and those like it have the special and most valuable advantage of producing the very best kind of supari, an article in general demand, of limited production, and of great portability and price in proportion to bulk, in such general demand in fact that there is no need to take it to market. The dealers come to the villages and purchase. In conjunction also with supari they grow other articles such as pepper and cardamoms of a no less valuable and portable description, though as regards price the latter is subject to great fluctuations.

8. The rates of assessment proposed for this taluk as detailed in para 44 of the Superintendent's letter are based on those already introduced into adjacent taluks and are approved of as fair by the local officers, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

9. The estimated result of the imposition of these rates is shewn in the 58th and 59th paras of the Superintendent's letter, of which the following is an abstract:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collection for 1876—77 .. .. .. | | Rs. | 1,12,973 |
| Survey assessment on occupied lands on proposed rates .. | | „ | 1,45,268 |
| | Increase | „ | 32,295 |
| But from the above increase we have to deduct the estimated remuneration of village officers .. | Rs. 7,400 | | |
| The value of inams confirmed .. .. | „ 5,647 | | |
| District Irrigation Fund .. .. | „ 2,235 | | |
| | | | 15,282 |
| Which leaves a net increase of State revenue of .. | | Rs. | 17,013 |

10. There is moreover a considerable area of Government unoccupied assessed waste land, namely, acres 331 of garden land bearing survey assessment Rs. 2,973, and acres 1,235 of rice land bearing survey assessment Rs. 2,662, a total assessment of Rs. 5,635 on unoccupied waste land some portion of which we may hope to see come into occupation at no distant date to the farther improvement of the Government revenue. The unoccupied assessed dry crop land is of trifling area and assessment.

11. As regards local fund the following is the estimated result of the settlements :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Half-anna cess realization in 1876—77 .. .. | | Rs. | 3,766 |
| One anna local cess .. . .. .. | | „ | 9,079 |
| | Increase | „ | 5,313 |

12. For the employment of this increase in the local funds there is an ample field in this taluk in making branch lines of road communicating with existing lines which will most amply repay the people for their contribution to this fund.

13. The amount deducted from the gross realizations for the payment of village officers, Rs. 7,400 is of course an additional collection from the people and so far is an addition to their burdens, but on the other hand they are relieved from liability to pay "Aya" to Shanbhogs which is roughly estimated in the Superintendent's 63rd para to amount Rs. 8,000 annually. Such estimates however can only be most roughly approximate, as payment of these dues is everywhere very irregular and exacted much more rigidly from the poorer classes of ryots than from those of any influence.

14. Considering the whole circumstances of this taluk it appears to me that the increase of revenue estimated for may be most justly demanded; we might indeed have pitched rates a little higher, but in a very wild country like this it appeared to me desirable to be most moderate in our demand when systematizing the land revenue assessment.

15. Appended to the Superintendent's report is a separate letter on the subject of the kans of this taluk, the proposals for the management of which I generally concur in. I am aware that the people have endeavoured to set up a claim to proprietary right to the land in kans for which they pay "Kan Shist." I heard a good deal of this when travelling through this taluk three years ago, but such a claim has most certainly no tangible base whatever ; the entry of "Kan Shist" in a ryot's "Warg" or account with Government can cover no more than the right to collect the wild products of the kan. My impression is that the claim to some kind of proprietorship in the land took its origin to a great extent in the people finding that the coffee planters were willing to buy them out of their rights, the asserted extent of which they of course took care to pitch as high as possible. The prohibition of coffee cultivation in kans will have the effect I imagine of much lowering the value of such imaginary claims.

16. The terms proposed for the future management of kans in the 14th para of the Superintendent's letter are I think most fully liberal, but they should in no case be allowed to operate to reduce the amount of "Kan Shist" at present paid in any individual case.

17. As regards the proposal to allow no jungle to be cut within 50 yards of any garden cultivation or within 50 yards of any hill stream or any spring, I consider that this limit might be most advantageously increased to 100 yards, and that in case of garden cultivation such an extension of limit is necessary to the well being of this kind of cultivation which is the mainstay of the revenue of the taluk.

18. In para 74 of the Superintendent's letter on the revised settlement of this taluk allusion is made to some transfers of villages which may as he states be more advantageously carried out hereafter.

19. I shall be obliged by these papers receiving as early consideration as may be convenient; from having miscarried in the post they did not reach me for some twenty days after the date the last letter bears.

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From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 26, dated Bañavar, 10th January 1879.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the revision of the assessment of the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division.

Boundaries.

2. The taluk under report is situated on the edge of the Western ghats, and is bounded on the north by the Kavaledurga, on the east by the Lakvalli and on the south by the Múdgere Taluks On the western side it marches with the South Canara Collectorate of the Madras Presidency.

Sub-divisions.

3. In this taluk there are in all 442 Villages, which are sub-divided into Magnis as shewn in the following statement:—

| No. | Magni. | No. of Government Villages. | No. of Inam Villages. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Koppa ... ... ... | 64 | ... | 64 |
| 2 | Kodnad ... ... ... | 54 | ... | 54 |
| 3 | Baleri ... ... ... | 43 | ... | 43 |
| 4 | Hoskere ... ... ... | 33 | ... | 33 |
| 5 | Hegar ... ... ... | 20 | ... | 20 |
| 6 | Bagunji ... ... ... | 95 | ... | 95 |
| 7 | Hospatna ... ... ... | 18 | ... | 18 |
| 8 | Marvalli ... ... ... | 32 | ... | 32 |
| 9 | Megund ... ... ... | 19 | ... | 19 |
| 10 | Kig ... ... ... | 20 | ... | 20 |
| 11 | Nemar ... ... ... | 15 | ... | 15 |
| 12 | Kerre ... ... ... | 22 | ... | 22 |
| 13 | Hariharpur ... ... ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 14 | Bhandgadi ... ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 15 | Sringeri ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| | Total... ... | 440 | 2 | 442 |

Natural characteristics.

4. It is roughly square in shape with an average length and breadth of about 20 miles; the Sringeri Jahagir occupies a space of about 8 miles by 6 in its very centre, its total area including the Jahagir is according to our survey about 243,304 acres, of which about 28,932 acres are Jahagir and inam land.

5. This taluk is one of the wildest and most picturesque in the whole of the Mysore Province, it is the basin of the Tunga, from where that river rises in the hill of Ganga Múla to where it flows into the Kavaledurga Taluk, a few miles north of Hariharpur; the north side of this basin being comparatively open, the remaining three sides are bounded by massive ranges of hills, *i. e.*, from Ganga Múla running north is the line of the Western ghats, of which the most remarkable hills are those of Shivangiri and Kig, from Ganga Múla west runs a very marked range up to the Kalasa or Múrti Parvat, one of the highest hills in Mysore (5,451 feet), thence the hills trending northward from the boundary of this taluk up to where it joins that of Lakvalli.

6. The western and southern ranges of hills are nearly always bare of trees as regards their summits, and a "Shola" country prevails, as you proceed east the elevation of the tree zone rises until on the eastern frontier of the taluk the highest hill tops only are devoid of forest.

7. The interior of the basin above described is one succession of hill and valley, the forme often of considerable height; the whole of the lower level, except in the south-west corner is, where not cultivated, covered with jungle or heavy scrub.

8. The Tunga river runs through the centre of the taluk, the water-shed being in no part very distant from the river, the hill streams, though very numerous, have not time to become of any size; the Sita and Begar hallas are the largest.

9. Hariharpur, the head-quarters of the Amildar, is situated on the left bank of the Tunga river; though geographically not central, it is perhaps as good a site for the head-quarters as could be selected, considering that the Sringeri Jahagir occupies the whole of the true centre of the taluk.

Rain-fall.

10. Owing to careful registers of rain-fall having been kept for some years past on some of the coffee estates situated far apart, we have a more trustworthy return of it here than we have obtained for taluks previously settled; the detail is shewn in appendix D. and gives an average of 172 inches for the western, and 108 inches for the eastern portions of the taluk.

Climate.

11. The climate is cool and healthy; last year fever was very prevalent here as it was throughout the Malnad, but it was considered a very exceptional season; until the past two years cholera has seldom found its way to this part of the country, but small-pox often of a virulent type is more common.

Soils.

12. The soil is a good red loam whose fertility is yearly renewed by the decomposed vegetable matter which is washed down by the rain from the surrounding forests.

Dry Crops.

13. Of dry crops little or none are grown; a little ragi is produced for home consumption in the high lying "Makki"lands, this is not reaped, but the heads only are picked, and the cattle turned in to eat the straw. A little castor and other oil seeds are grown as a second crop on some of the rice lands.

Wet Crops.

14. The staple wet crop is rice of the usual varieties, a second crop of rice is grown in some villages towards the west, and could be grown in many others were it the custom to do so, sugar-cane is of inferior description and grown in small patches for home use only, the jaggory produced is of too watery a nature to crystallize and is commonly used mixed with water as a drink.

Garden Crops.

15. The staple garden crop is the supari for which the taluk is renowned and the quality of the nut grown in the vicinity of Kalasa is said to be the best produced in Mysore; the best gardens are situated in the south-eastern half of the taluk, besides supari they yield the usual subsidiary crops of plantains, black pepper, betel leaf &c. Cardamoms are a very valuable item, and are largely grown in those gardens where the water supply is ample; they require great and continuous moisture to come to any perfection and thrive best in gardens where the water is perhaps more than desirable for the supari.

Coffee cultivation.

16. During the past few years the cultivation of coffee has made great strides in this part of the Province; ten years ago those of Koppa and Nemmar were I think the only coffee estates under European superintendence in this taluk; at the time of classification (during the hot weather of 1877) there were 14 estates comprising an area of about 3,500 acres, since then so much land has been taken up, that there must be now nearly double that area held by European coffee planters; these estates are or will be shortly brought into a high state of cultivation, whereas the native coffee lands with few exceptions can scarcely be said to be cultivated at all. In the year 1877 there were 112 native coffee gardens occupying an area of about 4,500 acres; the total area held on coffee pattas in the whole taluk was a little over 8,000 acres.

Irrigation.

17. In a country where the rainfall alone suffices for rice cultivation, the artificial irrigation resorted to is of the simplest kind; small reservoirs, they can scarcely be called tanks, are formed at the heads of some of the valleys by means of an earthen dam, or the hill streams are diverted and brought under command for the irrigation of the gardens; there are no anicuts across the streams, and wells for agricultural purposes are unknown.

Forests.

18. There is a very large area of forest, but most of it being kan or evergreen jungle, I doubt its producing much revenue, there is very little wild pepper, but in the western jungles cardamoms are found in some places.

19. Many of these forests are held by the garden owners on payment of "Kanshist," there is some doubt as to the exact rights that are included under this tenure; this subject requires too lengthy a notice to be included in this report, I will therefore make it the subject of separate communication which I will forward as soon as possible so that the orders of the Chief Commissioner may be obtained previous to the introduction of the Survey settlement.

Labor and wages.

20. The remarks that have been made on the subjects of labor and wages in the settlement reports of the similarly situated Taluks of Nagar and Kavaledurga refer also to this taluk. I will merely briefly state that the resident laboring population not being sufficient, great numbers of people from both the plains and from below the ghats come here for the seasons during which their services are required. The coffee gardens having few resident laborers depend almost entirely on this foreign supply, the ordinary rate of labor is equivalent to 4 annas a day for a male, from 2 to 3 annas for a female; part of this is generally paid in grain and part in cash.

Roads.

21. Six years ago there was not a road in the taluk except the line from Koppa to the Agumbi Ghat, and except along this highway not a cart was able to move. Now the country with the exception of the south and west is covered with a net work of roads either made or in course of construction, and carts are coming into common use,—these made roads being of such late constructions, the supplementary roads from the villages to the road are as yet in few cases made, but these will come in due course.

22. Sringeri which is the natural centre of the taluk both in position and as being the head-quarters of the high priest of the Smarta Brahmans, has been selected as the place for all the roads to meet, and should eventually become a place of considerable mercantile importance.

23. At the present moment the roads most used are the old roads to Agumbi and the line from Hariharpur through Bagunji Pettah to Chikmagalur.

24. Cattle are numerous but of a poor description, they are still used to a great extent for the conveyance of produce from the villages to the made roads. Great droves of cattle belonging to Brinjaris and Korchars are often met with generally going to and from Mangalore and the coast, or to and from Chikmagalur.

Markets.

25. There is no mart of any importance in this part of the country, a small weekly market is held at Koppa and there are also a few shops at Hariharpur and Bagunji Pettah. All the real trade is carried on by merchants who buy direct from the land holders at their own farm houses.

Tenure.

26. The "Warg" tenure which obtains throughout the Nagar malnad prevails here. The system and terms of subletting are similar to those previously described in settlement reports of the taluks north of that now under consideration.

Manufactures.

27. As far as I am aware there are no manufactures.

Exports.

28. The exports consist of supari to Bellary, Birur, and Gubbi; cardamoms to Haveri in the Dharwar Districts, and rice to the coast and sometimes to the plains.

Imports.

29. The imports consist of salt, salt-fish, Birmingham and Manchester goods from the coast, and dry grains, tobacco, cattle and cumblies from the plain country.

The return of exports furnished by the Amildar shews for the last 10 years an average of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Supari | 87,500 | Maunds. |
| Cardamoms | 700 | " |
| Black Pepper | 700 | " |

No return of the imports is obtainable.

Statistics.

30. Abstract of the statistical information collected by our classers is given in the following statement:—

| Villages. | Houses. | Population. | Square Miles. | Cattle. | Carts. | Ploughs. | Market Towns. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 442 | 4,566 | 21,206 | 335 | 25,515 | 21 | 4,037 | ... | |

The population gives an average of 63 to the square mile or an average of 471 to the square mile on culturable area only. The number of carts is very small owing to all the export and import trade being carried on by merchants who bring their carts with them from the plains.

13. From this it appears, and our figures in comparison with the Census returns of 1871 seem correct, that this taluk has a larger population per culturable area than we have found to exist in any taluks of Mysore previously settled ; compared with the plain taluks this is owing to the absence of dry crops, to there being scarcely any waste culturable land, and to the whole of the cultivation being that of the more productive rice and garden lands ; the northern malnad taluks already settled were found to have population of about 400 or 425 to the culturable square mile.

32. In the following statements are given details as to the collections during the past 25 years and the prices that have obtained during the past 8 years, information for that period only being available :—

Past collections.

| Years. | Total Demand. | Remissions. | Total Collections. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1852—53 | 1,15,671 | 15,007 | 1,00,664 | |
| 1853—54 | 1,16,598 | 14,702 | 1,01,896 | |
| 1854—55 | 1,14,541 | 13,626 | 1,00,915 | |
| 1855—56 | 1,16,690 | 15,735 | 1,00,955 | |
| 1856—57 | 1,15,796 | 14,932 | 1,00,864 | |
| 1857—58 | 1,16,104 | 14,524 | 1,01,580 | |
| 1858—59 | 1,16,442 | 14,703 | 1,01,739 | |
| 1859—60 | 1,16,876 | 14,476 | 1,02,400 | |
| 1860—61 | 1,17,834 | 15,125 | 1,02,709 | |
| 1861—62 | 1,16,989 | 14,544 | 1,02,445 | |
| 1862—63 | 1,16,375 | 13,700 | 1,02,675 | |
| 1863—64 | 1,17,335 | 13,852 | 1,03,483 | |
| 1864—65 | 1,17,257 | 13,219 | 1,04,038 | |
| 1865—66 | 1,17,775 | 13,029 | 1,04,746 | |
| 1866—67 | 1,17,187 | 12,346 | 1,04,841 | |
| 1867—68 | 1,17,608 | 12,362 | 1,05,246 | |
| 1868—69 | 1,16,674 | 11,929 | 1,04,745 | |
| 1869—70 | 1,16,754 | 16,931 | 99,823 | |
| 1870—71 | 1,13,905 | 13,938 | 99,967 | |
| 1871—72 | 1,15,230 | 13,543 | 1,01,687 | |
| 1872—73 | 1,15,004 | 11,808 | 1,03,196 | |
| 1873—74 | 1,13,452 | 15,227 | 98,225 | |
| 1874—75 | 1,13,698 | 12,085 | 1,01,613 | |
| 1875—76 | 1,22,204 | 13,529 | 1,08,675 | |
| 1876—77 | 1,25,097 | 12,124 | 1,12,973 | |
| Five years' average ... | | ... ... | 1,04,936 | |
| Ten years' average ... | | ... ... | 1,03,614 | |
| Twenty years' average ... | | ... ... | 1,03,440 | |
| Twenty-five years' average | | ... ... | 1,02,884 | |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.*

| Year. | Rs. per Khandi of 160 Seers. | | Rs. per Maund of 44 Seers. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paddy. | Rice. | Jaggory. | Supari. | Pepper. | Cardamom. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1869—70 | 4 2 6 | 11 8 7 | 2 9 2 | 5 11 0 | 3 7 4 | 75 0 0 |
| 1870—71 | 4 3 10 | 12 9 7 | 2 3 5 | 5 14 8 | 3 15 0 | 100 0 0 |
| 1871—72 | 3 6 4 | 13 4 2 | 1 9 1 | 6 3 8 | 4 8 8 | 80 0 0 |
| 1872—73 | 3 11 1 | 9 11 4 | 1 11 5 | 5 13 4 | 6 9 3 | 40 0 0 |
| 1873—74 | 3 13 5 | 10 5 7 | 2 7 8 | 4 12 4 | 7 3 9 | 40 0 0 |
| 1874—75 | 3 7 6 | 9 15 9 | 2 0 1 | 4 10 7 | 5 11 3 | 40 0 0 |
| 1875—76 | 3 12 8 | 10 13 2 | 1 15 1 | 6 4 11 | 6 2 1 | 40 0 0 |
| 1876—77 | 5 3 0 | 17 0 3 | 2 0 3 | 6 1 2 | 5 9 0 | 40 0 0 |

Past revenue management.

Vide paras 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of report quoted.

33. Many of the remarks which I made in my report on the adjoining Taluk of Kavaledurga submitted to you under this Office No. 959 of 18th December 1877, apply also to the taluk now under consideration especially as regards past revenue management, the confusion of villages and their lands, the system of keeping accounts by "Kos" or valleys and the existence of inams in wargs. I will therefore enter on these subjects more briefly than I would have done had that report not already been submitted.

34. We have in our measurement divided the Government portion of the taluk into 440 villages and in so doing adhered as far as possible to the Dejhara of villages furnished to us by the former Amildar, but that official at the same time expressed his inability to furnish any correct list, and now his successor informs me that it is equally impossible to furnish any statement of the yearly collections from any individual village in the whole taluk, in fact the division of this taluk into villages for revenue purposes appears never, or at all events not of late years, to have existed.

35. Geographically villages existed, *i. e.*, portions of land having more or less recognized boundaries, but the revenue accounts were kept by "Kos" or valleys in which the cultivation was situated. As a village often possesses land in two or more valleys and a valley often contains lands belonging, to half a dozen villages, there is no possible means of connecting the accounts of "Kos" with the lands of villages, and the smallest common denomination to which we can reduce these for the sake of comparing old and new results is the "Magni" or old Shekdar's charge. I have therefore been obliged, instead of the comparative statement of village collections usually furnished by us, to substitute comparative statement of magnis as shewn in Appendix A of this report.

36. The taluk consisting of 15 magnis, divided into 440 villages and giving an average revenue of Rs. 1,05,000 is at present divided into 21 Shanbhog's charges. These charges averaging 20 villages and Rs. 5,000 each are too large for an efficient performance of the responsible duties of the office, and during the course of the introduction of the survey settlement a distribution into suitably sized charges will as usual be made ; at the same time I propose to submit proposals for the rectification of the boundaries of villages and by these measures help to put a stop to the unsatisfactory state of revenue accounts referred to in the last few paras.

Inam lands.

37. Inams identical in nature to those of Kavaledurga and described in paras 34 and 38 of my report on that taluk, exist here also, but to a very modified extent their total value is less than Rs. 6,000.

Remarks on remissions.

38. On examining the collection statement shewn in para 32 above, it will be seen that the collections up to the year 1868-69 varied little year by year and averaged about Rs. 1,03,000. After this year I find some difficulty in accounting for the vicissitudes shewn. No remissions were apparently ever given on account of failure of crops, and the whole amount of remissions are entered under the head of "Sharabaki" &c., *i. e.* permanent remissions.

39. In accordance with Chief Commissioner's Orders No. 5503—153 of 23rd January 1868—69, remissions on the waste lands contained in wargs were first granted for the year 1869—70; they continued to be given up to 1874—75 when they were stopped altogether.

40. How the amount of these remissions was fixed, and on what data they were made to vary from year to year during the interval they were in force, I cannot ascertain, but taking the old "Sharabaki" at Rs. 12,000, about Rs. 5,000 remission was granted for 1869—70; Rs. 2,000 for 1870—71, little or nothing for the two next years, and Rs. 3,000 for 1873—74.

41. The Commissioner, Nagar Division, refers to this subject in paras 114 and 115 of his Annual Report for 1874—75, and to the difficulty, in the absence of sufficient data, of granting relief to the wargdars justly; presumably from this cause these remissions ceased from that year.

Remarks on past collections.

42. In 1875—76 the demand suddenly rose from about Rs. 1,14,000 to Rs. 1,22,000, and to Rs. 1,25,000, the highest on record, during the succeeding year, with a corresponding increase in the collections; in a country where the warg tenure prevails such a sudden increase is unusual. An increased demand for grain, such as prevailed during the last two years under review, actually produced an increase in the area under cultivation, but in a warg country such increase does not usually produce any marked effect on the revenue, but merely the cultivation of the waste portion of the wargs already occupied. It will be noticed that the increase being in the demand as well as in the collections cannot be accounted for by cessation of the temporary remissions referred to in the last para.

43. The Amildar credits the greater portion of the increase of the last two years to the falling in of the leases on favorable terms granted on newly formed gardens (Alwi) and the remainder to waste lands being taken up for cultivation consequent on the high prices caused by famine in the plains; but I am disposed to think that a considerable portion of this increase is due to the opening up of the country by both the new roads and by the measuring and preliminary survey operations, and that cultivated lands which were previously unrecorded have been lately brought to account, 1st, because their existence could no longer remain unknown to the authorities and 2nd, in order that, on the introduction of the survey settlement, titles to land might be established about which there might be some difficulty if previous payments for the same were not on record.

Grouping of villages & maximum rates.

44. For the purpose of assessment I propose to divide the taluk into groups with maximum rates as here shewn.

| Group. | Number of villages. | Maximum Dry rates. | | | Maximum rice rates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | | |
| | | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. |
| I | 148 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| II | 203 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| III | 43 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| IV | 46 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

In the I group are the villages lying along the high road from Tarikere to Hariharpur and from Hariharpur to Chikmagalur, and which by means of these roads enjoy superior facilities of the conveyance of their produce to market.

45. In the IV group are those villages to the south and west where the country is wild in the extreme, where there are no roads, and means of communication are, and from the nature of the country must remain, as bad as they are anywhere in the whole Mysore Province.

46. The villages intermediate between the 1st and 4th groups are put into the 2nd and 3rd groups in accordance with their respective advantages as regards roads.

47. The rain-fall and climate being everywhere suitable for rice cultivation, I have not taken these points into consideration with regard to the above grouping.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March* 1880.

Maximum rates on garden lands.

48. For the purpose of regulating the assessment on the garden lands I have been obliged to adopt grouping different to that which I have applied to the rice lands, and have been guided more by the climate, position with regard to ranges of hills, reputation and consequent market value of the supari nut of particular districts, and, garden produce being less bulky than rice, to a comparatively small extent only by the proximity of made-roads; for the assessment of gardens therefore I have formed the different magnis into groups as follows :—

| Name of Magni. | Maximum Garden Rate. |
|---|---|
| Baguñji | Rs. 18. |
| Marvalli | |
| Hospatna | |
| Megund | |
| Koppa | |
| Kodnad | |
| Belari | |
| Hoskere | |
| Begar | |
| Kig | |
| Hariharpur | |
| Bhandagadi | |
| Nemmar | Rs. 16. |
| Kerre | Rs. 14. |

49. Under these maximums the assessment on each garden has been fixed as usual on its individual merits.

50. The above rates on rice and garden fit in with those previously sanctioned for the Shimoga District which touch the taluk under report to the north.

51. The effect of adopting these proposals will be I estimate as follows :-

Result of proposed rates on occupied lands.

| Group. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry crop. | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| I | 149 | 1,573 | 24,765 | 15 11 11 | 5,441 | 14,921 | 2 11 11 | 138 | 42 | 0 4 10 | 7,152 | 39,728 |
| II | 201 | 2,912 | 46,538 | 15 15 8 | 11,203 | 29,956 | 2 10 9 | 145 | 37 | 0 4 1 | 14,260 | 76,531 |
| III | 44 | 633 | 9,748 | 15 6 5 | 2,314 | 5,776 | 2 7 11 | 18 | 4 | 0 3 7 | 2,965 | 15,528 |
| IV | 46 | 592 | 8,964 | 15 2 3 | 1,821 | 4,516 | 2 7 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 3 2 | 2,418 | 13,481 |
| 4 | 440 | 5,710 | 90,015 | 15 12 3 | 20,779 | 55,169 | 2 10 6 | 306 | 84 | 0 4 5 | 26,795 | 1,45,268 |

NOTE.—Columns 3, 4, and 5 are filled in here and subsequent forms in accordance with the groups referred to in para 44, and not on those of para 48.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.*

52. The waste culturable land and its assessment are shewn in the following statement :—

Result of proposed rates on waste lands.

| Group. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry crop. | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average rate. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| I | 148 | 78 | 634 | 8 2 1 | 261 | 560 | 2 2 4 | 45 | 14 | 0 5 0 | 384 | 1,208 |
| II | 203 | 137 | 1,222 | 8 14 8 | 741 | 1,620 | 2 2 11 | 130 | 22 | 0 2 8 | 1,008 | 2,864 |
| III | 43 | 78 | 752 | 9 10 3 | 136 | 283 | 2 1 4 | 11 | 2 | 0 2 11 | 225 | 1,037 |
| IV | 46 | 38 | 365 | 9 9 8 | 97 | 199 | 2 0 10 | ... | ... | ... | 135 | 564 |
| 4 | 440 | 331 | 2,973 | 8 15 9 | 1,235 | 2,662 | 2 2 6 | 186 | 38 | 0 3 3 | 1,752 | 5,673 |

53. The Inam Superintendent has confirmed inam to the value of Rs. 5,134 (*Vide* appendix B.) which will be disposed of under the provision of Chief Commissioner's No. 8650—196 of 8th January 1878 as soon as possible after the introduction of the survey settlement. I have therefore considered it useless to shew separately the wargs on which these inams exist, but have shewn the whole area as Government and merely provide for the value of the land which will eventually become inam.

Minor inam lands.

There appears to be no service inam land in the taluk.

54. The next statement sums up in one form the total result of the survey valuation, &c., of the whole taluk.

Total result of the whole taluk.

| Group. | No. of Villages. | According to Survey. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government occupied. | | Government waste. | | Total waste & occupied. | |
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I | 148 | 7,152 | 39,728 | 384 | 1,208 | 7,536 | 40,936 |
| II | 203 | 14,260 | 76,531 | 1,008 | 2,864 | 15,268 | 79,395 |
| III | 43 | 2,965 | 15,528 | 225 | 1,037 | 3,190 | 16,565 |
| IV | 46 | 2,418 | 13,481 | 135 | 564 | 2,553 | 14,045 |
| 4 | 440 | 26,795 | 1,45,268 | 1,752 | 5,673 | 28,547 | 1,50,941 |
| Area of unarable lands, roads, village sites, &c. ... ... ... | | | | | | 185,825 | |
| Area of two Inam Villages ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | 28,932 | |
| Total area of the whole taluk, *i. e.*, 380 square miles ... ... ... | | | | | | 243,304 | |

Grazing.

55. The realizations on account of grazing and minor items for 1876—77 amounted to Rs. 290 only, and as I would recommend the same liberality being exercised in granting free grazing in this taluk as has already been sanctioned in other Malnad taluks, I will omit this item altogether from present consideration.

Kan shist.

56. The collections for 1876—77 on account of kan shist amounted to Rs. 271 as per margin. The kans will be dealt with in accordance with the orders the Chief Commissioner may be pleased to pass on the subject hereafter. *Vide* para 19 of this report.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Demand | | Rs. 291 |
| *Deduct—* | | |
| Jari ... | Rs. 2 | |
| Waste ... | „ 18 | |
| | | 20 |
| Total Collection | | Rs. 271 |

Local Cess.

57. The ½ anna local cess for 1876—77 produced Rs. 3,766; under the proposed settlement the amount realizable under the one anna rate will be Rs. 9,079.

General estimate.

58. Having now shewn all the old realizations from different sources I will contrast the estimated result of the proposed settlement omitting the items of kan shist and grazing with the collections for 1876—77 :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Collections for 1876—77 | 1,12,973 |
| Half anna local cess .. | 3,766 |
| Total under old system.. | 1,16,739 |
| Survey assessment on occupied lands | 1,45,268 |
| One anna local cess | 9,079 |
| Total under survey system.... | 1,54,347 |

59. Excluding all calculations of separately levied cesses there is thus a gross increase of Rs. 32,295; but to shew the net result as far as Government is concerned, we must deduct the following items :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross increase as shewn above | | 32,295 |
| *Deduct—* | | |
| Estimate pay of Village Officers | 7,400 | |
| Amount to be credited to District Irrigation Fund about .. .. | 2,235 | |
| Value of Inam confirmed—10 per cent on allocation | 5,647 | |
| Total Deduct... .. | | 15,282 |
| Net increase to Government as compared with collection for 1876—77. .. | | 17,013 |

District Irrigation Fund.

60. In accordance with instructions contained in Chief Commissioner's order No. 5481—347 of 27th October 1874, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and I have agreed in consultation that a rate of 3 pies per rupee on the wet assessment will suffice for the wants of this taluk with regard to its probable requirements for irrigation works; this is the same rate as has been applied to the neighbouring Taluks of Nagar, Ságar and Kavaledurga and will produce about Rs. 2,235 as contribution towards the District Irrigation Fund on account of the Government lands.

Pay of Village Officers.

61. Under the scale laid down in Chief Commissioner's order No. 219 of 27th October 1874, I have estimated the pay of the Village Officers at nearly Rs. 10,200. There appears to be no service inam land in their possession, but the Patels are granted remissions to the amount of Rs. 2,369—14—0 yearly and the Shanbhogs get pay to the aggregate amount of Rs. 466—8—0, *i. e.*, about Rs. 1—12—0 each per mensem, so that about Rs. 7,400 will remain to be made good out of the treasury under this head.

Grain payments to Village Officers.

62. The rates at which "Aya" or grain perquisites to Village officers have hitherto been paid are as follows :—

Patels receive nothing.

Shanbhogs receive one khandi of paddy on every ten khandis (Bijvari) of rice cultivation and 10 seers of supari on every 1,000 supari trees.

63. On a rough calculation the total aya paid according to the above scale would equal 1,000 khandis of paddy and 600 maunds of supari of about the value of Rs. 8,000 or more, but the actual payments were irregular and cannot be estimated. Whatever the amount was, it will after the introduction of the survey settlement cease, and the ryots will be relieved of the burden ; this should be taken into consideration when comparing the pressure on the cultivators of the new rates as compared with the old.

Remarks on Garden assessment.

64. The increase on the gardens is large as compared with that on the rice lands, but with regard to this it must be remembered that in 1876—77 the Halat on supari was reduced from Rs. 1 - 4—0 and 0—12—0 to one uniform rate of Rs. 0—12—0 per maund. What amount of relief this reduction in the excise gave to the supari trade it is difficult to say with any accuracy, but it ought to equal nearly half the survey assessment, the whole of the profit on this reduction did not go to the garden owners, but they had a considerable share in it.

65. Opinions as to the gross yield of the supari gardens vary greatly. From the return of exports during the past 10 years given by the Amildar and which must have been taken by him from the "halat returns" we find that the average yearly export of supari is about 87,500 maunds ; the survey gives us 5,710 acres of garden of all sort, which, as garden cultivation is constantly extending, would not be less than the average during the same period ; from this we gather that the average export of each acre of garden is about 15 maunds of supari and in many gardens there is little or no supari grown. Besides this there is the home consumption, and the long line of ghats bordering on South Canara offers opportunities for smuggling which are not altogether neglected ; it is reasonable also to suppose that a certain amount of smuggling goes on in the supari exported to the east.

66. The natives will own to 5 maunds per 100 trees, and in the good gardens 700 bearing trees is below the mark ; this would give 35 maunds as the produce of a good garden, but a garden owner will sometimes state that, although his own garden only yields 5 maunds per 100 trees, the gardens at some little distance yield double that quantity: this may be an exaggeration, but taking everything into consideration I am induced to think that Captain Major's estimate (*vide* para 16 of his report attached) of from 30 to 50 maunds is the yield per acre in a fully planted garden is within the mark.

67. Besides the supari the better gardens produce cardamoms and pepper, and all yield plantains, vegetables, &c., for the support of the cultivators and add materially to their value.

68. From consideration of the remarks contained in the last few paras, we get the following figures of the produce and value of an acre of supari gardens and the amount of relief which was experienced from the reduction of the halat in 1871.

| | |
|---|---|
| As per Amildar's halat return for past 10 years, calculated on the whole occupied garden area of the taluk, whether supari garden or not, ignoring all smuggling and local consumption and irrespective of value of cardamoms, pepper, plantains, &c. | 15 maunds per acre at Rs. 5 per maund, Rs. 75. |
| As per native estimate of 5 maunds per 100 trees on an average garden of 700 bearing trees, ignoring minor produce. | 35 maunds at Rs. 5 per maund, Rs. 175. |
| As per Captain Major's estimate *vide* his report attached ignoring minor produce, average. | 40 maunds at Rs. 5 per maund, Rs. 200. |

69. According to these estimates and supposing $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the gross produce of each garden to be of the superior description of nut, a very low estimate, the reduction of the halat in 1871 referred to in para 64 above gave relief of Rs 5, Rs. 11 or Rs. 13—8, respectively, per acre to all supari gardens.

70. Government has during the past few years spent large sums in the construction of roads and thus opening out the country, and may justly look for a substantial return for this expenditure in the shape of increased revenue.

Comparison of proposed rates with those of other settled Malnad Taluks.

71. It will be noticed on reference to the following statement that the comparatively large increase in the revenue of the taluk is obtained by lower maximum rates than have been applied to any of the Malnad taluks previously settled, and as the crops both rice and garden compare favorably, and the other circumstances of climate, &c., are not very different from those of the Malnad generally, the increase must be considered as due solely to the low and unequal distribution of assessment which has obtained heretofore. Until the Public Works Department opened out this country a few years ago, $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the taluk was to all intents a land unknown to

and unvisited by any European officer and very seldom indeed by any of the higher grades of taluk officials, the whole control of the revenue was in the hands of the Shanbhogs, influential Gaudas and Sutigidars, and it is I think rather creditable to them that they paid the amount of revenue that they did :—

| Description of land. | Group. | Koppa.* Maximum rate. | Koppa.* Average rate. | Kavaledurga. Maximum rate. | Kavaledurga. Average rate. | Ságar. Maximum rate. | Ságar. Average rate. | Anantapur. Maximum rate. | Anantapur. Average rate. | Nagar. Maximum rate. | Nagar. Average rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Garden. | I | 18 | 15 14 0 | 20 | 15 2 7 | Rs. 25 for the whole. | 20 | Rs. 22 for the whole. | 18 0 2 | 18 | 10 11 4 |
| | II | 16 | 15 2 8 | 18 | 13 6 3 | | 18 | | 15 14 1 | 15 | 10 15 4 |
| | III | 14 | 10 5 8 | 16 | 13 2 6 | | 20 | | 10 3 3 | 15 | 9 4 0 |
| | IV | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 17 | | 9 8 8 | ... | ... |
| | V | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 18 | | ... | ... | ... |
| | VI | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 15 | | ... | ... | ... |
| Rice. | I | 5 8 0 | 2 11 11 | 6 0 0 | 2 15 6 | 6 8 0 | 3 9 0 | 6 0 0 | 3 1 11 | 5 8 0 | 2 15 1 |
| | II | 5 0 0 | 2 10 9 | 5 8 0 | 2 12 6 | 6 4 0 | 3 3 10 | 5 8 0 | 2 11 4 | 5 0 0 | 2 13 0 |
| | III | 4 8 0 | 2 7 11 | 5 0 0 | 2 7 2 | 6 0 0 | 3 2 5 | 5 0 0 | 2 8 9 | 4 4 0 | 2 9 11 |
| | IV | 4 0 0 | 2 7 8 | ... | ... | 5 12 0 | 2 15 5 | 4 8 0 | 2 5 9 | ... | ... |
| | V | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 4 0 | 2 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | VI | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 12 0 | 2 4 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dry crop | I | 0 12 0 | 0 4 10 | 1 0 0 | 0 6 2 | 1 0 0 | 0 5 10 | 1 4 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 4 3 |
| | II | 0 8 0 | 0 4 1 | 0 12 0 | 0 4 6 | ... | 0 4 9 | 1 0 0 | 0 6 2 | 0 8 0 | 0 2 5 |
| | III | | 0 3 7 | 0 8 0 | 0 2 11 | ... | 0 5 8 | 0 12 0 | 0 6 5 | 0 8 0 | 0 1 10 |
| | IV | | 0 3 2 | ... | ... | 0 12 0 | 0 4 10 | ... | 0 6 7 | ... | ... |
| | V | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 4 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | VI | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 0 | 0 3 0 | ... | | ... | ... |

*The average garden rates are here calculated on the garden grouping mentioned in para 48.

List of Inam villages appended.

72. In accordance with instructions contained in para 32 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 12709—Rev. 360 of 14th March 1877, I beg to attach a statement C. containing nominal list of all the inam villages contained in the taluk under report.

Proposals for transfer of villages.

73. It will be noticed from the map which accompanies this report that with the exception of the south-east corner the taluk is compact in shape and few alterations in its boundaries are advisable. The small outlying village of Jigalimani might advantageously be transferred to the Lakvalli Taluk, that of Magundi to the Múdgere Taluk, and the isolated group of villages belonging to the latter taluk, shewn as a blank in the map, transferred to Koppa; but these changes could best be made when the Taluks of Múdgere and Lakvalli come under settlement and not now.

Explanation of the difference in the number of villages.

74. The difference in the number of villages shewn by the Amildar in his confessedly only approximately correct list and those shewn by us is so great and inexplicable, that I trust I may be excused making any attempt to reconcile the two. Many of the Amildar's villages had no existence except on paper, others consisted of few acres of land in the heart of another village; we have reduced this chaos to something like order; but some more changes and amalgamations will probably be found necessary at the time of settlement, and if so a detail report of such will be made hereafter.

Captain Major's report appended.

75. A short report by Captain Major who superintended the classification of this taluk is attached and will be found to contain detailed information on some points noticed in this report.

76. In conclusion I beg that sanction may be obtained to the proposals contained in this report in time to permit the introduction of the settlement in the month of March next.

# APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 442 Villages of the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's letter No. 26, dated 10th January 1879.

| Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | | | | | Past collection on cultivated lands. | Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Govt. Cultivated. | | | | Govt. Waste. | | | | | Govt. Cultivated. | | | | Govt. Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total Area. | Inam, Acres. | Unarable. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | | Total Assessment. | Assessment on Garden lands. | Assessment on Rice lands. | Assessment on Dry crop lands. | Total Assessment. | Assessment on Garden lands. | Assessment on Rice Lands. | Assessment on Dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | No. of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| 1 | Koppa ... | 23,119 | ... | 18,960 | 715 | 2,927 | 141 | 3,783 | 51 | 243 | 82 | 376 | 14,483 | 18,820 | 11,192 | 7,590 | 38 | 825 | 300 | 508 | 17 | 1,164 | 2,628 | 3,792 | 6 | ... | 6 | 2,275 | 570 | 582 | |
| 2 | Kodnad ... | 18,395 | ... | 15,348 | 606 | 2,202 | 35 | 2,843 | 29 | 122 | 53 | 204 | 12,437 | 14,952 | 9,388 | 5,554 | 10 | 533 | 292 | 228 | 13 | 785 | 1,572 | 2,357 | ... | ... | ... | 2,174 | 485 | 382 | |
| 3 | Belari ... | 13,491 | ... | 10,418 | 570 | 2,389 | 19 | 2,978 | 37 | 48 | 10 | 95 | 12,367 | 15,410 | 9,010 | 6,393 | 7 | 348 | 251 | 96 | 1 | 1,095 | 2,682 | 3,777 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3,006 | 669 | 534 | |
| 4 | Hoskere ... | 19,026 | ... | 15,571 | 544 | 2,792 | 51 | 3,387 | 7 | 36 | 25 | 68 | 12,568 | 15,638 | 8,355 | 7,265 | 18 | 127 | 44 | 79 | 4 | 938 | 1,803 | 2,741 | 5 | ... | 5 | 2,389 | 431 | 457 | |
| 5 | Hegar ... | 4,154 | ... | 3,150 | 229 | 765 | 3 | 997 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4,849 | 5,924 | 3,779 | 2,145 | ... | 18 | 8 | 10 | ... | 336 | 570 | 906 | ... | ... | ... | 803 | 154 | 165 | |
| 6 | Bagunji ... | 19,311 | ... | 15,480 | 1,084 | 2,536 | 15 | 3,635 | 59 | 131 | 6 | 196 | 20,620 | 25,170 | 18,123 | 7,045 | 2 | 950 | 674 | 274 | 2 | 902 | 2,215 | 3,207 | ... | ... | ... | 2,576 | 587 | 501 | |
| 7 | Hospatna ... | 21,486 | ... | 19,177 | 216 | 1,750 | 11 | 1,977 | 11 | 321 | ... | 332 | 4,829 | 8,377 | 3,397 | 4,078 | 2 | 850 | 74 | 776 | ... | 584 | 1,160 | 1,744 | ... | ... | ... | 1,605 | 310 | 293 | |
| 8 | Murvalli ... | 8,151 | ... | 6,877 | 492 | 668 | 2 | 1,162 | 54 | 58 | ... | 112 | 6,528 | 9,496 | 7,822 | 1,674 | ... | 625 | 498 | 127 | ... | 342 | 830 | 1,172 | ... | ... | ... | 1,035 | 233 | 163 | |
| 9 | Megund ... | 17,124 | ... | 15,464 | 391 | 1,081 | 8 | 1,480 | 66 | 110 | 4 | 180 | 6,644 | 8,813 | 6,233 | 2,577 | 3 | 907 | 697 | 209 | 1 | 391 | 817 | 1,208 | ... | ... | ... | 1,266 | 302 | 191 | |
| 10 | Kig ... | 14,714 | ... | 12,549 | 371 | 1,688 | 13 | 2,072 | 6 | 84 | 3 | 93 | 8,065 | 10,296 | 5,650 | 4,644 | 2 | 229 | 45 | 184 | ... | 807 | 1,529 | 2,336 | 4 | ... | 4 | 1,983 | 388 | 394 | |
| 11 | Nemmar ... | 17,417 | ... | 16,477 | 211 | 718 | 7 | 936 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 4,460 | 5,062 | 3,201 | 1,859 | 2 | 57 | 57 | ... | ... | 273 | 472 | 745 | 2 | ... | 2 | 929 | 182 | 131 | |
| 12 | Kerre ... | 34,324 | ... | 33,561 | 87 | 597 | 1 | 685 | 6 | 72 | ... | 78 | 1,809 | 2,489 | 901 | 1,588 | ... | 191 | 33 | 158 | ... | 218 | 399 | 617 | ... | ... | ... | 465 | 105 | 87 | |
| 13 | Hariharpur ... | 396 | ... | 286 | 23 | 81 | ... | 104 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 1,593 | 630 | 405 | 225 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 59 | 122 | 181 | ... | ... | ... | 112 | 19 | 29 | |
| 14 | Bhandgadi ... | 3,264 | ... | 2,507 | 171 | 585 | ... | 756 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1,721 | 4,191 | 2,559 | 1,632 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 256 | 476 | 732 | ... | ... | ... | 558 | 131 | 128 | |
| 15 | Sringeri ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15 | Total..... | 214,372 | ... | 185,825 | 5,710 | 20,779 | 306 | 26,795 | 331 | 1,235 | 186 | 1,752 | 1,12,973 | 1,45,268 | 90,015 | 55,169 | 84 | 5,673 | 2,973 | 2,662 | 38 | 8,240 | 17,275 | 25,515 | 18 | 3 | 21 | 21,206 | 4,566 | 4,037 | |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.*

## APPENDIX B.

Statement shewing the value of Inams which will have to be allocated in the Koppa Taluk under the provisions of Chief Commissioner's Order No. 8650—196 of 8th January 1878.

| Number. | Name of Magni. | Value of Shist confirmed by Inam Department in rupees. | Add 10 per cent. | Total Value of Inam which will be continued as far as practicable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Koppa ... ... ... | 1,361 | 136 | 1,497 |
| 2 | Kodnad ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Belari ... ... ... | 1,186 | 119 | 1,305 |
| 4 | Hoskere ... ... ... | 846 | 84 | 930 |
| 5 | Heggar ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Bagunji ... ... ... | 874 | 87 | 961 |
| 7 | Hospatna ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Murvalli ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Megund ... ... ... | 449 | 45 | 494 |
| 10 | Kigga ... ... ... | 418 | 42 | 460 |
| 11 | Nemmar ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Kerre ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Hariharpur ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Bhandgadi ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Sringeri ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Total..... | 5,134 | 513 | 5,647 |

## APPENDIX C.

Statement shewing the Inam villages in the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's No. 26 of 10th January 1879.

| No. | Village. | Description of Inam. | How disposed of by the Survey. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Sirikardi | Sarvamanya | Valuation Survey. |
| 2 | Sringeri Shime | Do | Not measured at all. |

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 27, dated Banavar, 10th January 1879.

In para 56 of my report No. 26 of 10th instant to your address on the subject of the revision of assessment of the Koppa Taluk of the Nagar Division, I referred only briefly to the subject of kans and the tenure on which they were held in that taluk, as the subject appeared too lengthy to be therein included; I have now the honor to enter on this question in detail with a view to the Chief Commissioner's orders being obtained as to how they should be dealt with in the approaching survey settlement.

2. Almost the whole of the Koppa Taluk with the exception of the parts assessed by us as cultivated or culturable, is covered more or less with jungle, principally evergreen, but in some cases deciduous, and in some grass and scrub; the evergreen jungles differ from the "Kans" of Sorab and the other northern settled taluks in that they produce comparatively little pepper; part

of this jungle is supposed to be "Sopina Byana" referred to in para 13 below, but as the boundaries between "Sopina Byana" and the other jungle are generally imaginary, it may, as far as this report is concerned, be considered part of the jungle.

3. Throughout the greater portion of the taluk certain wargdars have included in their present assessment an item called "Kan-shist" on account of which they claim the right to collect pepper, wax and other forest produce, to draw toddy from the "Byan" trees, to cut timber for household purposes, and especially the right to cut green boughs and collect leaves for manure for their garden and rice lands on the whole of the jungle lands within their village boundaries. They maintain that in the same way as they hold cultivated lands they have a proprietary right over their jungles as long as they continue to pay the Government assessment, but do not I believe in any way dispute the hability to the present assessment being revised. They may not cultivate the land or grow coffee therein without obtaining "Patta" for the same.

4. In the country to the west I believe "Kan-shist" is not paid.

5. The imposition of "Kan-shist" is of long standing and is stated to have been fixed originally by Shivappa Naik.

6. Until the last few years no one had any interest in these jungles except the wargdars, and their claims were never brought to notice, but since the cultivation of coffee has commenced in this taluk, a value has been given to these jungles which they never possessed before, and the claims of the wargdars have often clashed with the interests of coffee planters desirous of obtaining jungles for coffee cultivation. Any jungle applied for for coffee was immediately claimed as some one's "Kan-shist" land, difficulties were thrown in the way of the applicant and the claimant generally had to be bought out before the planter was put in possession of the land by Government. In an apparently isolated case brought to my notice the planter continues to pay the Kan-shist imposed on the jungle granted to him.

7. I looked at some of the "Pattas" of wargdars of the Koppa Taluk and found them to shew:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garden land so many dayas .. | = Rs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice land so many kandis . | = Rs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kan-shist .. .. .. | = Rs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total.... | Rs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |

8. The amount of Kan-shist was generally very small, often a few annas only, no area or definition of the extent or boundaries of the land to which it applied was ever given, and consequently the wargdars claim on account of it all the uncultivated land within the village boundaries.

9., The total Kan-shist in Koppa is shewn in the taluk records to be for the year 1876—77 as follows, and these items have varied imperceptibly during the past 20 years:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jari .. . | Rs. | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Nasht .. .. | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waste .. .. | ,, | 18 | 2 | 7 |
| Collections .. .. | ,, | 217 | 14 | 9 |
| Total.... | | 290 | 11 | 10 |

10. The claims of the wargdars with reference to these jungles have been stretched to the utmost principally I think on the following grounds—

1*st.* That they might get as much benefit to themselves as possible by selling the right claimed by them to coffee planters.

2*nd.* Unwillingness to have their jungles destroyed, because it lessens their supply of leaf manure, dries up the springs which feed these gardens and generally reduces their water supply.

3*rd.* By claiming the land as their own to keep the planters away, as the Malnad people prefer living a quiet retired life

11. When land is taken up for coffee cultivation, the immediate result is the felling of the whole forest except a few trees left for shade; whether such destruction of forest does dry up the springs and reduce the water supply has often been disputed, but the mass of evidence is that it does so, and Government are now in various parts of India exerting themselves to re-clothe the hills with the forest of which they have been denuded by the reckless cutting of previous years.

12. Considering the nominal amount of the past payments, compared with the extent of the claims, and that no particular land is even mentioned as that for which the payment is made,

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.*

3. At present Revenue Officers deal with each case according to its apparent requirements and this no doubt must always be done. But it has yet to be decided by experienced and scientific enquirers on the spot whether any further coffee operations on an extended scale can be carried on without detriment to the existing rice and supari cultivation. and if so under what conditions.

4. The wargdar's own idea of his requirements will be of little value if it is confined to a calculation of the extent of forest necessary to yield him leaf manure for his rice fields or even to preserve his springs (if indeed the retention of a patch of forest at its source does preserve a spring.)

5. The question will have to be decided on general and broader principles connected with climate, and the retention of moisture in the soil, and in the air in and about the valuable supari gardens during the prolonged dry seasons which too frequently occur.

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From the Acting Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, No. 716, dated Camp Chitaldroog, 21st February 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 29, dated 10th ultimo, forwarding for opinion a copy of the Survey report on the Koppa Taluk.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, to whom a copy of the report had been sent, has expressed his concurrence with the rates proposed.

3. The taluk is similar in almost all respects to Kavaledurga which has been lately settled; the only difference in my opinion being (1) that Tirthahalli, the head-quarters of the latter, commands a greater amount of trade than Hariharpur or Sringeri, and (2) that the road connecting Koppa with the Maidan taluks presents, during several months of the year, obstacles in the unbridged Tunga and Bhadra rivers.

4. These circumstances have, I believe, received consideration, though not specially mentioned in the report. The proposed maximum wet, dry and garden rates are lower than those adopted in almost all other Malnad taluks.

5. This, I observe, is also the case with the average rates of dry and wet lands. But those of garden lands, especially in the 2nd group, are higher than those imposed on the corresponding groups in Kavaledurga and Nagar. The cause of such difference has not been expressly explained, but it is presumed that it may be due to the soil being generally superior in quality to that of Kavaledurga and the superiority of the supari produced seems to bear this conclusion out.

6. For these reasons the rates proposed appear to me to be fair, and I would recommend their adoption.

7. The formation of villages, as proposed, is a difficult task, but is absolutely necessary to ensure the accounts being properly written up.

8. The question of dealing with kans has been already decided.

9. The original enclosure is herewith returned.

No. 6749-59—R. 1183, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The introduction of the survey rates into the Koppa Taluk having already been sanctioned, the papers above read are recorded.

C. RANGACHARLU,
*Revenue Secretary.*

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore.
" Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
" Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information.
" Deputy Accountant General.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.*

I think that the claim of the payers of kan-shist to a proprietary right to all the jungles in their villages cannot be considered good, and that there is no reason why Government, if it thinks fit to do so, should not remit the rent and resume the land as suggested by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, in para 64 of his Annual Report for the year 1875—76.

13. A certain quantity of jungle is absolutely necessary to the cultivators for the purpose of obtaining green boughs and leaves for manuring both their rice and garden lands, and such jungles locally called "Sopina Byan" or "Sopina Betta" are apportioned by us to each village, free of assessment, at the time of the introduction of the Survey settlement; but the indirect requirements of the ryots go beyond this, shelter from the wind is one of the first requisites for successful garden cultivation, and preservation of the springs and water supply is necessary not only for the cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood but on general grounds for the whole country.

14. The question therefore resolves itself into—

A. Under what terms and rates and to what extent should jungles (other than Sopina Byan) be continued to those who have previously paid "Kan-shist" and thus hold a presumptive right to the jungles?

B. What jungles shall be preserved in their primeval condition?

C. What jungles shall be available for coffee cultivation on application for the same?

15. With regard to A, I would propose that all jungles in the taluk, except Sopina Betta and those already held on coffee patta, be assessed at rates similar to those sanctioned for the Nagar Taluk (*vide* Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 86 of 2nd July 1878) viz., about one anna per acre and offered at that rate to the present payers of kan-shist, their rights, should they accept the rate, to be similar to those sanctioned for the Nagar Taluk; should the land be required by Government for the purpose of giving the same out on coffee patta to any applicant or for any other reason, the tenant to be liable to be ousted summarily and 3 years assessment of the land so resumed to be paid him from the treasury in compensation for his loss of tenure.

16. All assessed kans which the khan-shist payer refuses to take up on revised assessment referred to in last para, to have the assessment struck off, and as well as all other unoccupied jungles to be sold by public auction yearly as regards their forest produce.

17. As regards B I would propose that no jungle be allowed to be cut within 50 yards of any garden cultivation or within 50 yards of the banks of any hill stream or within 50 yards of any spring.

The latter proposition I have taken from Notification by Government of India No. 588 F. of 8th June 1878, administration of forests in Mysore, published at page 170 of *Mysore Gazette* of 29th June 1878.

18. As to what other measures should be taken generally for the preservation of the forests I would suggest reference to the Conservator of Forests.

19. As regards C each case of application must I think be dealt with on its own merits—subject to the orders that may be passed on the questions A and B.

20. I beg to attach copy of letter No. 155 of 21st June 1878 from Commissioner, Nagar Division, on the above subject.

*P. S.*—Since writing the above report, Chief Commissioner's order No. 2209-11—323 of 18th October 1878 giving instructions that, in compliance with letter from the Government of India No. 968 of 25th September 1878, the cultivation of coffee in kans is prohibited, has been received from which it appears that the preservation of forest generally is considered to be of primary importance.

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From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 155—55, dated Shimoga, 21st June 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 400, dated 7th instant, forwarding a printed copy of the classing officer's report on the Koppa Taluk.

2. With reference to the 15th para of this report I conclude that the question of kan-shist in its relations to jungles suitable for coffee cultivation will be finally determined at the time of settlement.

1880.

# GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

### REVENUE.

*To*

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMR. IN MYSORE.
" DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICTS.
" DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

*Dated* 18*th March.*

*Despatched*

*Received*

No. 6749-59.
R. 1183.

Recording correspondence regarding the introduction of Survey rates of assessment in the Koppa Taluk.

Mysore Govt. Press, Bangalore—15-4-80.—80.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department (Revenue),—dated 7th May 1880.*

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. No. 350, dated Poona, 14th April 1880.

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner the appended letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and accompaniments relating to the revision of assessment of the Chikmagalur Taluk of the Kadur District.

*No. 215 of 22nd March 1880.

2. I do not propose to follow the Superintendent through the details of his report, but confine myself to the main heads and to the points where a difference of opinion has occurred between the Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner.

3. This taluk is undoubtedly one of the finest in Mysore, so far as the central portion goes and excluding the northern portion in the Sakrepatna direction and the part near and to the west of Vastara. The former is rather a wild country among and under the hills and the latter is a purely Malnad jungly country.

4. Para 16 of the Superintendent's letter shews the past revenue history of this taluk. We find an amount of collections steadily rising with very little check during the past twenty-five years, the collections commence with Rs. 1,08,991 in 1854—55 and attain to Rs. 1,51,871 in 1878—79. The maintenance of this steady increase has been beyond doubt due to great opening up of the country by roads which has to so great an extent been effected in comparatively recent times. The present assessment is most unequal in parts being exceedingly high and in other parts low to a degree incompatible with the existence of any kind of system.

5. A difference of opinion arose between the Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner. The Superintendent placed the Sakrepatna Magani in his 3rd group with a maximum rice land rate of Rs. 6—0—0 and a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1—12—0. The Deputy Commissioner desires to raise this and to place this magani in the 2nd group with a maximum rice rate of Rs. 7—4—0 and a maximum dry rate of Rs. 2—4—0. The old rates of assessment were exceptionally low and in fact fraudulent in the best rice lands in this magani and the Superintendent's proposed rate effected a very large increase. The Deputy Commissioner considers the increase is not sufficient and advocates a still farther increase. In his forwarding letter the Superintendent agrees to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner.

6. It so happens that I am myself very well acquainted with this taluk and with the Sakrepatna Magani and its peculiarities. It is most notoriously a very unhealthy country, a point to which it is impossible not to give some consideration and more than the Deputy Commissioner is inclined to accord to it. I do not at all say that the Sakrepatna Magani would be over-assessed if it were placed on the rates of the 2nd group, but it would be assessed higher in proportion than the other parts of the taluk, and if this magani was raised to the rates of the 2nd group, it would be necessary to adopt higher rates for the villages now in the 2nd group and for those of the first group, in fact to raise the standard of assessment through the taluk generally.

7. In my opinion it may be well to somewhat raise the maximum rice land assessment of the Sakrepatna Magani above that of the 3rd group, and I would propose to raise it from Rs. 6—0—0 to Rs. 6—8—0. But I would not raise the maximum dry crop rate on any account. The above increase to the rice rate would cause an increase of revenue of about Rs. 800.

8. The estimated revenue result of the settlement will thus, with the addition of Rs. 800 as above proposed, be a survey assessment on land returned as occupied in 1878—79 of Rs. 1,88,300, but before comparing this with the former realizations some deductions must be made.

9. First, it is estimated that about Rs. 10,000 will be required for the remuneration of the village officers who lose all direct grain levies from the ryots after the introduction of the settlement; the ryots of course will benefit greatly by the cessation of liability to these levies.

10. Next, for the Irrigation cess the sum of Rs. 6,614 will require to be deducted, so far as the returns to the State revenue are concerned.

11. Finally, as usual, some deduction must be made from the estimate of realizations on account of land shewn at the time of survey as occupied and recorded as such which in reality had never been occupied and was only shewn as such to secure the refusal of it at the settlement. This excess land shewn as occupied may very probably result in some resignations at the settlement for which some allowance must be made, though how much it is impossible to say beforehand with any kind of precision. The Superintendent estimates that this area may amount to land bearing an assessment of about Rs. 9,000, and therefore that the net increase after all the deductions and allowing for the Rupees 800 increase from raising the assessment of the Sakre

patna Magani may amount to about Rupees 11,000 or in round numbers: while Rs. 1,51,871 were realized in 1878—79 we may look for the net realization of about Rs. 1,63,000 in the first year after the introduction of the settlement.

12. We may farther in the future look for a considerable development of the revenue from the absorption of the unoccupied assessed waste area into occupation and payment of assessment. In para 30 it is shewn that the assessed waste land amounts to acres 27,381 bearing survey assessment Rs. 32,566. The garden waste area is insignificant in extent and value, acres 85 assessed at Rs. 422, but the rice waste amounts to acres 4,744 bearing assessment Rupees 15,199, and the dry crop to acres 22,552 bearing assessment Rs. 16,945. We have too assumed in the previous para that about Rs. 9,000 of land assumed to be occupied may be resigned at the settlement. There will thus be a total waste area bearing assessment of in round numbers Rs. 40,000, some of which will certainly be taken up soon after the settlement and every rupee's worth of land so taken up will go to increase the net revenue above the estimate above made of Rs. 1,63,000.

13. There will too be a considerable increase under cesses available for local improvement. The present half-anna cess produces Rs. 5,112, the one anna cess under the settlement is estimated to produce Rs. 13,004, an increase of Rs. 7,892 which should enable, if judiciously expended, much to be done in the way of opening up the country.

14. The settlement proposed appears to me to offer as good a probability of prospective financial success as any taluk yet settled in Mysore.

15. The Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 3 of the 1st instant among the correspondence appended enters into many points of detail in connection with the rates of assessment and the mode of arriving at them especially in para 11. I have read these remarks with all care, I find that they are generally met by the Superintendent's remarks. It is evident that the Deputy Commissioner had an imperfect comprehension of what he was writing about, so much so that I find it next to impossible to discover what he means. He says that the minimum rates would enable any one to judge better of the suitability of the rates than the maximum. The maximum is a clear and defined standard, land in all respects of the best and most faultless quality bears the maximum rate, in rice land the land and water-supply combined must be faultless to incur the maximum rate, the minimum rate properly would be the rate at the very bottom of the assessment scale, or as I understand the Deputy Commissioner's meaning, it would be the lowest rate imposed in any particular case which unless the Deputy Commissioner happened to know the particular field would convey no idea whatever to his mind of the standard of assessment adopted.

16. In para 5 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 6187—98—R. 1089, dated 19th February last, a reference was made to a previous request for a statement shewing the extent of survey land under each rate of assessment. Such a statement it was clearly impossible to prepare and present with a settlement report, first because great labor would be required and next because the detailed assessments of individual fields are not worked out by the time the settlement report is drawn up. I had imagined that it might be possible to frame an approximate statement shewing the number of survey fields in each division of assessment high, medium and low, but this too I found would be impracticable at the time the settlement report is drawn up and troublesome and expensive at any other time. Such a statement too the Chief Commissioner may rest assured would be of no value whatever to him in aiding in the formation of an opinion regarding the assessment; had it been otherwise, such a statement would have been at any trouble prepared for our own use in the survey. A very fair indication of the range of the assessment may be obtained from a consideration of the average rate which is always given and it may be taken as certain that between a rate 20 per cent above the average and one 20 per cent below it at least three-fourths of the lands of the taluk will be found to be assessed.

17. I now beg to recommend the above proposals for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner and shall be obliged by these papers receiving as early attention as may be convenient and by the orders of the Chief Commissioner being communicated direct to the Superintendent.

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From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey and Assessment, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 215, dated Tarikere, 22nd March 1880.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Chikmagalur Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division.

2. Appended is a report upon the taluk by Mr. Butcher, who was in charge of classing operations, together with a sketch map in illustration of the present report.

3. The Taluk of Chikmagalur, as at present constituted, consists of the following Maganis or ancient sub-divisions :—

| | Name of Magani. | Number of— | | No. of Inam Villages. | No. of Kavals. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Govt. Villages. | Coffee Estates separately demarcated. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Chikmagalur | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 2 | Mattavar | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| 3 | Basavanhalli | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 4 | Hiremagalur | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 5 | Marle ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 6 | Kargatta | 11 | ... | 4 | 1 | 16 |
| 7 | Malalur | 17 | ... | 1 | ... | 18 |
| 8 | Narayanpur | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | 12 |
| 9 | Sakrepatna | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 10 | Hulikere | 23 | ... | ... | 1 | 24 |
| 11 | Lakya | 26 | ... | 1 | ... | 27 |
| 12 | Kenkere | 21 | ... | ... | 1 | 22 |
| 13 | Bendga ... | 31 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 35 |
| 14 | Kalasapur | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | 15 |
| 15 | Rajansiriyur | 12 | ... | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 16 | Sindgere | 12 | ... | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| 17 | Vastara ... | 27 | ... | 2 | ... | 29 |
| 18 | Anur ... | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 |
| 19 | Kadgalnad | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| 20 | Khandya... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| 21 | Tandarnad | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 22 | Advalli ... | 47 | 1 | ... | ... | 48 |
| 23 | Belavadi .. | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 12 |
| | Total..... | 349 | 3 | 29 | 9 | 390 |

4. The numerous changes which have from time to time been made in the limits of this taluk are described in para 3 of Mr. Butcher's report, and in the 2nd and 3rd paras of the Deputy Commissioner's letter attached. The result has been a somewhat overgrown and misshapen taluk comprising within its limits a greater variety of climate, soils and crops than perhaps any other similar sub-division in the Province. The Taluk of Chikmagalur lies immediately to the east and south of the water-shed of the Bababudan hills, from which originates a river system of considerable magnitude, conferring its fullest benefits on the tract under report ere flowing north-east and south-east. In the wild and somewhat undefined ranges in which the Bababudan hills lose their individuality to the south, is the cradle of the Yegachi river which eventually joins the Hemavati, and on the eastern slopes of the Bababudans themselves are the sources of the two streams, the Gaurihalla and the Avati, which after filling the Ayankere and Madag tanks respectively, join and form the Vedvati which flows on through the Chitaldroog District.

5. These streams, as they merge from the hills, have been dammed with great skill and the perennial water-supply thus obtained has converted the centre of the taluk and a considerable stretch of country to the north, under the Ayankere and Madag tanks, into the most fertile irrigated lands I have seen in any part of the Province. This description applies more strictly to the central portion than to the north of the taluk; but in both cases the soils are of a very high order and the crops of proportionate value and variety, comprising Bengal-gram, onions, garlic, coriander, menthya, wheat, various kinds of vegetables and occasionally, in the central stretch, the poppy. Left high and dry, so to speak, untouched by either of the above systems of irrigation is a considerable tract of country to the north-east adjoining the Banavar Taluk which is essentially dry crop possessing scarcely any tanks of its own but with a higher order of dry crop soils than in the rest of the taluk where all the good soils are under irrigation, the higher lying and poorer soils alone being cultivated with dry crops. The crops grown in the dry soils are javari and Bengal-gram in the darker soils, and tobacco, ragi and beans and castor-oil in the red and poorer soils. The best gardens are situated in the Malnad portion of the taluk chiefly in the Advalli Magani. In the plain portion of the taluk the gardens are of no great importance and have gone a good deal to decay. The best are in the Sakrepatna and Kalsapur Maganis. The southern spurs of the Bababudans, in which the streams eventually forming the Yegachi river take their rise.

may be described as the Malnad portion of the taluk comprising the maganis of Anur, Kadagalnad, Khandya, Tandarnad, Advalli and part of Vastara. It is a purely rice-growing country with occasional betel-nut gardens in the hollows and rarely cardamoms. The eastern lower slopes of the Bababudans can scarcely be called Malnad, for although well wooded and much broken up with minor hill ranges, there is a much more frequent occurrence of dry crop cultivation than in the true Malnad, while the climate is in every respect more moderate.

6. Besides the productions of the ordinary cultivated lands coffee is extensively grown, but, as will be observed from the area measured as coffee estates and gardens given in the margin, is confined chiefly to the Malnad portion of the taluk and to the eastern slopes of the Bababudans. That it should grow at all or be worth cultivating in the plain maganis is strange, but the general elevation of the taluk is very high, the town of Chikmagalur itself being 3,481 feet above the sea, while the highest peak of the Bababudans, Mulangeri, is no less than 6,317 feet above sea-level. The whole of the area claimed as coffee, estate is not of course actually under coffee, but a very large proportion of it may be assumed to be planted up. What that proportion is will form a part of the enquiry during the settlement of the coffee question hereafter.

| Maganis. | | Acres. | Guntas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chikmagalur | ... | 93, | 37 |
| Mattavar | ... | 123, | 19 |
| Basvanhalli | ... | 2,760, | 8 |
| Malalur | ... | 24, | 21 |
| Kenkere | ... | 59, | 24 |
| Bendaga | ... | 11,022, | 22 |
| Kalasapur | ... | 10, | 13 |
| Vastara | ... | 997, | 16 |
| Anur | ... | 5,161, | 39 |
| Kadagalnad | ... | 7,969, | 16 |
| Khandya | ... | 8,902, | 20 |
| Tandarnad | ... | 835, | 0 |
| Advalli | ... | 2,735, | 35 |
| | ... | 40,681 | 30 |

7. As might be expected from the size, shape and general position of the taluk, the climate varies in a remarkable degree in different parts. According to the rain-fall gauged by the Amildar the average in the last 7 years has been 32·28 inches. In the Gazetteer of Mysore, page 406, Volume II, the average rain-fall at Chikmagalur is given at 36 inches. It is scarcely necessary to say that this fall is very unequally distributed. In the Malnad division it is so heavy as to admit only of the usual Malnad productions of rice, betel-nut and cardamoms. In the central portion of the taluk, although at no great distance, the transition in climate is remarkably sudden, the fierce down-pour of the Malnad giving place to a comparatively moderate rain-fall quite consistent with, indeed very favorable to, the remunerative cultivation of dry crops. In the essentially dry crop tract described in the last para, of which the chief maganis are Lakya, Hulikere and parts of Kenkere, Sindgere and Kalsapur, the rain-fall is still less and there may be said to be a slight element of precariousness in the climate. On the whole, however, the climate is remarkably good, although there are some unhealthy localities amongst which Sakrepatna, according to popular belief, occupies a prominent position. There must be some foundation for this belief, for the village of Sakrepatna is avoided in a great measure as a permanent residence, many of the cultivators of its lands living in the adjoining villages of the Hulikere Magani.

8. Great improvements have been made during recent years in communications generally. The taluk is now efficiently supplied with roads which radiate from Chikmagalur or Basvanhalli, as it is usually called, in every direction ; to Tarikere by Lingenhalli and Santaveri to Sakrepatna where the road branches to Kadur and Banavar ; to Javgallu and thence to Banavar, and to Belur in the south-east. A road through Vastara leads to the Bhund-ghat and, finally, a new road has been opened up through the western or Malnad division leading to Balehonnur and Hariharpur. The work of establishing communication between Chikmagalur and the Jagar valley, in the Lakvalli Taluk, for wheeled traffic has been commenced, and although but little progress has as yet been made, there is little doubt I believe of the work being completed in the course of a very few years. There is considerable traffic, but only by means of pack bullocks and coolies, between the Jagar valley and Chikmagalur. On the whole the taluk under report is as well supplied with roads as almost any in Mysore, very few villages being more than 5 miles distant from some made-road or other. The exception is in the case of some villages of the Advalli Magani to the extreme north-west.

9. Chikmagalur is the general centre of trade, not only for the taluk, but for the surrounding districts generally. It is a place which is fast rising to importance and is already the general coffee mart for a large section of the coffee country to the west. Large bazars are held at Chikmagalur itself and there is a considerable market at Hanniki, in the south, whilst minor local markets are situated conveniently for all the villages throughout the taluk, excepting in the case of Malnad division where the villagers are somewhat badly off in this respect, there being only one small weekly market near Aldur. Beyond the immediate confines of the taluk, Javgallu in the Banavar Taluk is much frequented by the eastern villages. Chikmagalur from its position must be the road of much traffic between the Malnad and the plain country between which a mutual interchange of productions takes place annually. The Bababudans form an effectual barrier to the export north-ward of a great deal of produce which is thus forced to adopt the Chikmagalur route. The general traffic which is greatly enhanced by the effects of the coffee trade must, in the central

villages especially, greatly facilitate the disposal of produce at good prices. There are no data on which to calculate the exports and imports, which are enumerated at paras 14 and 15 of Mr. Butcher's report.

10. The following statement exhibits the statistical information collected during classification :—

| Villages. | Houses. | Population. | Square Miles. | Cattle. | Carts. | Ploughs. | Market Towns. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *352 | 16,565 | 76,224 | 528 | 90,261 | 749 | 12,998 | 8 | *Including 3 coffee estates separately measured. |

The density of population for the Government villages and kavals is therefore 133 to the square mile, but the area of the kavals and separately measured coffee estates being deducted it is close on 145 to the square mile. The population is very unevenly distributed, being dense in the centre and north-east and sparse in the Malnad division. Taking the culturable area alone which amounts in round numbers to 164 square miles, we get a population of 465 to the square mile. Taking the occupied area there is more than one acre for each head of the population; there being 77,656 acres against a resident population of 76,224 souls, and of this area no less than 31,461 acres represent wet cultivation of a very high order. The number of carts appears small but is explained by the traffic being carried on by regular traders who visit the taluk in large numbers, employing their own carts or carts hired elsewhere.

11. Regarding the general condition of the people all officers of experience who have written on the subject are pretty unanimous. Mr. Stokes in his report on the Nagar Division in 1838 describes Chikmagalur as follows : "Chikmagalur lies under the southern face of the Chandra-"drona hills, and from the command of water obtained by damming up the streams which flow "from them and the excellence of the soil, it is the richest taluk for its extent in Nagar. It is "said in consequence to have been called formerly "Hunjavarige Shime" which implies the "country flowing with gold." In describing Vastara which now belongs to the taluk under report Mr. Stokes writes : "In Vastara the land-holders are Halvokkal or Namdari Gaudas "with a few Shivabhaktars. They are well off and are very tenacious of their rights as kulagars or "hereditary proprietors of their villages." Great changes have no doubt taken place since Mr. Stokes wrote and these land-holders have had to relinquish some of the rights of which they were so tenacious, the tenure being now everywhere ryotwari, but on the whole there is every sign of the taluk having increased in prosperity. The numerous changes made from time to time in the boundaries of the taluk render it impossible to trace it back to distant years for the purposes of comparison, but taking the whole District the population has increased from 145,394 in 1838 to 236,178 in 1853—54, while by the census of 1871 the figures were 332,381. Immense progress has been made in road-making and many years of advantageous prices combined with good soils and a certain climate have raised Chikmagalur to what in my opinion is one of the most thriving taluks in the Province.

12. Chikmagalur is shewn in the map appended to the report on the famine in Mysore by Mr. C. H. Elliott, C. S. I., as *more* than slightly affected by the famine, but no distinction is made between different parts of the taluk. The chief suffering, so far as my experience goes and so far as I can ascertain, was in the dry tract to the north and north-east, much mitigated in the central portion of the taluk, and very slight, if it all existing, in the Malnad portion. The Magani of Lakya was selected as a test magani in the partial census taken in January 1878, and, on the difference ascertained by test in that one magani, the population of the whole taluk was estimated to have decreased from 110,105 in 1851 to 83,240 in 1878. The classing returns compiled during and since the famine shew in the Government villages alone, exclusive of 29 whole inam villages in the moving population, no less than 76,224 souls, so that I am inclined to think that the taluk did not suffer to the extent estimated by the Famine Commissioner. The classing census invariably shews results a good deal below the truth the moving population not being allowed for, it being in point of fact more a record of the agricultural population than any thing else.

13. Mr. Butcher after an extended and minute acquaintance with the taluk under report records his opinion in para 24 of his report that it is one of finest portions of the Province. On the other hand however it must be borne in mind that there are certain localities which must be considered exceptional. In the dry tract to the north-east the climate is perhaps slightly precarious and round about Sakrepatna there is unhealthiness. Again in the more remote inaccessible and hilly portions of the Malnad adjoining Lakvalli there are the draw backs attending a scant population, difficulty of communication and the prevalence of fever to some extent.

14. There is not much information to be gleaned regarding the old assessment, by whom it was framed and on what principles it was based ? Considering the heterogeneous composition of the taluk as it now stands, I have no doubt there was great diversity in the original system of revenue and tenures of land in different parts, to trace which now, even were it possible, would serve no useful purpose. The tenure is now ryotwari throughout. In the Malnad division o the taluk the hakkal or dry crop lands are given in, as an accompaniment to the rice lands, free of assessment. In the remaining parts of the taluk we have the ordinary ryotwari tenure common to all the plain taluks. There never at any time was any systematic survey, even of the cultivated lands. The complaints of the ryots led to an actual measurement of the garden lands in Sakrepatna, Rajansiriyur and Kalsapur, as explained by the Deputy Commissioner in para 19 of his letter, but the results were not very satisfactory as may be judged from the fact that in the Sakrepatna Magani, for instance, the area of the occupied gardens appears in the old accounts as 73 acres, while the area now actually ascertained by the present survey is no less than 272 acres. The Deputy Commissioner, taking for his basis the old accounts and the local mode of converting kandis into acres, gives the occupied area of the taluk as below. For the sake of comparison I have placed the actual area by survey in juxtaposition :—

| | Old Accounts. | | By Actual Survey. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Old Measure. | Converted into Acres by Deputy Commissioner. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Garden ... ... | Not given. | 2,762 | 1,386 |
| Rice .. ... ... | | 30,577 | 31,461 |
| Dry Crop ... ... | | 29,754 | 44,809 |
| Total..... | | 63,093 | 77,656 |

I distrust the mode of conversion into acres, for I find that in the single Magani of Advalli where nearly all the really valuable gardens are situated, the area of the occupied gardens is put down in the old accounts at 1,039 kandis or 2,146 acres, while by Survey there are only 259 acres. There is evidently some great error. In the same way I distrust the area shewn under the head of wet land of rice, although, by a coincidence, it is but little different from that now recorded by the Survey. The accounts of the taluk are, in short, not sufficiently reliable to afford any material for comparison between the old and the newly ascertained area. The nominal rates of assessment shewn in Statements A B and C appended to the Deputy Commissioner's letter are, for the same reasons, quite useless as a guide to the incidence of the old assessment, many of the rates quoted being beyond all reason and, as a matter of fact, having no actual existence.

15. The old assessment does not appear to have been fixed with much reference to the capability of the soil and its incidence has consequently been very unequal. One very glaring instance is to be found in the case of the lands irrigated from the Ayankere tank, the rate actually paid, as ascertained by placing the old assessment in juxtaposition with the newly ascertained Survey area, being only a little over one rupee per acre. Mr. Butcher in his 17th para very naturally characterizes such rates as preposterously low. So much for the inadequacy or rather the corruption of the old assessment. To judge of its unequal incidence we have only to compare the actual rates paid on the lands above mentioned with rates actually paid on other parts of the taluk, in the Narayanpur Magani, for instance, where no less than Rs. 5-14-4 per acre are actually paid. In both instances it must be borne in mind the supply of water is perennial and in both instances the soil is of a very high order. Making every allowance for the different circumstances of the two localities the difference in the assessment is quite unjustifiable. I could give very many similar instances, but will content myself with bringing to notice that instances have been brought to light by the survey of dry crop lands of a very poor order actually paying as much as 3 rupees an acre, much more in fact than is paid by a good deal of the superior rice lands. Some of the

old assessments are it is true very high, but are nullified by others equally low. In short, the incidence of the old assessment is very unequal and a revision on a systematic basis must have the effect of increasing and decreasing the assessment in a similarly unequal degree.

16. The subjoined statement exhibits the collections actually realized on the occupied lands for the last 25 years. As already explained the old bijvari is not to be relied upon, even if forthcoming, and consequently I have entirely excluded it from the statement :—

| Year. | Total Demand. | Remissions. | Total Collections. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1854—55 | 1,15,693 | 6,702 | 1,08,991 |
| 1855—56 | 1,17,933 | 6,310 | 1,11,623 |
| 1856—57 | 1,20,770 | 6,216 | 1,14,554 |
| 1857—58 | 1,23,740 | 6,444 | 1,17,296 |
| 1858—59 | 1,27,795 | 7,167 | 1,20,628 |
| 1859—60 | 1,36,068 | 9,407 | 1,26,661 |
| 1860—61 | 1,37,078 | 8,861 | 1,28,217 |
| 1861—62 | 1,37,748 | 8,455 | 1,29,293 |
| 1862—63 | 1,43,141 | 8,989 | 1,34,152 |
| 1863—64 | 1,44,307 | 7,965 | 1,36,342 |
| 1864—65 | 1,45,419 | 6,645 | 1,38,774 |
| 1865—66 | 1,47,084 | 7,536 | 1,39,548 |
| 1866—67 | 1,49,787 | 7,743 | 1,42,044 |
| 1867—68 | 1,50,912 | 7,769 | 1,43,143 |
| 1868—69 | 1,50,239 | 7,311 | 1,42,928 |
| 1869—70 | 1,46,744 | 6,529 | 1,40,215 |
| 1870—71 | 1,47,648 | 6,322 | 1,41,326 |
| 1871—72 | 1,45,232 | 6,106 | 1,39,126 |
| 1872—73 | 1,40,335 | 6,211 | 1,34,124 |
| 1873—74 | 1,42,476 | 5,896 | 1,36,580 |
| 1874—75 | 1,46,055 | 7,828 | 1,38,227 |
| 1875—76 | 1,49,344 | 8,865 | 1,40,479 |
| 1876—77 | 1,53,350 | 17,660 | 1,35,690 |
| 1877—78 | 1,61,368 | 7,771 | 1,53,597 |
| 1878—79 | 1,61,345 | 9,474 | 1,51,871 |
| Five years' average ... | ... | ... | ... ... 1,43,973 |
| Ten years' average ... | ... | ... | ... ... 1,41,123 |
| Twenty years' average ... | ... | ... | ... ... 1,38,617 |
| Twenty-five years' average | ... | ... | ... ... 1,33,817 |

17. The figures shewn in the above statement have been compiled from the independent statements of the annual revenue settlement in each village. The general collections for the taluk furnished to me by the Revenue Authorities in the first instance were of no use whatever for the purposes of this report as they were not for the same villages, nor yet for like items, in each year. Consequently it became necessary to compile the necessary information from the independent statements, village by village. This I had done in my own Office on the basis of the village accounts furnished by the Amildar and the totals have been vouched for as correct by the Amildar as well as the Deputy Commissioner. About the year 1869 all the village accounts on which the taluk general accounts had been based up to that date are stated by the Amildar to have been destroyed by order, and consequently the independent village statements now furnished are from the Shanbhogs' records and must be accepted as the best we can get. The constant transfer and addition of villages to the taluk have been the chief cause of the difficulty now experienced in obtaining information regarding its past revenue history.

18. The remissions shewn in column 3 are, excepting in the case of the year 1876-77, of a permanent character being in no way due to poverty, failure of crops or similar cause. In 1876-77 however the exceptional circumstances of the taluk, as a result of the famine, led to the remission of a sum of Rs. 9,259 over and above the permanent remissions, which however was confined to the north-eastern and eastern maganis. The permanent remissions consist of "Shera Baki" or assessment permanently written off not to be collected, "Alive Baki" or assessment foregone during the currency of "Shraya" or gradually increasing assessment, and of assessment recorded against Government waste.

19. The prices current in the taluk during the same years for which the collections have been shewn are entered in the following statement. Ragi has been selected as the staple crop for the dry crop lands and rice and betel-nut for the wet and garden lands respectively.

| Year. | Seers for one Rupee. | | Rupees per Maund. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Ragi. | Betel-nut. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1854—55 | 16 | 30 | 3 3 5 | |
| 1855—56 | 13 | 29 | 4 3 6 | |
| 1856—57 | 13 | 25 | 4 7 0 | |
| 1857—58 | 13 | 24 | 5 1 4 | |
| 1858—59 | 19 | 34 | 6 4 0 | |
| 1859—60 | 11 | 19 | 6 14 10 | |
| 1860—61 | 17 | 34 | 6 9 0 | |
| 1861—62 | 11 | 19 | 5 9 8 | |
| 1862—63 | 16 | 28 | 5 12 0 | |
| 1863—64 | 13 | 18 | 7 12 5 | |
| 1864—65 | 6 | 17 | 9 4 8 | |
| 1865—66 | 7 | 12 | 9 7 4 | |
| 1866—67 | 9 | 17 | 9 10 0 | |
| 1867—68 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1868—69 | 8 | 21 | 9 3 8 | |
| 1869—70 | 8 | 12 | 9 3 9 | |
| 1870—71 | 6 | 13 | 9 13 4 | |
| 1871—72 | 8 | 22 | 10 0 0 | |
| 1872—73 | 12 | 24 | 6 5 10 | |
| 1873—74 | 11 | 8 | 8 0 9 | |
| 1874—75 | 12 | 22 | 5 6 4 | |
| 1875—76 | 12 | 18 | 8 8 0 | |
| 1876—77 | 6 | 6 | 9 0 0 | |
| 1877—78 | 4 | 4 | 9 11 10 | |
| 1878—79 | 8 | 11 | 8 9 4 | |

20. With the exception of the last three years the collections, viewed with the prices current, present no abnormal feature as they have undergone very much the same fluctuations as did the revenue of the Province generally, in the same years. The high prices consequent on the American war sent up the realizations to the highest pitch ever known in 1866-67 and the following year, since which time, although there has been a very general fall in prices, the collections have remained on the whole remarkably steady until 1876-77, when the exceptional circumstances of the famine led to the remission, although there was no contraction of the Government demand, of a sum of Rs. 9,259 and the realizations for that year stood at a sum of only Rs. 1,35,690. Of the justice of these remissions, I do not wish to express any opinion but I cannot help noting that their concession presents somewhat of an anomaly to the extraordinary high collections in the next two years. The remissions in 1876-77 were confined to the north-eastern maganis of the taluk.

21. The great spread of cultivation in 1877-78 and 1878-79 was due to causes of a purely economic character comprised in high famine prices combined with certainty of climate and other advantages which I have already endeavoured to describe.

22. In ordinary years the revenue appears to have been realized with ease. The fluctuations between 1866-67 and 1876-77 have not been so much in the direction of decrease as might have been expected from the fall in prices during the same period, while the elasticity which the revenue has exhibited during the very trying period through which the Province has just passed warrants the conclusion that the capabilities of the tract under report are of no mean order.

23. For the purpose of distributing the new or Survey assessment over the rice land, I propose to group the villages under report as shewn below :—

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue), dated 7th May 1880*

| Class or Group. | No. of Villages. | Maximum Rice Rate. | Distinguishing Characteristics. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I. | 00 | 8 8 0 | Villages in the central portion of the taluk possessing superior advantages as regards roads and markets and a good climate. |
| II. | 81 | 7 4 0 | Villages slightly more distant than the above from roads and markets but still comparatively near the centre o' the taluk and main roads. |
| III. | 79 | 6 0 0 | Villages to the north and north-east more removed from the centre of trade and in the case of the north-east villages with a somewhat inferior climate; also a few villages to the west where the Malnad commences. |
| IV. | 13 | 5 4 0 | Villages still further towards the Malnad more scattered and not so well populated. |
| V | 79 | 4 8 0 | Villages in the true Malnad scattered and comparatively sparsely populated, but fairly well placed with reference to roads but having only one small market within easy reach, climate very certain. |
| Total... | 352 | | |

24. For the purpose of assessing the dry crop lands, I have been obliged to adopt a somewhat different grouping. There would have been no reason to make any distinction between the grouping in their case and in the case of the rice lands, were it not that the rain-fall is so heavy to the west as to render the little dry crop cultivation there is there comparatively unremunerative. The line where dry cultivation commences to be of importance is most marked and may be said to be identical with the natural division between the plain and the Malnad. The grouping after all is not very different in the two cases and where difference exists it is due entirely to considerations of climate which need not be so much admitted into calculation in the assessment of rice lands.

| Class or Group. | No. of Villages. | Maximum Dry Crop Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| I | 97 | 2 10 0 |
| II | 72 | 2 4 0 |
| III | 59 | 1 12 0 |
| IV | 47 | 1 8 0 |
| V | 77 | 1 0 0 |
| Total... | 352 | |

25. Throughout this report the grouping of villages as arranged for the assessment of the rice lands will be adhered to.

26. In the case of garden lands, I consider that a 16 rupees maximum throughout will prove suitable. As regards the few gardens totally dependent on wells a maximum of Rs. 6 will not be exceeded.

27. All the above rates fit in with those already sanctioned for neighbouring taluks settled or in progress of settlement.

28. The result of the above proposals will be to give the following assessment on the occupied lands under each head.

| Group or Class. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry Crop. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| I | 100 | 733 | 1,184 | 5 11 4 | 12,389 | 68,237 | 5 8 2 | 23,329 | 23,691 | 1 0 3 | 36,451 | 96,112 | 2 10 2 |
| II | 81 | 561 | 183 | 3 4 3 | 3,634 | 16,169 | 4 7 2 | 15,756 | 16,278 | 1 0 6 | 19,446 | 32,630 | 1 10 10 |
| III | 79 | 302 | 2,318 | 7 10 10 | 6,441 | 25,691 | 3 15 10 | 5,394 | 4,005 | 0 11 11 | 12,137 | 32,014 | 2 10 2 |
| IV | 13 | 7 | 13 | 1 13 9 | 1,528 | 4.545 | 2 15 7 | 106 | 61 | 0 9 2 | 1,641 | 4,619 | 2 13 0 |
| V | 79 | 288 | 2,736 | 9 8 0 | 7,469 | 19,324 | 2 9 5 | 224 | 98 | 0 7 0 | 7,981 | 22.158 | 2 12 5 |
| | 352 | 1,386 | 9,434 | 6 12 11 | 31,461 | 1,33,966 | 4 4 2 | 44,809 | 44,133 | 0 15 9 | 77,656 | 1,87,553 | 2 6 8 |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

29. The general effect of the proposed assessment will in a measure be understood from a comparison of the old and new average rates in each class as below, on the occupied land.

| Group or Class. | Average Rate. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Garden. | | | | | | Rice. | | | | | | Dry Crop. | | | | | | Total. | | |
| | Old. | | | New. | | | Old. | | | New. | | | Old. | | | New. | | | Old. | | | New. | | |
| 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | |
| I | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| II | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| III | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| IV | | ... | | 1 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| V | 10 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 5 |
| Total..... | 5 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 |

A very serious increase, it will be observed, occurs as a result of my proposals, in the assessment of the rice lands of group III the average rate per acre of which is raised from Rs. 2-9-3 old to Rs. 3-15-10 new, a difference of no less than Rs. 1-6-7 although for the whole taluk the corresponding difference is only Rs. 0-13-2. In para 15, I pointed out that the old assessment on the lands below the Ayenkeri generally, was very corrupt and inadequate and it is to this cause, notwithstanding the extreme moderation of the proposed rates, that the exceptionally unequal increase in the villages of the 3rd group is due. The above is an extreme case and comprises a very large share of the whole increase involved in my proposals. Of the remaining groups I will merely remark that although the old assessment is not so corrupt as in the case just cited there are nevertheless a great many individual cases of unequal increase and decrease which I shall illustrate more fully before concluding this report. The garden assessment shews an increase in the average rate for the whole taluk of Rs. 1—0—10 only. This increase is chiefly on the garden in the plain portion of the taluk where many gardens were not brought to account at all in the old accounts. In the villages of the 5th group, the Malnad portion of the taluk, the old assessment of the gardens was very high in some cases and in others extremely low, but on the whole an average rate of Rs. 10—2—6, considering that the gardens are inferior to those further west, was considered by me to be heavy and I have imposed an assessment calculated greatly to relieve individual cases of hardship and yet to represent a very small reduction on the old assessment, the average rate of assessment under the proposed rates being Rs. 9—8—0 per acre. The average rate per acre for dry crop land is raised from Rs. 0—12—2 to Rs. 0—15—9, a difference of only 3 annas 7 pies per acre, the chief increase being in the villages of the 2nd group.

30. The unoccupied arable land and its assessment under the proposed rates is shewn in the following statement :—

| Group or Class. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry Crop. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| I | 100 | 16 | 59 | 3 11 0 | 1,090 | 5,284 | 4 13 7 | 10,839 | 9,248 | 0 13 8 | 11,945 | 14,591 | 1 3 7 |
| II | 81 | 1 | 5 | 5 0 0 | 625 | 2,391 | 3 13 3 | 7,723 | 5,268 | 0 10 11 | 8,349 | 7,664 | 0 14 8 |
| III | 79 | ... | 1 | ... | 1,062 | 3,365 | 3 2 8 | 3,821 | 2,365 | 0 9 11 | 4,883 | 5,751 | 1 2 9 |
| IV | 13 | ... | .. | ... | 79 | 171 | 2 2 8 | 19 | 9 | 0 7 7 | 98 | 180 | 1 13 5 |
| V | 79 | 68 | 357 | 5 4 0 | 1,888 | 3,988 | 2 1 10 | 150 | 55 | 0 5 10 | 2,106 | 4,400 | 2 1 5 |
| 5 | 352 | 85 | 422 | 4 15 5 | 4,744 | 15,199 | 3 3 3 | 22,552 | 16,945 | 0 12 0 | 27,381 | 32,566 | 1 3 0 |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

31. The following statement exhibits the area and assessment of the inam lands according to the old accounts as pointed out by the village officers at the time of measurement and classification :—

| Group or Class. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | Rice. | | Dry Crop. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| I | 100 | 49 | 279 | 2,207 | 12,112 | 3,424 | 3,343 | 5,680 | 15 734 |
| II | 81 | 1 | 1 | 338 | 1,455 | 521 | 509 | 860 | 1,965 |
| III | 79 | 7 | 52 | 358 | 1,365 | 76 | 56 | 441 | 1,473 |
| IV | 13 | ... | ... | 99 | 289 | ... | ... | 99 | 289 |
| V | 79 | 6 | 27 | 446 | 1,107 | ... | ... | 452 | 1,134 |
| 5 | 352 | 63 | 359 | 3,448 | 16,328 | 4,021 | 3,908 | 7,532 | 20,595 |

32. The next statement shews the result of the proposed rates on all the arable land of the villages under report, occupied, waste and inam, and at the same time contrasts the old collections with the proposed assessment :—

| Group or Class. | No. of Villages. | Old Accounts. | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Government Occupied Lands. | | Government Arable Waste. | | Inam Land. | | Total Government and Inam. | |
| | | Collections. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| I | 100 | 81,443 | 36,451 | 96,112 | 11,945 | 14,591 | 5,680 | 15,734 | 54,076 | 1,26,437 |
| II | 81 | 25,982 | 19,446 | 32,630 | 8,349 | 7,664 | 860 | 1,965 | 28,655 | 42,259 |
| III | 79 | 21,267 | 12,137 | 32,014 | 4,883 | 5,731 | 441 | 1,473 | 17,461 | 39,218 |
| IV | 13 | 3,169 | 1,641 | 4,619 | 98 | 180 | 99 | 289 | 1,838 | 5,088 |
| V | 79 | 20,010 | 7,981 | 22,158 | 2,106 | 4,400 | 452 | 1,134 | 10539 | 27,692 |
| 5 | 352 | 1,51,871 | 77,656 | 1,87,533 | 27,381 | 32,566 | 7,532 | 20,595 | 112,569 | 2,40,694 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Unculturable village sites, roads, &c. .. ... ... .. | 223,906 |
| Coffee estates separately demarcated ... ... ... .. | 1,551 |
| Area of Kavals ... ... ... ... ... .. | 28,696 |
| Area of whole Inam Villages ... ... ... ... .. | 20,370 |
| Total Area of the Taluk, *i. e.*, about 605 square miles ... ... .. | 387,092 |

Grazing.

33. The grazing in this taluk considering its great extent has been insignificant as a source of revenue, only Rs. 1,060 having been realized in 1878-79. I cannot estimate it with any certainty to produce very much more under the new settlement although it may fairly be expected to improve

under more careful management. I shall therefore keep the figures in my estimate at the same amount as in 1878-79.

Local Cess.

34. The half-anna local cess in 1878-79 brought in Rs. 5,112. Under the proposed assessment the amount realizable under the one anna local cess will be Rs. 11,721 on the occupied lands and Rs. 1,283 on the minor inam lands, in all Rs. 13,004.

Mixed Government and Inam Lands.

35. I am unable to make any estimate of any gain to Government from the allocation of Malnad inams in this taluk, there being some doubt in my mind whether in Form II received from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, the Malnad maganis have been intentionally or erroneously omitted. I have referred to the Superintendent of Inam Settlements for the necessary information, but in the meantime must refrain from making any estimate. The amount at most will be very inconsiderable.

36. I now proceed to contrast the estimated results of the proposed settlement with the collections of 1878-79 under all heads, excluding grazing :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Land Revenue, 1878-79 .. .. . .. | 1,51,871 |
| Half-anna Local Cess, 1878—79 .. .. .. | 5,112 |
| Total under Old system.... | 1,56,983 |
| Survey Assessment on occupied lands .. .. .. | 1,87,533 |
| One-anna Local Cess .. .. .. .. | 13,004 |
| Total under Survey system .. | 2,00,537 |

Excluding all calculations of separately levied cesses there is an immediate increase of Rs. 35,662 or over 23 per cent on the collections of 1878—79.

37. The increase to the State revenue above shewn is no doubt at first sight very great. I will endeavour to explain, first, what are the facts and circumstances which justify so large an increase and, secondly, what reduction my estimate is likely to undergo, at the time of settlement, from resignations and various causes, as a natural result of the new system to be introduced. With reference to the first part of my proposed explanation I cannot see in prices, either present or prospective, any grounds for any great increase. Had we been now revising an equal and fairly distributed assessment I certainly should not think of proposing any increase over the collections during the last few years of good prices. We must therefore look elsewhere for some justification of the proposed increase and this is to be found in more than one set of circumstances. In the first place the maximum rates proposed for the taluk under report are by no means high compared with those sanctioned already for adjoining taluks settled, or under settlement : indeed in the case of the villages of the 3rd group, where the greatest increase occurs, the maximum rates are slightly lower than in the adjoining villages of the Banavar Taluk on the plea of unhealthiness urged and admitted for the tract in question. In all the groups the maximum rates are so moderate as to leave no doubt whatever that the increase now proposed is in no way due to any enhancement of the old rates which are far higher than any now proposed, as will be apparent on reference to the statements attached to the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 925 of the 20th September last.

| | Maximum Rice Rate. | Maximum Dry Crop Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Banavar ... | 6—8 | 1—12 |
| 3rd Group, Chikmagalur ... | 6—0 | 1—12 |

38. Unfortunately no light is thrown upon the incidence of the past assessment by the record of the extent of land under cultivation which is unreliable, nor yet by the old rates which are purely nominal. We are consequently obliged to estimate its relative pressure by applying the aggregate and detailed results of the new measurement and classification to past collections. I have already done this in para 29 and have shewn that, even in the five groups into which I have divided the taluk, great inequality pervaded the old assessment, but I now propose to apply the same test somewhat more minutely and for this purpose I have taken out the necessary details for 13 villages in which the effect of the new settlement is to increase and decrease in a marked degree.

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| Number of Villages. | No. in Appendix A. | Group or Class | Names of Village. | Old Collections, 1878-79. | Survey Assessment. | Old Average Rate. | | | New Average Rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Dry Crop. | Rice. | Garden. | Dry Crop. | Rice. | Garden. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | 6 | I | Mattavar ... | 2,208 | 1,728 | 0 12 2 | 6 1 4 | ... | 1 0 0 | 4 5 7 | ... |
| 2 | 71 | I | Galehalli | 287 | 141 | 1 15 5 | ... | ... | 0 15 3 | ... | 2 0 0 |
| 3 | 76 | I | Surgondanhalli ... | 359 | 115 | 3 5 8 | ... | ... | 1 1 2 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 6 | II | Kundur ... | 1,022 | 864 | 0 6 3 | 5 13 9 | ... | 0 13 7 | 4 4 9 | ... |
| 5 | 40 | II | Ghalépuji | 260 | 110 | 0 8 0 | 11 2 1 | ... | 0 8 0 | 4 9 1 | ... |
| 6 | 53 | II | Biladahalli ... | 77 | 28 | ... | 11 0 0 | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | ... |
| 7 | 36 | I | Channapur ... | 188 | 357 | 0 7 3 | 2 3 6 | ... | 0 12 10 | 4 1 9 | 4 5 4 |
| 8 | 31 | I | Hanaké ... | 820 | 1,444 | 0 13 0 | 2 14 2 | 0 4 0 | 1 1 8 | 5 8 5 | 4 14 0 |
| 9 | 40 | I | Danayikanhalli ... | 342 | 799 | 0 6 3 | 2 6 0 | 1 3 7 | 0 15 9 | 5 4 3 | 5 7 1 |
| 10 | 18 | II | Ramanhalli ... | 60 | 256 | 0 3 10 | .. | ... | 1 0 4 | .. | ... |
| 11 | 39 | II | Kunchanhalli ... | 9 | 103 | 0 1 6 | ... | ... | 1 0 10 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 17 | III | Hoskoti ... | 60 | 254 | 0 6 4 | 0 7 10 | ... | 0 13 0 | 4 3 1 | ... |
| 13 | 1 | III | Sakrépatna .. | 5,564 | 11,768 | 0 4 7 | 1 11 9 | 7 1 8 | 0 12 6 | 4 8 10 | 8 3 4 |

The first 6 villages in the above statement have had their assessment greatly reduced, and the next 6 villages have had their assessment greatly increased. No. 13 is a village the exceptional circumstances of which will be explained further on. If column 8, which shews the old average rice rate, be studied, it will be seen that the actual average rate hitherto paid upon the land found in occupancy by the survey ranges from Rs. 0—7—10 to Rs. 11—2—1, the corresponding survey average rates in column 11 ranging from Rs. 4—0—0 to Rs. 5—8—5. The old dry crop average rate in column 7 ranges from Rs. 0—1—6 to Rs. 3—5—8, the corresponding survey rates in column 10 ranging from Rs. 0—8—0 to Rs. 1—1—8. If the eye be run down column 7 and 8 some idea will be obtained of the inequality of the old assessment. It must not be supposed that the above are isolated instances there being a great many more which might be cited. No doubt the general effect of the settlement now proposed is to increase the assessment and there are far more instances of increase than of decrease, but even in the case of villages greatly increased a comparison of the assessment of individual holdings which is not possible until the settlement papers are completed would I feel certain reveal many instances of decrease. In the villages above shewn there is not the slightest justifiable reason for the great difference in the old assessment.

39. The village of Sakrepatna is the 13th in the statement at para 38, and is cited as a very exceptional case of marked increase. Its rice lands are irrigated from the Ayankere and are alluded to by Mr. Butcher in para 17 of his report. The soil of the rice lands of this village are of a very high order and the supply of water is perennial and yet the average rate is only Rs. 1—11—9 and in many individual holdings the rate paid is far less. The survey average rate for rice land is Rs. 4—8—10 per acre, the maximum rate being Rs. 6. In the dry crop and garden assessment the increase is not very marked.

40. Village No. 3 in the above list is entirely a dry crop village and its assessment has been reduced from Rs. 359 to Rs. 115 by the operation of the survey. I applied to the Amildar for information as to the circumstances which could have led to so high an assessment under the old system and his reply was, as I fully expected, that no one could tell. The truth is that the grounds for any great difference between the survey and the old assessment are not of such a character as those

possessing the information would care to communicate, especially in the case of striking increases, I am induced to make these remarks as in the case of the Honnavalli Tálak, the settlement of which was reviewed by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 6187-98—R. 1089 of the 19th February 1880, the omission of any explanation regarding striking increases and decreases is remarked upon. In the case of the village now in question Surgondanhalli No. 3, as above, it belongs to the Kalsapur Magani, which contains a comparatively low order of dry crop soils, the old assessment of which is in many cases very high, but in which the cultivation of tobacco has had considerable success for many years past. I suggested for the Amildar's enquiry the probable fact of this exceptionally valuable crop having been taken into consideration by the framers of the old assessment, with a view to exact more revenue, but he stated that none of the people knew anything about the matter but that they considered themselves very highly taxed and they hoped the Survey settlement would afford them some relief.

41. In the absence of any accurate record of area, and of rates having any purport, under the old system, it is almost impossible to account for the old assessment of any village or tract standing at a certain figure. It is only when we come to apply the test of the results of measurement and classification that we find that the area under cultivation is far greater than it was supposed to be or than it was shewn in the old accounts. This is the ordinary discovery. The *reasons* for inadequate assessment under the former system are not easy to arrive at. All we know is that there *has been* a sacrifice of Government revenue and that the old assessment generally has been unequal in its incidence, a term which conveys a great deal of significance, implying as it does almost every kind of malversation that the ingenuity of those interested could devise out of a lax system of revenue management.

42. In order to shew whether, in the case of the villages the details of which are given in para 38, there has been any undue tampering with the assessment, I have arranged them below in a form calculated to shew what the collections have been during the 3 last decades and in the year 1878 – 79.

| Number. | Name of Village. | Collections. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1849—50 | | 1858—59 | | 1868—69 | | 1878—79 | | |
| | | Khandis. | Assessment. | Khandis. | Assessment. | Khandis. | Assessment. | Khandis. | Assessment. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Mattavar ... | 134 | 1,417 | 153 | 1,819 | 188 | 2,365 | 178 | 2,208 | |
| 2 | Galéhalli ... | 4 | 249 | 4 | 246 | 4 | 293 | 5 | 287 | Remission of Rs. 21 in 1878-79. |
| 3 | Surgondanhalli ... | 4 | 286 | 4 | 230 | 4 | 348 | 5 | 359 | Batayi in 1849 and 1859. |
| 4 | Kundur ... | 98 | 694 | 93 | 730 | 128 | 974 | 134 | 1,022 | |
| 5 | Ghalipuji ... | 10 | 195 | 13 | 204 | 14 | 183 | 16 | 260 | |
| 6 | Biladahalli ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *3 | 77 | 3 | 77 | * For 1874-75 when the land was taken up. |
| 7 | Channapur ... | 17 | 127 | 18 | 173 | 19 | 190 | 19 | 188 | Rs. 9 remission in 1878-79. |
| 8 | Hanaké ... | 51 | 423 | 66 | 652 | 84 | 835 | 87 | 820 | |
| 9 | Danayikanhalli ... | 30 | 196 | 35 | 294 | 37 | 327 | 37 | 342 | |
| 10 | Ramanhalli ... | 5 | 36 | 6 | 72 | 7 | 91 | 7 | 60 | Rs. 10 remission in 1878-79. |
| 11 | Kunchanhalli ... | 1 | 65 | 2 | 76 | 2 | 79 | 2 | 9 | Rs. 62 remission in 1878-79. |
| 12 | Hoskoti ... | 5 | 64 | 3 | 78 | 12 | 252 | 5 | 60 | Rs. 31 remission in 1858-59. |
| 13 | Sakrepatna ... | 228 | 3,065 | 258 | 5,230 | 312 | 4,522 | 376 | 5,564 | Rs. 671 remitted in 1868-69 and Rs. 149 in 1878-79. |

From the above statement the annual settlements in the first 12 villages appear to have been fairly consistent. It is true the collections are not in strict accord with the increased bijvari and here and there, in odd years, remissions appear to have been given without any apparent cause. These facts lay the annual settlements open to suspicion, but on the whole there is not a worse state of things in these villages than will be found throughout the taluk generally. Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 9 are most free from suspicion. In village No. 12 a large extent of land has evidently been resigned since the time of classification, hence the apparent but not real increase of assessment by the survey. Unfortunately the bijvari varies so much in different parts that it is impossible to ascertain the equivalent in acres for the purpose of comparison.

43. Sakrepatna, village No. 13 in the statement, calls for special and separate notice. It will be seen that the bijvari or extent under cultivation has increased year by year, without any proportionate increase in the realizations. In 1858—59 khandis 258 paid Rs. 5,230, while in 1878-79 khandis 376, khandis 118 more than in 1858-59, paid Rs. 5,564. This is a very serious difference, for each wet khandi is now found by the survey to be about 6 acres, thus some 600 odd acres of wet land may fairly be considered to have been lost sight of as a source of revenue Moreover in 1858—59 there was no dry land shewn at all as cultivated, while in 1878—79 there are 17 khandis, found by the survey to be 389 acres. I cannot ascertain what the extent of the khandi is supposed to be in this village. The Deputy Commissioner I observe estimates the khandis according to the Krishnaraj measurement. *Actually* we find that a khandi of each description in this village has its equivalent in survey area as follows :—

| | Total occupied khandis. | Total occupied acres by Survey. | Acres per khandi. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry crop | 17 | 389 | 23 |
| Rice | 313 | 2,027 | 6 |
| Garden | 46 | 272 | 6 |

It is only natural to suppose that the old area has been very much understated in the accounts, the more so that we find that the average rate is only Rs. 1-11-9 for the rice lands of the village which are of a very superior description. The batayi system was in force in about two fifths of the wet lands till 1860—61, but in that and the following years the system seems to have been abandoned however, in the same year, an item crept in, in the shape of remissions, to the amount of Rs. 671 which figured every year up to 1872—73, when it became Rs. 696 and culminated in 1873—74 at Rs. 699, when it began to decrease and was only Rs. 149 in 1878—79. The increase by the survey in this village is very great, the old assessment being almost exactly doubled, but a reference to the statement at para 38 will shew that the average survey rates in the rice lands, where the chief increase occurs, is only Rs. 4—8—10 and as the supply of water is perennial and the soil of a very high order the increase need be viewed with no apprehension whatever.

44. I have, thus far, endeavoured to prove the inequality of the old assessment, and what in my opinion is of far more importance, the extreme moderation of the rates now proposed. If we are certain that these rates are moderate, no increase of assessment need be viewed with the slightest alarm. I will now shew as promised in para 37 that the estimated increase of Rs. 35,662, independent of local cesses, is liable to undergo some diminution at the time of settlement.

45. The exceptional circumstances of the present season, combined with the introduction of a new system of assessment which the people believe to be more strict and less fertile in remissions than the past system, will I believe lead to the relinquishment of a good deal of land. Wherever the effect of the recent famine has been to diminish the population by deaths, or to drive the ryots from their homes or to cause distress to those who remained in their villages, a certain quantity of land will be found, upon which arrears of revenue have accumulated but which has never been entered as waste but has been retained in the jamabandi of the year.

46. The owners of, or heirs to these lands, upon which arrears are thus due, will appear at the settlement and will get rid of every acre of land they possibly can, waiting for more prosperous times to take it up again. No one else will take up the land thus resigned. In many cases, the ryot being dead and there being no heirs, the land although shewn as occupied has been practically waste for two or three years and must, with its attendent arrears of assessment, be written off as waste at the settlement. How far the famine has affected the taluk under report I have, as already explained, some doubt, but I fear that the above remarks will apply to a good many of the villages in the north-eastern and dry crop portion of the taluk. Some allowance must also be made for lands which would, under any circumstances, whether there had been a famine or not, have been resigned at the settlement. There are cases where the ryots shewed lands in excess of what their pattas covered. Some of these lands will be resigned and some may have to be measured off separately where the survey-numbers are too large. Some rice lands too

where the occupants have been paying merely nominal rates may be resigned when the ryots find an appreciable assessment has been fixed. All things considered we must be prepared, even in a Taluk like Chikmagalur, for a good deal of land being thrown up. These resignations will not take place because the new rates are high or low but as a pure matter of economy. A ryot with arrears of revenue hanging over him and after passing through a period of trial and hardship cares little whether the rate on the land is 4 annas or so more or less, what he wants to do is to reduce his liabilities as much as possible and the survey settlement affords him the very best opportunity for so doing. The lands which will be resigned will as a rule be found to be the poorest and most unprofitable dry crop which no one can be found to take up, much less pay any price for. The better lands have been sold by the owners during the famine and on the sale proceeds they have managed to exist. In the Honnavalli Taluk of the Túmkúr District in which the settlement is being introduced, as I write the number of fields that have changed hands during the famine is very remarkable. Gardens and the best dry crop lands have been parted with at suicidal prices, but the aggregate effect the sales have had in supporting the population of the taluk during the famine has been very great. In Chikmagalur I have no doubt we shall find very much the same state of things in some parts, but on a smaller scale than in Honnavalli.

Irrigation cess.

47. The irrigation cess merged in the assessment, decided upon by the Deputy Commissioner and myself, amounts to Rs. 6,614.

Remuneration of village officers.

48. The amount required to place the pay of village officers on a proper footing may be estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

49. The net increase therefore, after deducting the irrigation cess merged and the sum required for the remuneration of village officers, will be Rs. 19,048. After making allowance for the resignations of land which I anticipate, I shall not be astonished if the net gain to Government for the first year or two of the settlement does not amount to more than Rs. 10,000.

50. The usual Statement A shewing statistics with past and proposed assessment in each village is appended.

51. Statement B shewing all the inam villages in the taluk and the nature of the survey applied is also appended.

52. I shall feel obliged by as early sanction as possible to the settlement now proposed as the papers are being rapidly prepared, and I hope to be able to give out the rates shortly after the middle of April next.

APPENDIX

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, of the Kadur District reported on in Survey Superintendent's

| Class. Rice. | Class. Dry Crop. | Class. Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Government, Cultivated. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Government, Waste. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| First class rice lands, maximum rate Rs. 8—8—0. | First class dry crop lands, maximum rate Rs. 2—10—0. | First class garden lands Maximum rate Rs. 16 for tank irrigated, and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands. | 1 | Chikmagalur ... | 1,208 | 187 | 315 | 31 | 485 | 47 | 563 | ... | 3 | 140 | 143 | 2,664 |
| | | | 2 | Ambli ... | 2,651 | 202 | 576 | 26 | 729 | 738 | 1,493 | ... | 15 | 365 | 380 | 4,318 |
| | | | 3 | Hukunda ... | 630 | 1 | 382 | ... | 106 | 99 | 205 | ... | 15 | 27 | 42 | 482 |
| | | | 4 | Naraganhalli ... | 97 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | 13 | 21 | .. | 6 | 61 | 67 | 60 |
| | | | 5 | Mattikeri ... | 582 | 32 | 160 | ... | 104 | 196 | 300 | ... | 3 | 87 | 90 | 551 |
| | | | 6 | Mattavara ... | 1,780 | 131 | 878 | ... | 322 | 328 | 650 | ... | 54 | 77 | 131 | 2,208 |
| | | | 7 | Mugatihalli ... | 404 | 20 | 41 | ... | 89 | 184 | 273 | ... | 1 | 69 | 70 | 601 |
| | | | 8 | Dammadhalli ... | 535 | 23 | 293 | ... | 99 | 109 | 208 | ... | 8 | 3 | 11 | 451 |
| | | | 9 | Sirgunda ... | 638 | 41 | 228 | ... | 130 | 164 | 294 | ... | 8 | 67 | 75 | 836 |
| | | | 10 | Gamanvalli ... | 565 | 36 | 72 | ... | 112 | 178 | 290 | .. | 5 | 162 | 167 | 494 |
| | | | 11 | Tegur ... | 708 | 114 | 44 | ... | 164 | 171 | 335 | ... | 8 | 207 | 215 | 902 |
| | | | 12 | Indavara ... | 2,551 | 93 | 1,109 | 3 | 625 | 376 | 1,004 | ... | 75 | 270 | 345 | 3,928 |
| | | | 13 | Uphalli ... | 951 | 113 | 109 | ... | 362 | 279 | 641 | ... | 15 | 73 | 88 | 2,115 |
| | | | 14 | Nellur ... | 729 | 37 | 89 | 4 | 226 | 307 | 537 | ... | 15 | 51 | 66 | 1,402 |
| | | | 15 | Basavanhalli ... | 705 | 166 | 307 | 21 | 163 | 37 | 221 | ... | 9 | 2 | 11 | 866 |
| | | | 16 | Ramanhalli ... | 450 | 49 | 68 | 2 | 132 | 84 | 218 | 6 | 32 | 77 | 115 | 905 |
| | | | 17 | Kempanhalli ... | 174 | 2 | 24 | 4 | 28 | 87 | 119 | ... | ... | 29 | 29 | 295 |
| | | | 18 | Huliyarhalli ... | 460 | 5 | 226 | ... | ... | 113 | 113 | ... | ... | 116 | 116 | 204 |
| | | | 19 | Balehalli ... | 586 | 14 | 213 | ... | 132 | 101 | 233 | ... | 10 | 116 | 126 | 645 |
| | | | 20 | Hiremagalur ... | 3,390 | 458 | 757 | 54 | 783 | 1,096 | 1,933 | ... | 5 | 237 | 242 | 4,087 |
| | | | 21 | Kuruvangi ... | 2,584 | 344 | 1,029 | 7 | 335 | 717 | 1,059 | ... | 1 | 151 | 152 | 1,973 |
| | | | 22 | Bikanhalli ... | 983 | 103 | 216 | ... | 209 | 323 | 532 | ... | .. | 132 | 132 | 1,774 |
| | | | 23 | Dantarmaki ... | 389 | 73 | 32 | ... | 195 | 89 | 284 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,120 |
| | | | 24 | Marle ... | 5,714 | 593 | 3,167 | 5 | 441 | 1,027 | 1,476 | ... | 21 | 457 | 478 | 2,640 |
| | | | 25 | Magalvalli ... | 1,760 | 210 | 431 | 11 | 326 | 465 | 802 | ... | 113 | 204 | 317 | 2,102 |
| | | | 26 | Arivalli ... | 1,496 | 167 | 342 | 8 | 269 | 344 | 621 | ... | 23 | 343 | 366 | 1,080 |
| | | | 27 | Karkikere ... | 1,125 | 112 | 308 | 1 | 225 | 414 | 640 | ... | ... | 65 | 65 | 1,078 |
| | | | 28 | Hoskote ... | 1,493 | 34 | 1,004 | 1 | 63 | 244 | 308 | ... | 4 | 143 | 147 | 672 |
| | | | 29 | Ramanhalli ... | 535 | 54 | 187 | ... | 51 | 195 | 246 | ... | 4 | 44 | 48 | 371 |
| | | | 30 | Karagadde ... | 1,181 | 115 | 259 | 13 | 286 | 366 | 665 | ... | 54 | 88 | 142 | 1,201 |
| | | | 31 | Hanike ... | 1,393 | 96 | 217 | 8 | 183 | 356 | 547 | ... | 52 | 481 | 533 | 320 |
| | | | 32 | Settihalli ... | 252 | 24 | 31 | 2 | 28 | 165 | 195 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 331 |
| | | | 33 | Honnehalli ... | 1,061 | 42 | 334 | 4 | 38 | 527 | 569 | ... | 1 | 115 | 116 | 508 |
| | | | 34 | Kabkeri ... | 750 | 35 | 81 | 3 | 125 | 378 | 506 | ... | 4 | 124 | 128 | 580 |
| | | | 35 | Kodanhalli ... | 303 | 18 | 49 | 1 | 93 | 91 | 185 | ... | 11 | 40 | 51 | 442 |
| | | | 36 | Channapura ... | 266 | 37 | 51 | 3 | 64 | 101 | 168 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 185 |
| | | | 37 | Mutgange ... | 1,116 | 46 | 117 | 6 | 142 | 341 | 489 | ... | 9 | 455 | 464 | 629 |
| | | | 38 | Koratkeri ... | 512 | 29 | 31 | 3 | 86 | 192 | 281 | ... | 10 | 161 | 171 | 4[illegible] |
| | | | 39 | Kannayakanhalli ... | 500 | 34 | 72 | 1 | 104 | 118 | 223 | .. | 26 | 145 | 171 | 407 |
| | | | 40 | Dannayakanhalli ... | 544 | 30 | 81 | 9 | 117 | 136 | 262 | ... | 2 | 169 | 171 | 342 |
| | | | 41 | Malalur ... | 1,446 | 78 | 232 | 3 | 307 | 562 | 872 | ... | 1 | 263 | 264 | 1,525 |
| | | | 42 | Bikdevanhalli ... | 481 | 32 | 67 | ... | 64 | 74 | 138 | ... | 24 | 220 | 244 | 291 |
| | | | 43 | Bikkanhalli ... | 857 | 17 | 205 | ... | 210 | 220 | 430 | ... | 7 | 198 | 205 | 901 |
| | | | 44 | Ganjingudu ... | 551 | 34 | 117 | ... | 146 | 232 | 378 | ... | 7 | 15 | 22 | 611 |
| | | | 45 | Bikimani ... | 479 | 66 | 125 | 1 | 73 | 79 | 153 | ... | 21 | 114 | 135 | 529 |
| | | | 46 | Banavara ... | 599 | 12 | 66 | ... | 113 | 139 | 252 | ... | 24 | 245 | 269 | 878 |
| | | | 47 | Mavinkere ... | 483 | 24 | 254 | ... | 107 | 66 | 173 | ... | 19 | 13 | 32 | 604 |
| | | | 48 | Hadihalli ... | 976 | 81 | 91 | 1 | 257 | 388 | 646 | ... | 10 | 148 | 158 | 1,309 |
| | | | 49 | Arehalli ... | 272 | 14 | 45 | ... | 46 | 43 | 89 | ... | 29 | 95 | 124 | 379 |
| | | | 50 | Tagaduru ... | 656 | 57 | 191 | ... | 125 | 126 | 251 | .. | 9 | 148 | 157 | 804 |
| | | | 51 | Kesvinmane ... | 624 | 45 | 308 | 1 | 93 | 106 | 200 | ... | 12 | 59 | 71 | 483 |
| | | | 52 | Kadarmidi ... | 995 | 50 | 273 | ... | 129 | 288 | 417 | ... | 4 | 251 | 255 | 92[illegible] |
| | | | 53 | Katrigalu ... | 201 | 9 | 85 | ... | 48 | 50 | 98 | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 187 |
| | | | 54 | Haluvalli ... | 489 | 17 | 155 | .. | 146 | 118 | 264 | ... | 40 | 13 | 53 | 1,147 |
| | | | 55 | Kambahalli ... | 505 | 67 | 156 | ... | 110 | 107 | 217 | ... | 4 | 61 | 65 | 564 |
| | | | 56 | Krishnarayapete ... | 42 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| | | | 57 | Narayanpur ... | 470 | 87 | 84 | ... | 162 | 101 | 263 | ... | 34 | 2 | 36 | 1,092 |
| | | | 58 | Homballi ... | 282 | 24 | 42 | 1 | 141 | 68 | 210 | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | 919 |
| | | | 59 | Sirgatta ... | 533 | 20 | 93 | 29 | 59 | 97 | 185 | ... | ... | 235 | 235 | 328 |
| | | | 60 | Yeksettihalli ... | 270 | 8 | 52 | 2 | 37 | 105 | 144 | ... | 15 | 51 | 66 | 238 |
| | | | 61 | Bennur ... | 538 | 93 | 106 | 2 | 226 | 76 | 304 | ... | 17 | 18 | 35 | 1,655 |
| | | | 62 | Kelehalli ... | 266 | 13 | 41 | ... | 109 | 32 | 141 | ... | 25 | 46 | 71 | 691 |
| | | | 63 | Yamsandi ... | 1,527 | 116 | 172 | 3 | 450 | 486 | 939 | ... | 68 | 232 | 300 | 3,370 |
| | | | 64 | Kudlur ... | 446 | 51 | 72 | ... | 121 | 72 | 193 | ... | 37 | 93 | 130 | 831 |
| | | | 65 | Magadi ... | 1,236 | 114 | 268 | 71 | 185 | 333 | 589 | ... | 35 | 230 | 265 | 1,387 |
| | | | 66 | Halmudi ... | 981 | 83 | 101 | 6 | 264 | 274 | 544 | ... | 6 | 247 | 253 | 1,630 |
| | | | 67 | Kalsapura ... | 2,687 | 119 | 1,827 | 101 | 117 | 471 | 689 | ... | ... | 52 | 52 | 2,263 |
| | | | 68 | Isvaranahalli ... | 2,162 | 95 | 822 | 91 | 83 | 777 | 951 | 3 | 13 | 278 | 294 | 1,700 |
| | | | 69 | Kattitimmanahalli ... | 336 | 8 | 159 | ... | ... | 86 | 86 | ... | ... | 83 | 83 | 155 |
| | | | 70 | Kalenahalli ... | 495 | 5 | 338 | 21 | ... | 131 | 152 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 |

*Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

A.

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 352 Villages of the Chikmagalur Taluk
letter No. 215, dated 22nd March 1880.

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government, Cultivated. | | | | Government, Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | Number of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 3,321 | 165 | 1,096 | 60 | 249 | ... | 21 | 228 | 301 | 1,203 | 1,504 | 48 | ... | 48 | 4,634 | 546 | 150 | |
| 5,145 | 213 | 4,292 | 640 | 329 | ... | 72 | 257 | 456 | 735 | 1,191 | ... | ... | ... | 1,710 | 419 | 222 | |
| 622 | ... | 514 | 108 | 86 | ... | 57 | 29 | 85 | 252 | 337 | ... | ... | ... | 149 | 43 | 43 | |
| 58 | ... | 42 | 16 | 80 | ... | 25 | 55 | 14 | 31 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 7 | 7 | |
| 709 | ... | 525 | 184 | 78 | ... | 15 | 63 | 116 | 142 | 258 | ... | ... | ... | 281 | 53 | 59 | |
| 1,728 | ... | 1,400 | 328 | 268 | ... | 200 | 68 | 302 | 594 | 896 | 3 | ... | 3 | 1,004 | 268 | 151 | |
| 589 | 1 | 404 | 184 | 60 | ... | 2 | 58 | 99 | 115 | 214 | ... | ... | ... | 373 | 57 | 50 | |
| 606 | 1 | 504 | 101 | 34 | ... | 32 | 2 | 86 | 123 | 209 | 1 | ... | 1 | 349 | 75 | 36 | |
| 705 | ... | 557 | 148 | 84 | ... | 30 | 54 | 74 | 140 | 214 | ... | ... | ... | 286 | 71 | 37 | |
| 694 | ... | 508 | 186 | 161 | ... | 17 | 144 | 104 | 146 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 257 | 53 | 52 | |
| 1,029 | ... | 861 | 168 | 195 | ... | 38 | 157 | 149 | 232 | 381 | ... | ... | ... | 407 | 101 | 69 | |
| 3,783 | 25 | 3,317 | 441 | 634 | ... | 393 | 241 | 584 | 984 | 1,568 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,443 | 277 | 290 | |
| 2,683 | ... | 2,342 | 341 | 159 | ... | 83 | 76 | 321 | 610 | 931 | ... | ... | ... | 559 | 143 | 25 | |
| 1,589 | 16 | 1,177 | 396 | 155 | ... | 74 | 81 | 148 | 240 | 388 | ... | 3 | 3 | 469 | 108 | 74 | |
| 1,057 | 50 | 965 | 42 | 45 | ... | 42 | 3 | 211 | 1,420 | 1,631 | ... | 54 | 54 | 4,396 | 569 | 105 | |
| 932 | 9 | 831 | 92 | 233 | ... | 140 | 73 | 89 | 116 | 205 | 3 | ... | 3 | 284 | 70 | 51 | |
| 303 | 13 | 159 | 131 | 18 | ... | ... | 18 | 68 | 313 | 381 | ... | ... | ... | 185 | 37 | 34 | |
| 169 | 1 | ... | 168 | 110 | ... | ... | 110 | 51 | 120 | 171 | ... | ... | ... | 118 | 24 | 28 | |
| 892 | ... | 756 | 136 | 174 | ... | 51 | 123 | 81 | 262 | 343 | ... | ... | ... | 178 | 45 | 56 | |
| 6,563 | 334 | 5,019 | 1,210 | 271 | ... | 32 | 239 | 626 | 789 | 1,415 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 2,121 | 568 | 313 | |
| 2,283 | 34 | 1,475 | 774 | 112 | ... | 2 | 110 | 523 | 905 | 1,428 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1,360 | 259 | 261 | |
| 1,654 | ... | 1,247 | 407 | 113 | ... | ... | 113 | 326 | 586 | 912 | 84 | 1 | 85 | 945 | 191 | 154 | |
| 1,230 | ... | 1,141 | 89 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 | 191 | 323 | ... | ... | ... | 486 | 128 | 54 | |
| 3,072 | 29 | 2,040 | 1,003 | 450 | ... | 104 | 346 | 747 | 3,301 | 4,048 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2,334 | 634 | 368 | |
| 2,737 | 66 | 2,195 | 476 | 639 | ... | 482 | 157 | 273 | 436 | 709 | 2 | ... | 2 | 855 | 193 | 136 | |
| 1,734 | 45 | 1,345 | 344 | 334 | ... | 100 | 234 | 241 | 913 | 1,154 | ... | 1 | 1 | 800 | 149 | 130 | |
| 1,585 | 2 | 1,171 | 412 | 42 | ... | ... | 42 | 277 | 388 | 665 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 902 | 175 | 205 | |
| 546 | 4 | 272 | 270 | 151 | ... | 15 | 136 | 131 | 254 | 385 | ... | ... | ... | 371 | 101 | 67 | |
| 477 | ... | 249 | 228 | 50 | ... | 11 | 39 | 91 | 212 | 303 | ... | ... | ... | 252 | 52 | 45 | |
| 1,955 | 77 | 1,534 | 344 | 292 | ... | 200 | 92 | 248 | 435 | 683 | 2 | ... | 2 | 706 | 171 | 124 | |
| 1,444 | 39 | 1,011 | 394 | 765 | ... | 300 | 465 | 194 | 372 | 566 | 1 | ... | 1 | 528 | 128 | 97 | |
| 327 | 10 | 144 | 173 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 96 | 198 | 294 | 1 | ... | 1 | 299 | 18 | 48 | |
| 664 | 18 | 187 | 459 | 98 | 2 | 4 | 92 | 121 | 354 | 475 | 5 | ... | 5 | 281 | 55 | 59 | |
| 904 | 16 | 555 | 333 | 121 | ... | 13 | 108 | 157 | 286 | 443 | 11 | ... | 11 | 392 | 71 | 78 | |
| 592 | 8 | 495 | 89 | 96 | ... | 62 | 34 | 67 | 195 | 262 | 1 | ... | 1 | 236 | 53 | 34 | |
| 357 | 13 | 263 | 81 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 67 | 182 | 249 | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 32 | 34 | |
| 1,083 | 41 | 693 | 349 | 464 | ... | 36 | 428 | 174 | 333 | 507 | 3 | ... | 3 | 429 | 89 | 85 | |
| 652 | 12 | 433 | 207 | 207 | ... | 42 | 165 | 95 | 212 | 307 | 4 | ... | 4 | 244 | 58 | 51 | |
| 668 | 3 | 552 | 113 | 244 | ... | 123 | 121 | 89 | 113 | 202 | ... | ... | ... | 217 | 63 | 44 | |
| 799 | 49 | 616 | 134 | 161 | ... | 6 | 155 | 102 | 345 | 447 | ... | ... | ... | 224 | 63 | 51 | |
| 1,949 | 16 | 1,400 | 533 | 215 | ... | 2 | 213 | 340 | 705 | 1,045 | ... | ... | ... | 852 | 229 | 167 | |
| 380 | 1 | 306 | 73 | 295 | ... | 106 | 189 | 50 | 108 | 158 | 2 | ... | 2 | 119 | 33 | 24 | |
| 1,274 | ... | 1,067 | 207 | 189 | ... | 32 | 157 | 180 | 402 | 582 | 1 | ... | 1 | 437 | 99 | 90 | |
| 1,065 | ... | 831 | 234 | 38 | ... | 28 | 10 | 82 | 115 | 197 | ... | ... | ... | 177 | 33 | 39 | |
| 412 | 4 | 329 | 79 | 193 | ... | 93 | 100 | 33 | 54 | 87 | ... | 1 | 1 | 119 | 31 | 16 | |
| 795 | ... | 661 | 134 | 318 | ... | 108 | 210 | 85 | 127 | 212 | ... | 2 | 2 | 154 | 43 | 41 | |
| 653 | 1 | 586 | 66 | 106 | ... | 93 | 13 | 76 | 125 | 201 | ... | ... | ... | 242 | 53 | 35 | |
| 1,838 | 3 | 1,475 | 360 | 185 | ... | 59 | 126 | 254 | 360 | 614 | ... | 3 | 3 | 566 | 169 | 127 | |
| 328 | ... | 283 | 45 | 259 | ... | 172 | 87 | 16 | 26 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 13 | 8 | |
| 700 | ... | 582 | 118 | 158 | ... | 32 | 126 | 76 | 198 | 274 | ... | ... | ... | 137 | 38 | 36 | |
| 495 | 2 | 399 | 94 | 89 | ... | 42 | 47 | 78 | 109 | 187 | ... | ... | ... | 192 | 47 | 39 | |
| 844 | ... | 603 | 81 | 209 | ... | 15 | 194 | 110 | 185 | 295 | ... | ... | ... | 330 | 70 | 55 | |
| 273 | ... | 221 | 52 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 42 | 71 | 113 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 15 | 21 | |
| 984 | ... | 871 | 113 | 230 | ... | 217 | 13 | 102 | 112 | 214 | ... | ... | ... | 211 | 74 | 51 | |
| 686 | ... | 586 | 100 | 69 | ... | 19 | 50 | 104 | 149 | 253 | ... | ... | ... | 224 | 75 | 52 | |
| 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 56 | 168 | 224 | ... | ... | ... | 343 | 91 | 28 | |
| 1,285 | ... | 1,164 | 121 | 245 | ... | 242 | 3 | 150 | 152 | 302 | 3 | ... | 3 | 576 | 133 | 83 | |
| 1,001 | 6 | 924 | 71 | 11 | ... | 6 | 5 | 52 | 97 | 149 | ... | ... | ... | 144 | 36 | 26 | |
| 567 | 151 | 285 | 131 | 249 | ... | ... | 249 | 42 | 101 | 143 | ... | ... | ... | 98 | 21 | 21 | |
| 294 | 11 | 181 | 102 | 109 | ... | 62 | 47 | 80 | 206 | 286 | ... | ... | ... | 155 | 27 | 41 | |
| 1,604 | 16 | 1,507 | 81 | 134 | ... | 113 | 21 | 146 | 269 | 415 | 5 | ... | 5 | 524 | 76 | 73 | |
| 674 | ... | 640 | 34 | 174 | ... | 132 | 42 | 25 | 38 | 63 | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 31 | 13 | |
| 3,181 | 13 | 2,680 | 488 | 564 | ... | 380 | 184 | 324 | 551 | 875 | 1 | ... | 1 | 793 | 149 | 164 | |
| 790 | ... | 714 | 76 | 279 | ... | 198 | 81 | 68 | 127 | 195 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 37 | 34 | |
| 1,743 | 437 | 967 | 339 | 396 | ... | 176 | 220 | 213 | 348 | 561 | 2 | ... | 2 | 607 | 145 | 112 | |
| 1,904 | 42 | 1,602 | 260 | 197 | ... | 34 | 163 | 244 | 293 | 537 | 3 | ... | 3 | 759 | 161 | 124 | |
| 1,904 | 876 | 516 | 512 | 37 | ... | ... | 37 | 272 | 1,044 | 1,316 | ... | ... | ... | 987 | 258 | 136 | |
| 1,860 | 608 | 493 | 759 | 313 | 15 | 72 | 226 | 227 | 1,076 | 1,303 | 20 | 6 | 26 | 638 | 159 | 113 | |
| 92 | ... | ... | 92 | 71 | ... | ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 155 | 34 | ... | 121 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

APPENDIX

| Class. Rice. | Class. Dry Crop. | Class. Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Government, Cultivated. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Government, Waste. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| First class rice lands, maximum rate ... Rs. 8—8—0. | First class dry crop lands, maximum rate ... Rs. 2—10—0. | First class garden lands, maximum rate Rs. 16 for tank irrigated and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands. | 71 | Galiballi ... | 455 | 9 | 270 | 1 | ... | 146 | 147 | ... | ... | 29 | 29 | 287 |
| | | | 72 | Annenadidki ... | 382 | 7 | 152 | 7 | 7 | 157 | 171 | ... | ... | 52 | 52 | 376 |
| | | | 73 | Paigondanhalli ... | 653 | 8 | 430 | 1 | ... | 200 | 201 | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | 361 |
| | | | 74 | Channajjihalli ... | 321 | ... | 321 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 75 | Dandan Timmanahalli | 236 | ... | 129 | ... | ... | 107 | 107 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| | | | 76 | Surgondanhalli | 119 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 107 | 107 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 359 |
| | | | 77 | Mallammanhalli | 642 | 2 | 346 | ... | ... | 176 | 176 | ... | ... | 118 | 118 | 139 |
| | | | 78 | Kurbarhalli ... | 448 | ... | 367 | ... | ... | 68 | 68 | .. | ... | 13 | 13 | 46 |
| | | | 79 | Kotalu ... | 2,142 | 6 | 1,638 | 12 | ... | 428 | 440 | ... | ... | 58 | 58 | 502 |
| | | | 80 | Devgondanhalli | 1,261 | 27 | 985 | ... | ... | 229 | 229 | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 360 |
| | | | 81 | Rajansiriyur ... | 1,262 | 54 | 410 | 52 | 202 | 457 | 711 | ... | 5 | 82 | 87 | 1,495 |
| | | | 82 | Kalsettighalli ... | 1,346 | 20 | 660 | 11 | 37 | 517 | 565 | ... | 1 | 100 | 101 | 664 |
| | | | 83 | Hakkihalli ... | 1,066 | 7 | 466 | 2 | ... | 390 | 392 | ... | ... | 201 | 201 | 206 |
| | | | 84 | Apgondanhalli ... | 782 | 14 | 426 | 2 | ... | 241 | 243 | ... | ... | 99 | 99 | 212 |
| | | | 85 | Ramanhalli ... | 435 | 22 | 52 | 3 | 21 | 191 | 215 | .. | ... | 146 | 146 | 325 |
| | | | 86 | Hulinhalli ... | 704 | 5 | 361 | 2 | 4 | 297 | 303 | ... | ... | 35 | 35 | 316 |
| | | | 87 | Narsipur ... | 462 | 16 | 141 | ... | ... | 269 | 269 | ... | ... | 36 | 36 | 158 |
| | | | 88 | Narayanhalli ... | 307 | ... | 80 | 9 | 6 | 205 | 220 | 2 | ... | 5 | 7 | 55 |
| | | | 89 | Hanchenhalli ... | 149 | 3 | 8 | ... | 2 | 72 | 74 | ... | ... | 64 | 64 | 20 |
| | | | 90 | Kyatanhalli ... | 269 | ... | 145 | ... | ... | 75 | 75 | ... | ... | 49 | 49 | 72 |
| | | | 91 | Ajjenhalli ... | 277 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 102 | 102 | ... | ... | 156 | 156 | 21 |
| | | | 92 | Sasvehalli ... | 318 | ... | 171 | ... | ... | 147 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 55 |
| | | | 93 | Sindgeri ... | 2,427 | 117 | 1,402 | 48 | ... | 742 | 790 | 1 | ... | 117 | 118 | 712 |
| | | | 94 | Hadomallenhalli ... | 479 | ... | 385 | ... | ... | 55 | 55 | ... | ... | 39 | 39 | 17 |
| | | | 95 | Nagettihalli ... | 9 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| | | | 96 | Kalligahalli ... | 1,693 | ... | 1,281 | 2 | ... | 392 | 394 | ... | ... | 18 | 18 | 106 |
| | | | 97 | Surshettihalli ... | 366 | ... | 234 | ... | ... | 108 | 108 | ... | ... | 24 | 24 | 55 |
| | | | 98 | Bhaktarhalli ... | 500 | 4 | 66 | 9 | ... | 273 | 282 | 4 | ... | 144 | 148 | 62 |
| | | | 99 | Ramanhalli ... | 110 | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 43 | 46 | .. | ... | 58 | 58 | 45 |
| | | | 100 | Bidaresiddapur... | 310 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | 127 | 127 | ... | ... | 160 | 160 | 52 |
| | | | 100 | Total for First Class Villages... .. | 85,576 | 5,680 | 31,500 | 733 | 12,389 | 23,329 | 36,451 | 16 | 1,090 | 10,839 | 11,945 | 81,443 |
| Second class rice lands, maximum rate ... Rs. 7—4—0. | Second class dry crop lands, maximum rate ... Rs. 2—4—0. | Second class garden lands, maximum rate Rs. 16 for tank irrigated and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands. | 1 | Tirgana ... | 689 | 26 | 181 | .. | 145 | 230 | 375 | ... | 4 | 103 | 107 | 602 |
| | | | 2 | Alampura ... | 826 | 7 | 325 | . | 123 | 163 | 286 | ... | 26 | 182 | 208 | 544 |
| | | | 3 | Arlgupti ... | 2,918 | 62 | 1,946 | 2 | 307 | 209 | 518 | ... | 160 | 232 | 392 | 1,378 |
| | | | 4 | Hirekolale ... | 3,813 | 43 | 3,157 | 19 | 302 | 82 | 403 | ... | 106 | 104 | 210 | 1,253 |
| | | | 5 | Chikkolale ... | 1,176 | 12 | 754 | 1 | 116 | 217 | 334 | ... | 57 | 19 | 76 | 804 |
| | | | 6 | Kundur ... | 838 | 71 | 164 | ... | 161 | 202 | 363 | .. | 26 | 214 | 240 | 1,022 |
| | | | 7 | Pilenhalli ... | 529 | .. | 95 | ... | ... | 206 | 206 | ... | ... | 228 | 228 | 133 |
| | | | 8 | Holikere ... | 1,703 | 44 | 332 | 1 | . | 1,009 | 1,010 | ... | ... | 317 | 317 | 1,223 |
| | | | 9 | Beratgere ... | 756 | 33 | 253 | ... | ... | 303 | 303 | ... | ... | 162 | 162 | 302 |
| | | | 10 | Kanchgaranhalli ... | 693 | 15 | 55 | 1 | ... | 313 | 314 | ... | ... | 309 | 309 | 284 |
| | | | 11 | Nagenhalli ... | 428 | 3 | 71 | ... | ... | 213 | 213 | ... | ... | 141 | 141 | 241 |
| | | | 12 | Hoshalli ... | 1,185 | 13 | 502 | ... | ... | 423 | 423 | ... | ... | 247 | 247 | 382 |
| | | | 13 | Musvinkatte ... | 1,370 | 9 | 623 | .. | 2 | 461 | 463 | ... | ... | 275 | 275 | 402 |
| | | | 14 | Ketmaranhalli ... | 1,165 | 8 | 564 | ... | ... | 503 | 503 | ... | ... | 90 | 90 | 447 |
| | | | 15 | Swamikatte ... | 2,054 | 4 | 1,307 | 1 | ... | 309 | 310 | ... | ... | 433 | 433 | 187 |
| | | | 16 | Byadarahalli ... | 457 | ... | 154 | ... | ... | 160 | 160 | ... | ... | 143 | 143 | 159 |
| | | | 17 | Budigerhalli ... | 379 | ... | 33 | ... | ... | 170 | 170 | ... | ... | 176 | 176 | 53 |
| | | | 18 | Ramanhalli ... | 409 | ... | 75 | ... | ... | 251 | 251 | ... | ... | 83 | 83 | 60 |
| | | | 19 | Kariyanhalli ... | 122 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 56 | 56 | ... | ... | 53 | 53 | 34 |
| | | | 20 | Malehalli ... | 155 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | 88 | 88 | ... | ... | 45 | 45 | 37 |
| | | | 21 | Somanhalli ... | 95 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 45 | 45 | ... | ... | 44 | 44 | 9 |
| | | | 22 | Sirbadigi ... | 1,726 | 7 | 1,085 | 1 | ... | 570 | 571 | ... | ... | 63 | 63 | 633 |
| | | | 23 | Biranhalli ... | 1,397 | 7 | 1,172 | 1 | ... | 201 | 202 | ... | ... | 16 | 16 | 266 |
| | | | 24 | Jogenhalli ... | 271 | ... | 76 | ... | ... | 166 | 166 | ... | ... | 29 | 29 | 146 |
| | | | 25 | Lakmanhalli ... | 1,055 | 3 | 607 | ... | ... | 299 | 299 | ... | ... | 146 | 146 | 239 |
| | | | 26 | Balehalli ... | 412 | ... | 222 | ... | ... | 130 | 130 | ... | ... | 60 | 60 | 119 |
| | | | 27 | Kunalu ... | 972 | 7 | 352 | ... | ... | 488 | 488 | ... | ... | 125 | 125 | 387 |
| | | | 28 | Gangbasvanhalli ... | 393 | ... | 131 | ... | ... | 133 | 133 | ... | ... | 129 | 129 | 87 |
| | | | 29 | Jalgaranhalli ... | 125 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118 | 118 | ... |
| | | | 30 | Sirankatte ... | 159 | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 116 | ... |
| | | | 31 | Lakya ... | 1,153 | 15 | 527 | 1 | ... | 506 | 507 | ... | ... | 104 | 104 | 426 |
| | | | 32 | Halelakya ... | 348 | 7 | 49 | ... | ... | 267 | 267 | ... | ... | 25 | 25 | 293 |
| | | | 33 | Biranhalli ... | 1,105 | 7 | 873 | 6 | 13 | 194 | 213 | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 150 |
| | | | 34 | Kariyanhalli ... | 435 | ... | 262 | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | 160 | 160 | 1 |
| | | | 35 | Sadar Lakkenhalli ... | 476 | ... | 324 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 152 | 152 | ... |
| | | | 36 | Hanggajjanhalli .. | 375 | ... | 147 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 228 | 228 | 2 |
| | | | 37 | Gudenhalli ... | 908 | 5 | 833 | ... | ... | 38 | 38 | ... | ... | 32 | 32 | 5 |

*Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May 1880.*

A. (*Continued.*)

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government, Cultivated. | | | | Government, Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | Number of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 141 | 2 | ... | 139 | 18 | ... | ... | 18 | 117 | 332 | 449 | 5 | ... | 5 | 297 | 56 | 57 | |
| 238 | 27 | 30 | 181 | 34 | ... | ... | 34 | 42 | 77 | 119 | 2 | ... | 2 | 62 | 20 | 20 | |
| 271 | 1 | .. | 270 | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 90 | 323 | 413 | 3 | ... | 3 | 134 | 40 | 45 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 123 | ... | ... | 123 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 115 | ... | ... | 115 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 62 | 92 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 21 | 15 | |
| 184 | ... | ... | 184 | 108 | ... | ... | 108 | 44 | 301 | 345 | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 22 | 22 | |
| 68 | ... | ... | 68 | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 454 | 39 | ... | 415 | 39 | ... | ... | 39 | 20 | 41 | 61 | 2 | ... | 2 | 41 | 12 | 10 | |
| 192 | ... | ... | 192 | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 189 | 983 | 1,172 | ... | ... | ... | 452 | 82 | 94 | |
| 1,815 | 311 | 1,116 | 388 | 94 | ... | 23 | 71 | 178 | 300 | 478 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 585 | 105 | 89 | |
| 737 | 30 | 174 | 533 | 70 | ... | 4 | 66 | 200 | 401 | 601 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 368 | 99 | 100 | |
| 400 | 4 | ... | 396 | 121 | ... | ... | 121 | 95 | 161 | 256 | ... | ... | ... | 179 | 43 | 47 | |
| 259 | 10 | ... | 249 | 60 | ... | ... | 60 | 80 | 213 | 293 | ... | ... | ... | 148 | 41 | 40 | |
| 293 | 9 | 106 | 178 | 123 | ... | ... | 123 | 26 | 52 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 23 | 13 | |
| 298 | 6 | 11 | 281 | 21 | ... | ... | 21 | 90 | 229 | 319 | ... | ... | ... | 203 | 50 | 45 | |
| 223 | ... | ... | 223 | 24 | ... | ... | 24 | 82 | 134 | 216 | ... | ... | ... | 179 | 39 | 41 | |
| 192 | 16 | 21 | 155 | 10 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 95 | ... | 19 | 76 | 60 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 76 | ... | ... | 76 | 37 | ... | ... | 37 | 6 | 26 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 79 | ... | ... | 79 | 110 | ... | ... | 110 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 105 | ... | ... | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 979 | 142 | ... | 837 | 99 | 5 | ... | 94 | 704 | 2,307 | 3,011 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1,188 | 180 | 352 | |
| 50 | ... | ... | 50 | 29 | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 29 | 24 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 380 | 7 | ... | 373 | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 160 | 354 | 514 | ... | 1 | 1 | 145 | 33 | 80 | |
| 100 | ... | ... | 100 | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | 22 | 59 | 81 | ... | 2 | 2 | 51 | 10 | 11 | |
| 285 | 25 | ... | 260 | 141 | 12 | ... | 129 | 25 | 22 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 16 | 14 | |
| 61 | 16 | ... | 45 | 47 | ... | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 157 | ... | ... | 157 | 155 | ... | ... | 155 | 20 | 35 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 9 | 10 | |
| 96,112 | 4,184 | 68,237 | 23,691 | 14,591 | 59 | 5,284 | 9,248 | 13,863 | 32,506 | 46,369 | 269 | 93 | 362 | 45,025 | 9,477 | 6,954 | |
| 774 | ... | 576 | 198 | 87 | ... | 13 | 74 | 122 | 148 | 270 | ... | ... | ... | 288 | 59 | 61 | |
| 742 | ... | 546 | 196 | 291 | ... | 100 | 191 | 120 | 340 | 460 | ... | ... | ... | 349 | 83 | 61 | |
| 1,600 | 7 | 1,416 | 177 | 894 | ... | 712 | 182 | 182 | 376 | 558 | ... | ... | ... | 465 | 110 | 91 | |
| 1,602 | 82 | 1,457 | 63 | 514 | ... | 446 | 68 | 177 | 265 | 442 | ... | ... | ... | 445 | 99 | 88 | |
| 713 | 2 | 555 | 156 | 217 | ... | 207 | 10 | 95 | 163 | 258 | ... | ... | ... | 342 | 80 | 45 | |
| 864 | 1 | 692 | 171 | 261 | ... | 99 | 162 | 168 | 228 | 396 | ... | ... | ... | 322 | 86 | 83 | |
| 189 | ... | ... | 189 | 140 | ... | ... | 140 | 159 | 262 | 421 | ... | 30 | 30 | 159 | 70 | 81 | |
| 1,126 | 3 | ... | 1,123 | 171 | ... | ... | 171 | 258 | 1,449 | 1,707 | ... | 6 | 6 | 937 | 198 | 129 | |
| 310 | ... | ... | 310 | 72 | ... | ... | 72 | 54 | 86 | 140 | ... | 4 | 4 | 119 | 20 | 27 | |
| 345 | 1 | ... | 344 | 205 | ... | ... | 205 | 70 | 108 | 178 | ... | 14 | 14 | 150 | 33 | 34 | |
| 209 | ... | ... | 209 | 99 | ... | ... | 99 | 72 | 913 | 985 | ... | 9 | 9 | 179 | 33 | 36 | |
| 517 | ... | ... | 517 | 182 | ... | ... | 182 | 128 | 330 | 458 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 314 | 55 | 61 | |
| 492 | ... | 6 | 486 | 164 | ... | ... | 164 | 84 | 133 | 217 | 6 | 22 | 28 | 201 | 38 | 42 | |
| 454 | ... | ... | 454 | 61 | ... | ... | 61 | 132 | 412 | 544 | 5 | ... | 5 | 405 | 77 | 65 | |
| 289 | 1 | ... | 288 | 252 | ... | ... | 252 | 70 | 322 | 392 | ... | ... | ... | 185 | 44 | 51 | |
| 171 | .. | ... | 171 | 97 | ... | ... | 97 | 34 | 57 | 91 | ... | 4 | 4 | 105 | 19 | 17 | |
| 162 | ... | ... | 162 | 106 | ... | ... | 106 | 16 | 19 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 12 | 8 | |
| 256 | ... | ... | 256 | 81 | ... | ... | 81 | 36 | 318 | 354 | ... | ... | ... | 122 | 33 | 18 | |
| 54 | ... | ... | 54 | 34 | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 97 | ... | ... | 97 | 29 | ... | ... | 29 | 12 | 45 | 57 | ... | .. | ... | 30 | 6 | 6 | |
| 54 | ... | ... | 54 | 43 | ... | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 614 | 2 | ... | 612 | 34 | ... | ... | 34 | 134 | 257 | 391 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 305 | 61 | 61 | |
| 199 | 1 | ... | 198 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 104 | 739 | 843 | 7 | .. | 7 | 308 | 64 | 52 | |
| 160 | ... | ... | 160 | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 335 | ... | ... | 335 | 90 | ... | ... | 90 | 56 | 71 | 127 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 115 | 23 | 28 | |
| 157 | ... | ... | 157 | 45 | ... | ... | 45 | 46 | 139 | 185 | ... | 6 | 6 | 125 | 26 | 23 | |
| 583 | ... | ... | 583 | 92 | ... | ... | 92 | 98 | 260 | 358 | ... | 22 | 22 | 241 | 59 | 49 | |
| 126 | ... | ... | 126 | 74 | ... | ... | 74 | 30 | 72 | 102 | ... | 2 | 2 | 66 | 14 | 15 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | ... | ... | 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 | ... | ... | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 593 | 1 | ... | 592 | 59 | 1 | ... | 58 | 152 | 241 | 393 | ... | .. | ... | 650 | 164 | 76 | |
| 328 | ... | ... | 328 | 28 | 1 | ... | 27 | 63 | 160 | 223 | ... | .. | ... | 137 | 27 | 32 | |
| 273 | 28 | 58 | 187 | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | 20 | 74 | 94 | ... | 2 | 2 | 37 | 11 | 10 | |
| 11 | ... | ... | 11 | 126 | ... | ... | 126 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | ... | ... | 162 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 198 | ... | ... | 198 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 40 | ... | ... | 40 | 31 | ... | ... | 31 | .. | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | |

APPENDIX

| Class. Rice. | Class. Dry Crop. | Class. Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Government, Cultivated. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Government, Waste. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Second class maximum rate ... Rs. 7—4—0. | Second class maximum rate ... Rs. 2—4—0. | Second class maximum rates Rs. 16 for tank irrigated, and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands. | 38 | Desarhalli ... ... | 488 | 6 | 291 | ... | ... | 143 | 143 | ... | ... | 48 | 48 | 147 |
| | | | 39 | Kunchenhalli ... ... | 238 | 44 | 63 | ... | ... | 98 | 98 | ... | ... | 33 | 33 | 9 |
| | | | 40 | Bommenhalli ... ... | 529 | ... | 326 | 1 | ... | 177 | 178 | ... | ... | 95 | 95 | 145 |
| | | | 41 | Devarhalli ... ... | 166 | ... | 84 | ... | ... | 81 | 81 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 132 |
| | | | 42 | Chikganja ... ... | 554 | 2 | 112 | 1 | ... | 349 | 350 | ... | ... | 90 | 90 | 284 |
| | | | 43 | Hireganja ... ... | 1,766 | 60 | 542 | ... | ... | 890 | 890 | ... | ... | 274 | 274 | 694 |
| | | | 44 | Kurichikkanhalli ... | 529 | 4 | 308 | ... | ... | 212 | 212 | .. | ... | 5 | 5 | 190 |
| | | | 45 | Kengenhalli ... ... | 204 | 11 | 36 | ... | ... | 153 | 153 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 105 |
| | | | 46 | Karisiddanahalli ... | 467 | 4 | 175 | ... | ... | 185 | 185 | ... | ... | 103 | 103 | 113 |
| | | | 47 | Bukkanhalli ... ... | 392 | ... | 125 | 1 | ... | 112 | 113 | ... | ... | 154 | 154 | 34 |
| | | | 48 | Kodanhalli ... ... | 435 | ... | 268 | ... | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | 156 | 156 | 24 |
| | | | 49 | Sadarahalli ... ... | 588 | 10 | 223 | 1 | ... | 335 | 336 | ... | ... | 19 | 19 | 205 |
| | | | 50 | Turkarhalli ... ... | 168 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 79 | 79 | ... | ... | 80 | 80 | 15 |
| | | | 51 | Koplu ... ... | 173 | ... | 67 | 1 | ... | 105 | 106 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 62 |
| | | | 52 | Kanveballi ... ... | 2,379 | 13 | 1,929 | 1 | ... | 348 | 349 | ... | ... | 88 | 88 | 316 |
| | | | 53 | Kyatanbidu ... ... | 752 | 3 | 313 | ... | ... | 410 | 410 | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 354 |
| | | | 54 | Ganadhal ... ... | 679 | ... | 83 | ... | ... | 349 | 349 | ... | ... | 247 | 247 | 177 |
| | | | 55 | Bairapura ... ... | 1,424 | ... | 1,232 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 192 | 192 | ... |
| | | | 56 | Byatedevarhalli ... | 131 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | 67 | 67 | ... | ... | 36 | 36 | 38 |
| | | | 57 | Hosahalli ... ... | 361 | 1 | 206 | ... | 59 | 46 | 105 | ... | 16 | 33 | 49 | 403 |
| | | | 58 | Totadahalli ... ... | 277 | ... | 261 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 73 |
| | | | 59 | Sindgiri Siddapura ... | 72 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 66 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| | | | 60 | Channagirihalli ... | 641 | 4 | 549 | 3 | ... | 68 | 71 | ... | ... | 17 | 17 | 46 |
| | | | 61 | Layalapura ... ... | 430 | ... | 170 | ... | ... | 210 | 210 | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | 78 |
| | | | 62 | Bidari ... ... | 2,281 | 40 | 1,515 | 4 | ... | 681 | 685 | ... | ... | 41 | 41 | 602 |
| | | | 63 | Vastari ... ... | 3,100 | 53 | 1,680 | 7 | 577 | 512 | 1,096 | 1 | 35 | 235 | 271 | 2,312 |
| | | | 64 | Aladgudi ... ... | 477 | 3 | 378 | ... | 41 | 43 | 84 | ... | 1 | 11 | 12 | 211 |
| | | | 65 | Timlapura ... ... | 99 | 2 | 10 | ... | 50 | 17 | 67 | ... | 8 | 12 | 20 | 161 |
| | | | 66 | Mahajidu ... ... | 67 | 2 | 19 | ... | 10 | 23 | 33 | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 56 |
| | | | 67 | Arehalli ... ... | 204 | 4 | 53 | ... | 69 | 62 | 131 | ... | 1 | 15 | 16 | 292 |
| | | | 68 | Valgerhalli ... ... | 599 | 12 | 329 | ... | 73 | 121 | 194 | ... | 6 | 58 | 64 | 305 |
| | | | 69 | Nandikeri ... ... | 471 | 1 | 267 | ... | 84 | 104 | 188 | .. | ... | 15 | 15 | 271 |
| | | | 70 | Doddi ... ... | 53 | ... | 3 | ... | 21 | 19 | 40 | .. | ... | 10 | 10 | 37 |
| | | | 71 | Yirehalli ... ... | 106 | 3 | 12 | ... | 47 | 40 | 87 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 176 |
| | | | 72 | Kelgani ... ... | 779 | 18 | 582 | ... | 82 | 53 | 135 | ... | 41 | 3 | 44 | 359 |
| | | | 73 | Balenhalli ... ... | 277 | 4 | 136 | ... | 37 | 37 | 74 | ... | 7 | 56 | 63 | 163 |
| | | | 74 | Vatighalli ... ... | 444 | 4 | 340 | ... | 28 | 32 | 60 | ... | 25 | 15 | 40 | 176 |
| | | | 75 | Vajivalli ... ... | 272 | 5 | 123 | ... | 61 | 70 | 131 | ... | 6 | 7 | 13 | 293 |
| | | | 76 | Hachadamani ... ... | 499 | 10 | 292 | ... | 77 | 80 | 157 | ... | 24 | 16 | 40 | 276 |
| | | | 77 | Neradi ... ... | 499 | 25 | 280 | ... | 69 | 76 | 145 | ... | 8 | 41 | 49 | 309 |
| | | | 78 | Basgal ... ... | 664 | 5 | 351 | ... | 72 | 81 | 153 | ... | 32 | 123 | 155 | 238 |
| | | | 79 | Annur ... ... | 2,032 | 80 | 1,172 | 2 | 431 | 208 | 641 | ... | 22 | 117 | 139 | 1,519 |
| | | | 80 | Joladahal ... ... | 1,656 | 6 | 1,186 | ... | 282 | 172 | 454 | ... | 2 | 8 | 10 | 997 |
| | | | 81 | Mailimane ... ... | 1,892 | 9 | 1,327 | ... | 280 | 208 | 488 | ... | 11 | 57 | 68 | 1,228 |
| | | | 81 | Total for the Second Class Villages..... | 63,454 | 860 | 34,799 | 56 | 3,634 | 15,756 | 19,446 | 1 | 625 | 7,723 | 8,349 | 25,932 |
| Third class maximum rate ... Rs. 6—0—0. | Third class maximum rate ... Rs. 1—12—0. | Third class maximum rates Rs. 16 for tank irrigated and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands. | 1 | Sakrepatna ... ... | 6,845 | 138 | 3,173 | 272 | 2,027 | 389 | 2,688 | ... | 251 | 595 | 846 | 5,564 |
| | | | 2 | Kalveballi ... ... | 943 | ... | 273 | ... | ... | 502 | 502 | ... | ... | 168 | 168 | 129 |
| | | | 3 | Yarekrishnapura ... | 455 | ... | 204 | ... | 47 | 204 | 251 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159 |
| | | | 4 | Kenkeri ... ... | 800 | 14 | 240 | ... | ... | 293 | 293 | ... | ... | 253 | 253 | 126 |
| | | | 5 | Udeberanhalli ... ... | 279 | 2 | 36 | ... | ... | 232 | 232 | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 146 |
| | | | 6 | Tadbenhalli ... ... | 476 | 5 | 169 | ... | ... | 275 | 275 | ... | ... | 27 | 27 | 167 |
| | | | 7 | Bilikalhalli ... ... | 389 | 4 | 46 | ... | ... | 307 | 307 | ... | ... | 32 | 32 | 202 |
| | | | 8 | Sarpanhalli ... ... | 292 | 2 | 126 | ... | ... | 158 | 158 | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 163 |
| | | | 9 | Gangarhalli ... ... | 251 | 10 | 31 | ... | ... | 153 | 153 | ... | ... | 57 | 57 | 117 |
| | | | 10 | Lakkenhalli ... ... | 517 | 3 | 103 | ... | ... | 165 | 165 | ... | ... | 246 | 246 | 67 |
| | | | 11 | Hanjihalli ... ... | 442 | 11 | 143 | ... | ... | 202 | 202 | ... | ... | 86 | 86 | 68 |
| | | | 12 | Chindenhalli ... ... | 159 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 30 | 30 | ... | ... | 118 | 118 | ... |
| | | | 13 | Naranhalli ... ... | 185 | ... | 56 | ... | ... | 93 | 93 | ... | ... | 36 | 36 | 16 |
| | | | 14 | Padamani ... ... | 503 | ... | 327 | ... | 87 | 66 | 153 | ... | 2 | 21 | 23 | 115 |
| | | | 15 | Chikkennehalli ... | 676 | ... | 450 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 | 226 | ... |
| | | | 16 | Yekleberenhalli... ... | 63 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | ... | ... | 32 | 32 | 38 |
| | | | 17 | Hoskoti ... ... | 366 | 5 | 174 | ... | 41 | 101 | 142 | ... | 12 | 33 | 45 | 60 |
| | | | 18 | Birsomanballi ... ... | 253 | ... | 107 | ... | ... | 133 | 133 | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 112 |
| | | | 19 | Seknibasavanhalli ... | 1,721 | 1 | 1,543 | 1 | ... | 176 | 177 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 |

*Revenue Department*, (*Revenue*),—*dated 7th May* 1880.

A.—(*Continued.*)

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government, Cultivated. | | | | Government, Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | Number of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 144 | ... | ... | 144 | 34 | ... | ... | 34 | 48 | 215 | 263 | ... | 9 | 9 | 106 | 38 | 24 | |
| 103 | ... | ... | 103 | 22 | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 198 | 2 | ... | 196 | 79 | ... | ... | 79 | 26 | 90 | 116 | ... | 2 | 2 | 48 | 13 | 13 | |
| 91 | 1 | ... | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 231 | 253 | ... | ... | ... | 94 | 27 | 11 | |
| 391 | 2 | ... | 389 | 49 | ... | ... | 49 | 62 | 753 | 815 | ... | 6 | 6 | 149 | 28 | 31 | |
| 1,060 | ... | ... | 1,060 | 175 | ... | ... | 175 | 231 | 596 | 827 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 636 | 145 | 85 | |
| 218 | ... | ... | 218 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 116 | 574 | 690 | 10 | ... | 10 | 306 | 55 | 56 | |
| 173 | ... | ... | 173 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 28 | 177 | 205 | 3 | ... | 3 | 104 | 22 | 14 | |
| 187 | ... | ... | 187 | 65 | ... | ... | 65 | 57 | 90 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 171 | 36 | 52 | |
| 153 | 2 | ... | 151 | 137 | ... | ... | 137 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 11 | ... | ... | 11 | 99 | ... | ... | 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 371 | 2 | .. | 369 | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 54 | 149 | 203 | ... | ... | ... | 132 | 44 | 27 | |
| 85 | ... | ... | 85 | 63 | ... | ... | 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 164 | 2 | ... | 162 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 424 | 3 | ... | 421 | 49 | ... | .. | 49 | 126 | 460 | 586 | .. | ... | ... | 301 | 58 | 63 | |
| 502 | ... | ... | 502 | 20 | ... | ... | 20 | 132 | 291 | 423 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 272 | 47 | 65 | |
| 445 | ... | ... | 445 | 144 | ... | ... | 144 | 51 | 107 | 158 | 1 | ... | 1 | 108 | 26 | 25 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 144 | ... | ... | 144 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 58 | ... | ... | 58 | 20 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 346 | ... | 303 | 43 | 92 | ... | 65 | 27 | 60 | 156 | 216 | ... | .. | ... | 162 | 31 | 30 | |
| 75 | ... | 75 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 22 | 58 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 5 | 10 | |
| 49 | ... | ... | 49 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 69 | 6 | ... | 63 | 9 | .. | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 184 | ... | ... | 184 | 31 | ... | ... | 31 | 18 | 75 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 12 | 9 | |
| 364 | 9 | ... | 655 | 29 | ... | ... | 29 | 148 | 794 | 942 | ... | 3 | 3 | 464 | 108 | 74 | |
| 3,125 | 21 | 2,650 | 454 | 281 | 3 | 100 | 178 | 196 | 522 | 718 | 2 | ... | 2 | 479 | 104 | 98 | |
| 201 | ... | 161 | 40 | 11 | ... | 2 | 9 | 41 | 86 | 127 | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 24 | 21 | |
| 249 | ... | 236 | 13 | 31 | ... | 20 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 69 | ... | 49 | 20 | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | 14 | 14 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 4 | 7 | |
| 319 | ... | 263 | 56 | 15 | ... | 2 | 13 | 30 | 56 | 86 | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 12 | 21 | |
| 393 | ... | 314 | 79 | 55 | ... | 24 | 31 | 72 | 141 | 213 | ... | ... | ... | 176 | 28 | 23 | |
| 423 | ... | 335 | 88 | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | 40 | 23 | 63 | ... | ... | ... | 133 | 35 | 20 | |
| 103 | ... | 85 | 18 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 237 | ... | 201 | 36 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 10 | 27 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 8 | 7 | |
| 407 | .. | 353 | 54 | 151 | ... | 149 | 2 | 46 | 100 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 23 | 23 | |
| 208 | .. | 174 | 34 | 74 | ... | 25 | 49 | 37 | 96 | 133 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 20 | 18 | |
| 159 | ... | 136 | 23 | 94 | ... | 85 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 5 | 7 | |
| 286 | .. | 234 | 52 | 18 | ... | 13 | 5 | 68 | 113 | 181 | ... | ... | ... | 129 | 34 | 32 | |
| 355 | ... | 297 | 58 | 75 | ... | 66 | 9 | 71 | 141 | 212 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 26 | 35 | |
| 442 | ... | 386 | 56 | 57 | ... | 29 | 28 | 46 | 71 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 20 | 23 | |
| 362 | ... | 310 | 52 | 186 | ... | 111 | 75 | 36 | 61 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | 102 | 27 | 18 | |
| 1,906 | 4 | 1,764 | 138 | 121 | ... | 74 | 47 | 14 | 42 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 178 | 46 | 7 | |
| 1,387 | ... | 1,280 | 107 | 12 | ... | 9 | 3 | 220 | 392 | 612 | ... | ... | ... | 552 | 127 | 87 | |
| 1,395 | ... | 1,257 | 138 | 66 | ... | 36 | 30 | 162 | 505 | 667 | 1 | ... | 1 | 828 | 225 | 81 | |
| 32,630 | 183 | 16,169 | 16,278 | 7,664 | 5 | 2,391 | 5,268 | 5,010 | 15,207 | 20,217 | 83 | 160 | 243 | 13,356 | 3,067 | 2,467 | |
| 11,768 | 2,233 | 9,231 | 304 | 1,410 | 1 | 969 | 440 | 321 | 1,352 | 1,673 | ... | 15 | 15 | 1,126 | 296 | 160 | |
| 306 | ... | ... | 306 | 101 | ... | ... | 101 | 58 | 236 | 294 | ... | 7 | 7 | 157 | 30 | 29 | |
| 393 | ... | 211 | 182 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 280 | 1 | ... | 279 | 173 | ... | ... | 173 | 43 | 115 | 158 | ... | 5 | 5 | 80 | 25 | 21 | |
| 194 | ... | ... | 194 | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 72 | 274 | 346 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 162 | 34 | 29 | |
| 205 | ... | ... | 205 | 10 | .. | ... | 10 | 58 | 598 | 646 | .. | 7 | 7 | 157 | 41 | 29 | |
| 219 | ... | ... | 219 | 16 | .. | ... | 16 | 125 | 224 | 349 | ... | 10 | 10 | 329 | 59 | 61 | |
| 138 | ... | ... | 138 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 112 | 569 | 681 | ... | 38 | 38 | 335 | 60 | 56 | |
| 131 | ... | ... | 131 | 37 | ... | ... | 37 | 121 | 365 | 486 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 423 | 62 | 8 | |
| 131 | .. | ... | 131 | 150 | ... | ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 150 | ... | ... | 150 | 40 | ... | ... | 40 | 40 | 62 | 102 | ... | 3 | 3 | 98 | 25 | 23 | |
| 16 | ... | ... | 16 | 72 | ... | ... | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 58 | ... | ... | 58 | 26 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 371 | ... | 336 | 35 | 18 | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 98 | ... | ... | 98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 | ... | ... | 17 | 19 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 254 | ... | 172 | 82 | 58 | ... | 37 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 85 | ... | ... | 85 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | 94 | 462 | 556 | 4 | ... | 4 | 222 | 63 | 47 | |
| 132 | 3 | ... | 129 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 501 | 581 | 6 | ... | 6 | 188 | 63 | 40 | |

APPENDIX

| Class. Rice. | Class. Dry Crop. | Class. Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Government, Cultivated. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Government, Waste. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Third class maximum rate | Third class maximum rate | Third class maximum rate Rs. 16 for tank irrigated and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands. | 20 | Koplegundi ... ... | 272 | ... | 234 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 38 | 38 | ... |
| | | | 21 | Hosahalli ... ... | 199 | ... | 121 | ... | ... | 42 | 42 | ... | ... | 33 | 36 | 1 |
| | | | 22 | Anantanhalli ... ... | 201 | ... | 172 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 29 | 2 |
| | | | 23 | Siddanhalli ... ... | 1,772 | 4 | 1,641 | ... | ... | 79 | 79 | ... | ... | 48 | 48 | 37 |
| | | | 24 | Totada Kumari ... | 232 | ... | 232 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 25 | Beadga ... ... | 2,671 | 18 | 2,207 | 2 | 103 | 117 | 222 | ... | 39 | 185 | 224 | 488 |
| | | | 26 | Annugvalli ... ... | 431 | 2 | 315 | ... | 47 | 22 | 69 | ... | 11 | 34 | 45 | 159 |
| | | | 27 | Tumbgutti ... ... | 239 | 6 | 100 | ... | 24 | 54 | 78 | ... | ... | 55 | 55 | 56 |
| | | | 28 | Kamenhalli ... ... | 86 | ... | 86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | | 29 | Halasbalu ... ... | 696 | 4 | 439 | ... | 60 | 69 | 129 | ... | 4 | 120 | 124 | 299 |
| | | | 30 | Bommenhalli ... ... | 100 | 1 | 62 | ... | 29 | 4 | 33 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 84 |
| | | | 31 | Hemanarhalli ... ... | 119 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 63 | 69 | 3 |
| | | | 32 | Bhaktarahalli ... ... | 413 | ... | 344 | ... | 26 | 15 | 41 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 131 |
| | | | 33 | Nagenhalli ... ... | 1,070 | ... | 989 | 1 | 32 | 5 | 38 | ... | 20 | 23 | 43 | 176 |
| | | | 34 | Muttinpura ... ... | 744 | 1 | 699 | 5 | 25 | 7 | 37 | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 | 156 |
| | | | 35 | Mavinhalli ... ... | 311 | ... | 264 | ... | 22 | 3 | 25 | ... | 20 | 2 | 22 | 82 |
| | | | 36 | Dasarhalli ... ... | 2,069 | 1 | 1,730 | 2 | 80 | 85 | 167 | ... | 45 | 126 | 171 | 483 |
| | | | 37 | Arsinaguppe ... ... | 2,679 | ... | 2,495 | .. | 115 | 31 | 146 | ... | 25 | 13 | 38 | 397 |
| | | | 38 | Hebali ... ... | 675 | 3 | 497 | ... | 15 | 43 | 58 | ... | 40 | 77 | 117 | 115 |
| | | | 39 | Palya ... ... | 475 | 3 | 444 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 141 |
| | | | 40 | Ghalipuje ... ... | 552 | 5 | 477 | ... | 23 | 8 | 31 | ... | 24 | 15 | 39 | 260 |
| | | | 41 | Gonakallu ... ... | 3,273 | 7 | 3,101 | 1 | 52 | 10 | 63 | ... | 79 | 23 | 102 | 231 |
| | | | 42 | Togaribankal ... ... | 1,636 | 1 | 1,536 | ... | 42 | 11 | 53 | ... | 66 | 10 | 76 | 238 |
| | | | 43 | Tippajjinhalli ... ... | 826 | ... | 823 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | 46 |
| | | | 44 | Kambihalli ... ... | 243 | 1 | 238 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 15 | 9 | 24 | 51 |
| | | | 45 | Attigiri ... ... | 1,492 | ... | 1,447 | 1 | 26 | ... | 27 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | 53 |
| | | | 46 | Settihalli ... ... | 161 | ... | 102 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 9 | 59 | ... |
| | | | 47 | Kuntenhalli ... ... | 120 | ... | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 13 | 30 | ... |
| | | | 48 | Hirebidare ... ... | 246 | ... | 197 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | 142 |
| | | | 49 | Chikbidare ... ... | 122 | ... | 122 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 50 | Chemaranhalli... ... | 909 | ... | 909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | | 51 | Huvinahalli ... ... | 63 | ... | 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 52 | Bermenhalli ... ... | 60 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 43 | 54 | ... |
| | | | 53 | Biladhalli ... ... | 48 | ... | 41 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 77 |
| | | | 54 | Votenhalli ... ... | 33 | 2 | .. | ... | 9 | 20 | 29 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 35 |
| | | | 55 | Gautmeswara ... ... | 263 | 3 | 122 | ... | 52 | 35 | 87 | ... | 12 | 39 | 51 | 209 |
| | | | 56 | Guddanhalli ... ... | 120 | 1 | 87 | ... | 16 | 4 | 20 | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 50 |
| | | | 57 | Toranmal ... ... | 333 | 18 | 90 | ... | 90 | 78 | 168 | ... | 24 | 33 | 57 | 252 |
| | | | 58 | Sirgolalu ... ... | 459 | 9 | 96 | ... | 114 | 109 | 223 | ... | 6 | 125 | 131 | 440 |
| | | | 59 | Tadvasitandvalli ... | 540 | 21 | 98 | 5 | 158 | 145 | 308 | ... | 5 | 108 | 113 | 463 |
| | | | 60 | Chinnenhalli ... .. | 45 | ... | 4 | 4 | 14 | 17 | 35 | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 55 |
| | | | 61 | Hulvalli ... ... | 116 | 1 | 19 | ... | 42 | 25 | 67 | ... | ... | 29 | 29 | 141 |
| | | | 62 | Chitravalli ... ... | 759 | 8 | 103 | 2 | 174 | 210 | 386 | ... | 6 | 251 | 257 | 467 |
| | | | 63 | Halasmani ... ... | 654 | 8 | 221 | ... | 129 | 113 | 242 | ... | 25 | 158 | 183 | 410 |
| | | | 64 | Samshe ... ... | 212 | 7 | 55 | ... | 74 | 61 | 135 | ... | 4 | 11 | 15 | 258 |
| | | | 65 | Kodvalli ... ... | 460 | 5 | 239 | 3 | 168 | 35 | 206 | ... | 3 | 7 | 10 | 536 |
| | | | 66 | Hanjirvalli ... ... | 1,318 | 13 | 1,015 | 1 | 199 | 45 | 245 | ... | 7 | 38 | 45 | 518 |
| | | | 67 | Yilihole ... ... | 1,257 | 2 | 954 | ... | 203 | 93 | 296 | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 488 |
| | | | 68 | Tallihala ... ... | 2,908 | 22 | 2,537 | ... | 294 | 54 | 348 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 803 |
| | | | 69 | Kote ... ... | 1,056 | 9 | 740 | ... | 220 | 50 | 270 | ... | 16 | 21 | 37 | 880 |
| | | | 70 | Hedadal ... ... | 1,822 | 12 | 1,435 | ... | 314 | 45 | 359 | ... | 10 | 6 | 16 | 925 |
| | | | 71 | Basgodu ... ... | 846 | 4 | 586 | 1 | 194 | 36 | 231 | ... | 9 | 16 | 25 | } 950 |
| | | | 72 | Chikkanhalli ... ... | 910 | ... | 717 | ... | 140 | 31 | 171 | .. | 4 | 18 | 22 | |
| | | | 73 | Kasige ... ... | 861 | 5 | 719 | ... | 131 | 3 | 134 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 381 |
| | | | 74 | Beguru ... ... | 2,682 | 15 | 2,313 | ... | 313 | 3 | 316 | ... | 35 | 3 | 38 | 1,036 |
| | | | 75 | Devarahalli ... ... | 602 | 4 | 506 | ... | 65 | 14 | 79 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | 163 |
| | | | 76 | Havare ... ... | 104 | ... | 60 | ... | 38 | 1 | 39 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 60 |
| | | | 77 | Beranagodu ... ... | 2,537 | 13 | 2,381 | ... | 142 | 1 | 143 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 78 | Hangarvalli ... ... | 1,124 | 7 | 894 | 1 | 170 | 40 | 211 | ... | 4 | 8 | 12 | 467 |
| | | | 79 | Mailimanekan ... ... | 295 | ... | 279 | ... | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 79 | Total for the Third Class Villages..... | 63,226 | 441 | 45,765 | 302 | 6,441 | 5,394 | 12,137 | ... | 1,062 | 3,821 | 4,883 | 21,267 |
| | | | 1 | Bettadmalali ... ... | 2,272 | 18 | 2,033 | 6 | 205 | ... | 211 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | 401 |
| | | | 2 | Aniganhalli ... ... | 450 | 3 | 364 | ... | 76 | 2 | 78 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 119 |
| | | | 3 | Keremakki ... ... | 1,419 | 9 | 1,268 | ... | 126 | 1 | 127 | ... | 8 | 7 | 15 | 347 |

*Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

A. (*Continued.*)

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government, Cultivated. | | | | Government, Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | Number of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 | ... | ... | 30 | 22 | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 51 | ... | ... | 51 | 27 | ... | ... | 27 | 38 | 242 | 280 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 20 | 19 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 488 | 3 | 396 | 89 | 215 | ... | 103 | 112 | 22 | 62 | 84 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 14 | 11 | |
| 191 | ... | 175 | 16 | 65 | ... | 46 | 19 | 51 | 162 | 213 | 13 | ... | 13 | 120 | 30 | 27 | |
| 132 | ... | 90 | 42 | 38 | ... | ... | 38 | 28 | 159 | 187 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 11 | 14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 281 | ... | 225 | 56 | 82 | ... | 12 | 70 | 41 | 105 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 81 | 22 | 20 | |
| 103 | ... | 100 | 3 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | ... | 25 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 115 | ... | 106 | 9 | 79 | ... | 79 | ... | 21 | 64 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 14 | 10 | |
| 132 | 2 | 127 | 3 | 65 | ... | 55 | 10 | 49 | 63 | 112 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 20 | 19 | |
| 130 | 24 | 103 | 3 | 16 | ... | 15 | 1 | 12 | 85 | 97 | 2 | ... | 2 | 141 | 29 | 6 | |
| 89 | ... | 87 | 2 | 62 | ... | 60 | 2 | 18 | 64 | 82 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 10 | 9 | |
| 415 | 6 | 339 | 70 | 225 | ... | 157 | 68 | 130 | 696 | 826 | ... | ... | ... | 196 | 47 | 55 | |
| 447 | ... | 423 | 24 | 99 | ... | 87 | 12 | 42 | 123 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 43 | 21 | |
| 99 | ... | 64 | 35 | 191 | ... | 142 | 49 | 6 | 16 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 3 | |
| 88 | ... | 88 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 10 | 26 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 20 | 5 | |
| 110 | 1 | 105 | 4 | 93 | ... | 84 | 9 | 75 | 146 | 221 | ... | ... | ... | 149 | 44 | 37 | |
| 225 | 5 | 213 | 7 | 239 | ... | 226 | 13 | 29 | 91 | 120 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 16 | 15 | |
| 181 | 1 | 174 | 6 | 238 | ... | 232 | 6 | 30 | 75 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 22 | 15 | |
| 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 81 | ... | 81 | ... | 60 | ... | 54 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 105 | 2 | 103 | ... | 67 | ... | 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 94 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 43 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 | ... | 160 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 | ... | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 28 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 50 | ... | 36 | 14 | 5 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 204 | ... | 181 | 23 | 48 | ... | 24 | 24 | 22 | 111 | 133 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 7 | 11 | |
| 65 | ... | 63 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 12 | 36 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 7 | 8 | |
| 354 | ... | 298 | 56 | 67 | ... | 48 | 19 | 52 | 122 | 174 | ... | ... | ... | 94 | 30 | 26 | |
| 468 | ... | 388 | 80 | 94 | ... | 15 | 79 | 48 | 125 | 173 | ... | ... | ... | 176 | 28 | 23 | |
| 729 | 9 | 615 | 105 | 72 | ... | 13 | 59 | 156 | 281 | 437 | 2 | ... | 2 | 555 | 129 | 66 | |
| 76 | 8 | 58 | 10 | 17 | ... | 10 | 7 | ... | 36 | 36 | ... | 1 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 7 | |
| 188 | ... | 171 | 17 | 17 | ... | ... | 17 | 26 | 37 | 63 | ... | 1 | 1 | 56 | 15 | 14 | |
| 865 | 4 | 705 | 156 | 179 | ... | 16 | 163 | 132 | 207 | 339 | ... | ... | ... | 378 | 68 | 67 | |
| 601 | ... | 517 | 84 | 196 | ... | 84 | 112 | 26 | 28 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 16 | 13 | |
| 325 | ... | 285 | 40 | 16 | ... | 9 | 7 | 30 | 63 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 12 | 15 | |
| 685 | 7 | 655 | 23 | 12 | ... | 9 | 3 | 82 | 137 | 219 | ... | ... | ... | 187 | 34 | 42 | |
| 798 | 3 | 762 | 33 | 38 | ... | 19 | 19 | 173 | 257 | 430 | ... | ... | ... | 327 | 84 | 85 | |
| 804 | ... | 745 | 59 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 64 | 84 | 148 | ... | ... | ... | 110 | 27 | 32 | |
| 1,218 | ... | 1,183 | 35 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 299 | 396 | 695 | 2 | ... | 2 | 737 | 174 | 47 | |
| 698 | ... | 663 | 35 | 48 | ... | 34 | 14 | 122 | 234 | 356 | ... | ... | ... | 289 | 66 | 61 | |
| 1,033 | ... | 1,002 | 31 | 21 | ... | 18 | 3 | 203 | 313 | 516 | ... | ... | ... | 429 | 87 | 02 | |
| 770 | 2 | 742 | 26 | 41 | ... | 31 | 10 | 76 | 143 | 219 | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 38 | 38 | |
| 594 | ... | 573 | 21 | 37 | ... | 27 | 10 | 62 | 131 | 193 | ... | ... | ... | 223 | 49 | 29 | |
| 422 | ... | 421 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 23 | 22 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 10 | 12 | |
| 1,080 | 2 | 1,077 | 1 | 64 | ... | 63 | 1 | 123 | 226 | 349 | ... | ... | ... | 385 | 81 | 69 | |
| 250 | ... | 240 | 10 | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 34 | 73 | 107 | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 16 | 17 | |
| 82 | ... | 82 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 4 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | |
| 543 | ... | 543 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 423 | 548 | ... | ... | ... | 397 | 65 | 63 | |
| 708 | 2 | 684 | 22 | 16 | ... | 13 | 3 | 92 | 106 | 198 | ... | ... | ... | 153 | 37 | 43 | |
| 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 32,014 | 2,318 | 25,691 | 4,005 | 5,731 | 1 | 3,365 | 2,365 | 3,712 | 10,534 | 14,246 | 40 | 97 | 137 | 9,604 | 2,210 | 1,781 | |
| 491 | 12 | 479 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 100 | 163 | 263 | ... | ... | ... | 233 | 62 | 50 | |
| 229 | ... | 228 | 1 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 34 | 44 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 16 | 15 | |
| 367 | ... | 367 | ... | 20 | ... | 16 | 4 | 54 | 71 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 31 | 27 | |

APPENDIX

| Class. Rice. | Dry Crop. | Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Government, Cultivated. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Government, Waste. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collection on cultivated lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Fourth class maximum rate Rs. 5—4—0. | Fourth class maximum rate Rs. 1—8—0. | Fourth class maximum rates Rs. 16 for tank irrigated and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands. | 4 | Atgauhalli ... ... | 312 | 8 | 215 | ... | 62 | 24 | 85 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 176 |
| | | | 5 | Hosahalli ... ... | 595 | 8 | 433 | 1 | 140 | 13 | 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 340 |
| | | | 6 | Avati ... ... | 1,119 | 17 | 924 | ... | 163 | 9 | 172 | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | 456 |
| | | | 7 | Kargur ... ... | 1,091 | 5 | 963 | ... | 104 | 9 | 113 | ... | 9 | 1 | 10 | 334 |
| | | | 8 | Makod ... ... | 881 | 13 | 686 | ... | 161 | 13 | 174 | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 150 |
| | | | 9 | Masyal ... ... | 1,320 | 4 | 1,300 | .. | 68 | 15 | 73 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 220 |
| | | | 10 | Harjihalli ... ... | 612 | 10 | 469 | ... | 101 | 20 | 121 | ... | 11 | 1 | 12 | 259 |
| | | | 11 | Channenhalli ... ... | 373 | ... | 334 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | | | 12 | Arnur ... ... | 1,758 | 4 | 1,435 | ... | 294 | ... | 294 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | 367 |
| | | | 13 | Haribidakalkan... ... | 299 | ... | 299 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | | 13 | Total for the 4th class Villages..... | 12,561 | 99 | 10,723 | 7 | 1,528 | 106 | 1,641 | .. | 79 | 19 | 98 | 3,169 |
| Rs. 4—8—0. | Rs. 1—0—0. | Fifth class maximum rates Rs. 16 for tank irrigated and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands. | 1 | Danihalli ... ... | 326 | 5 | 201 | ... | 86 | 29 | 115 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 249 |
| | | | 2 | Sirgur ... ... | 1,482 | 11 | 1,275 | ... | 153 | 37 | 190 | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 504 |
| | | | 3 | Bagmani ... ... | 698 | 3 | 630 | ... | 52 | 7 | 59 | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 389 |
| | | | 4 | Bervalli ... ... | 4,725 | 26 | 4,095 | 2 | 494 | 59 | 555 | ... | 18 | 30 | 48 | 1,072 |
| | | | 5 | Beniheddalu ... ... | 559 | ... | 537 | ... | 21 | 1 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| | | | 6 | Hunasvalli ... ... | 455 | ... | 410 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | 35 |
| | | | 7 | Kadvanti ... ... | 3,800 | 11 | 3,515 | 1 | 324 | 15 | 340 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 746 |
| | | | 8 | Devdan .. ... | 8,577 | 17 | 7,743 | ... | 641 | 17 | 658 | ... | 131 | 28 | 159 | 1,899 |
| | | | 9 | Bassapura ... ... | 1,8[illegible]6 | 8 | 1,540 | ... | 217 | 9 | 226 | ... | 27 | 5 | 32 | 653 |
| | | | 10 | Sangmesvara ... ... | 36 | 1 | 27 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 16 |
| | | | 11 | Hyrambi ... ... | 266 | 4 | 209 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | 57 |
| | | | 12 | Urtailu ... ... | 418 | 5 | 337 | ... | 49 | 1 | 50 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | 117 |
| | | | 13 | Gudekoppa .. ... | 102 | ... | 54 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | 83 |
| | | | 14 | Varandur ... ... | 415 | 9 | 326 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | 59 |
| | | | 15 | Kalabi ... ... | 344 | ... | 297 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 56 |
| | | | 16 | Nadvalkattargal ... | 147 | 3 | 94 | ... | 43 | 1 | 44 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 61 |
| | | | 17 | Kadekattargal ... ... | 272 | 1 | 222 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 13 | 2 | 15 | 101 |
| | | | 18 | Pura ... ... | 669 | 20 | 507 | ... | 118 | ... | 118 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 191 |
| | | | 19 | Basarvalli ... ... | 1,311 | .. | 1,147 | ... | 161 | ... | 161 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 160 |
| | | | 20 | Sargolu ... ... | 8,775 | 70 | 8,234 | 2 | 328 | 4 | 334 | ... | 131 | 6 | 137 | 602 |
| | | | 21 | Bikarni ... ... | 1,459 | 11 | 1,326 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | 178 |
| | | | 22 | Hnigere ... ... | 7,064 | 29 | 6,565 | 17 | 396 | 3 | 416 | 1 | 51 | 2 | 54 | 853 |
| | | | 23 | Manebar ... ... | 1,254 | 2 | 1,185 | 2 | 56 | ... | 58 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 83 |
| | | | 24 | Avarhalli ... ... | 2,349 | 5 | 2,211 | ... | 121 | ... | 121 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | 112 |
| | | | 25 | Mudguni ... ... | 2,445 | ... | 2,278 | ... | 94 | ... | 94 | ... | 73 | ... | 73 | 8,750 |
| | | | 26 | Balehonnurmatta ... | 1,995 | 78 | 1,677 | ... | 196 | ... | 196 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | |
| | | | 27 | Kanbur ... ... | 2,560 | ... | 2,108 | 13 | 394 | ... | 407 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | |
| | | | 28 | Kadlenakki ... ... | 302 | ... | 224 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | |
| | | | 29 | Holehonnur ... ... | 226 | ... | 208 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | 30 | Karehadlu ... ... | 658 | 5 | 653 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | 31 | Mattikhandya ... ... | 912 | ... | 878 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | |
| | | | 32 | Halsur ... ... | 3,898 | ... | 3,599 | 2 | 205 | 1 | 208 | ... | 91 | ... | 91 | |
| | | | 33 | Bennur ... ... | 1,262 | ... | 1,085 | 1 | 146 | 1 | 148 | ... | 14 | 15 | 29 | |
| | | | 34 | Tudagi ... ... | 930 | ... | 833 | 1 | 85 | ... | 86 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | |
| | | | 35 | Jaknike Bannurpal ... | 988 | ... | 918 | ... | 65 | ... | 65 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| | | | 36 | Karki ... ... | 466 | ... | 452 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | 37 | Karehadlukan ... ... | 973 | ... | 973 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | 38 | Hoskoppa ... ... | 121 | 12 | 85 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| | | | 39 | Balalukele ... ... | 164 | ... | 139 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | |
| | | | 40 | Melhalalu ... ... | 215 | .. | 177 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| | | | 41 | Kesvinmane ... ... | 295 | ... | 271 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | |
| | | | 42 | Kadakudi ... ... | 150 | ... | 127 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | |
| | | | 43 | Mundmani ... ... | 917 | ... | 875 | 1 | 33 | 6 | 40 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| | | | 44 | Nirulli ... ... | 922 | ... | 843 | ... | 47 | 5 | 52 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | |
| | | | 45 | Donaga ... ... | 238 | ... | 198 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 40 | |
| | | | 46 | Ulvadi ... ... | 210 | ... | 186 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | |
| | | | 47 | Karimani ... ... | 65 | ... | 45 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | |
| | | | 48 | Bilalikoppa ... ... | 608 | ... | 563 | ... | 40 | ... | 40 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| | | | 49 | Armani ... ... | 162 | ... | 131 | 3 | 16 | ... | 19 | 7 | 5 | ... | 12 | |
| | | | 50 | Advalli ... ... | 778 | ... | 679 | 8 | 27 | ... | 35 | 10 | 53 | 1 | 64 | |
| | | | 51 | Gadgesvara ... ... | 739 | ... | 622 | 31 | 62 | ... | 93 | 5 | 19 | ... | 24 | |
| | | | 52 | Chikkagrahar ... ... | 1,054 | ... | 1,028 | 16 | 2 | ... | 18 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | |
| | | | 53 | Harogoppa ... ... | 424 | 10 | 362 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | |

*Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

A.—(*Continued.*)

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government, Cultivated. | | | | Government, Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | Number of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 182 | ... | 167 | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 111 | 143 | 254 | ... | ... | ... | 207 | 61 | 55 | |
| 436 | 1 | 428 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 77 | 83 | 160 | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 30 | 33 | |
| 478 | ... | 472 | 6 | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | 146 | 214 | 360 | ... | ... | ... | 359 | 78 | 67 | |
| 362 | ... | 358 | 4 | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 42 | 58 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 18 | 21 | |
| 494 | ... | 487 | 7 | 18 | ... | 17 | 1 | 93 | 117 | 210 | ... | ... | ... | 137 | 37 | 47 | |
| 215 | ... | 206 | 9 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 36 | 70 | 106 | ... | ... | ... | 104 | 19 | 18 | |
| 285 | ... | 273 | 12 | 13 | ... | 13 | .. | 74 | 63 | 137 | ... | ... | ... | 138 | 38 | 37 | |
| 134 | ... | 134 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 22 | 28 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 7 | 10 | |
| 946 | ... | 946 | ... | 67 | ... | 67 | ... | 62 | 117 | 179 | 2 | ... | 2 | 101 | 20 | 29 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4,619 | 13 | 4,545 | 61 | 180 | ... | 171 | 9 | 851 | 1,171 | 2,022 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1,685 | 417 | 409 | |
| 281 | 1 | 262 | 18 | 3 | .. | ... | 3 | 62 | 106 | 168 | ... | ... | ... | 129 | 31 | 31 | |
| 440 | ... | 424 | 16 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 111 | 187 | 298 | ... | ... | ... | 295 | 57 | 61 | |
| 157 | ... | 155 | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 14 | 30 | 44 | 2 | ... | 2 | 27 | 4 | 7 | |
| 1,438 | 6 | 1,407 | 25 | 49 | ... | 38 | 11 | 234 | 299 | 533 | ... | ... | ... | 496 | 104 | 117 | |
| 62 | ... | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 59 | 93 | ... | ... | .. | 52 | 11 | 15 | |
| 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 43 | ... | 43 | ... | 10 | 23 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 6 | 5 | |
| 721 | 3 | 712 | 6 | 52 | ... | 52 | ... | 139 | 172 | 311 | ... | ... | ... | 411 | 92 | 68 | |
| 1,598 | ... | 1,591 | 7 | 255 | ... | 245 | 10 | 299 | 648 | 947 | 1 | ... | 1 | 899 | 178 | 149 | |
| 535 | ... | 530 | 5 | 54 | ... | 52 | 2 | 79 | 100 | 179 | ... | ... | ... | 161 | 37 | 39 | |
| 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 72 | ... | 72 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 4 | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 7 | 2 | |
| 135 | ... | 135 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 26 | 20 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 11 | 13 | |
| 78 | ... | 78 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 135 | ... | 135 | ... | 83 | ... | 83 | ... | 8 | 10 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 6 | 4 | |
| 88 | ... | 88 | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 6 | 8 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 3 | 3 | |
| 136 | ... | 136 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 6 | 27 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 8 | 3 | |
| 74 | ... | 74 | ... | 39 | ... | 38 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | |
| 300 | ... | 300 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 40 | 73 | 113 | ... | ... | ... | 102 | 26 | 10 | |
| 425 | ... | 425 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 36 | 103 | 139 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 10 | 18 | |
| 860 | 13 | 845 | 2 | 280 | ... | 278 | 2 | 167 | 186 | 353 | ... | ... | ... | 293 | 55 | 73 | |
| 285 | ... | 285 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 25 | 51 | 76 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 18 | 12 | |
| 1,149 | 83 | 1,065 | 1 | 95 | 3 | 91 | 1 | 155 | 272 | 427 | ... | ... | ... | 360 | 59 | 77 | |
| 161 | 14 | 147 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 14 | 28 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 11 | 8 | |
| 327 | ... | 327 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 56 | 173 | 229 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 15 | 30 | |
| 198 | ... | 198 | ... | 179 | ... | 179 | ... | 19 | 42 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 9 | 10 | |
| 524 | ... | 524 | ... | 88 | ... | 88 | ... | 56 | 164 | 220 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 144 | 31 | 27 | |
| 1,118 | 68 | 1,050 | ... | 91 | 1 | 90 | ... | 161 | 140 | 301 | ... | .. | ... | 203 | 47 | 103 | |
| 153 | ... | 153 | ... | 65 | ... | 65 | ... | 12 | 14 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 6 | |
| 44 | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 31 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 2 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 527 | 12 | 515 | ... | 218 | ... | 218 | ... | 58 | 127 | 185 | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 29 | 29 | |
| 387 | 6 | 381 | ... | 33 | ... | 29 | 4 | 46 | 45 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | 204 | 35 | 23 | |
| 214 | 5 | 209 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 27 | 48 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 11 | 13 | |
| 139 | ... | 139 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 22 | 41 | 63 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 10 | 11 | |
| 32 | 1 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 53 | .. | 53 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | 9 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 6 | 4 | |
| 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 4 | 10 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 2 | 2 | |
| 91 | ... | 91 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 4 | 10 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 7 | 2 | |
| 52 | ... | 52 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 6 | 17 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 3 | |
| 31 | ... | 31 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 4 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | 2 | |
| 97 | 4 | 91 | 2 | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 16 | 21 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 4 | 8 | |
| 136 | ... | 134 | 2 | 62 | ... | 62 | ... | 22 | 36 | 58 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 10 | 11 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | ... | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | 7 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 1 | |
| 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 14 | 29 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 8 | 7 | |
| 70 | 25 | 45 | ... | 35 | 27 | 8 | ... | 10 | 22 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 2 | 5 | |
| 147 | 72 | 75 | ... | 195 | 75 | 120 | ... | 2 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 1 | |
| 480 | 315 | 165 | ... | 56 | 20 | 36 | ... | 28 | 98 | 126 | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 18 | 14 | |
| 125 | 121 | 4 | ... | 31 | 31 | ... | ... | 6 | 19 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 5 | 3 | |
| 58 | .. | 58 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 12 | 16 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 5 | 6 | |

APPENDIX

| Class. Rice. | Dry Crop. | Garden. | Number. | Name of Village. | By Survey Accounts. Total area. | Inam, acres. | Unarable. | Government, Cultivated. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Government, Waste. Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Net collection on cultivated lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Fifth class maximum rate ... | Rs. 4—8—0. Fifth class maximum rate ... | Fifth class maximum rates Rs. 16 for tank irrigated, and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands. | 54 | Hunsekoppa ... ... | 744 | 4 | 674 | ... | 56 | ... | 56 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | |
| | Rs. 1—0—0. | | 55 | Keshvatti ... ... | 1,041 | ... | 920 | 8 | 98 | 3 | 109 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | |
| | ... | | 56 | Hornekoppa ... ... | 108 | 2 | 79 | 3 | 16 | ... | 19 | ... | 8 | .. | 8 | |
| | | | 57 | Nellimakki ... ... | 663 | 3 | 622 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 33 | ... | 37 | |
| | | | 58 | Akkalmani ... ... | 222 | ... | 176 | 6 | 20 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | 59 | Totadakoppa ... ... | 585 | ... | 541 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 40 | ... | 44 | |
| | | | 60 | Virpapur ... ... | 261 | .. | 223 | 9 | 13 | ... | 22 | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | |
| | | | 61 | Totadahosagundla .. | 255 | ... | 210 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 28 | ... | 45 | |
| | | | 62 | Jekankegubburpal ... | 437 | ... | 373 | 14 | 44 | ... | 58 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | |
| | | | 63 | Totadchosakallu ... | 967 | ... | 790 | 65 | 105 | 1 | 171 | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| | | | 64 | Karkisarvu ... ... | 426 | 7 | 365 | 46 | ... | ... | 46 | 8 | ... | .. | 8 | |
| | | | 65 | Balebilalu ... ... | 804 | ... | 823 | 19 | 43 | 1 | 63 | 2 | 6 | ... | 8 | |
| | | | 66 | Holale ... ... | 2,824 | ... | 2,505 | 4 | 173 | 5 | 182 | ... | 136 | 1 | 137 | |
| | | | 67 | Mogarmakki ... ... | 1,301 | ... | 1,099 | ... | 113 | ... | 113 | ... | 89 | ... | 89 | |
| | | | 68 | Bintarvalli ... ... | 376 | ... | 352 | 1 | 21 | ... | 22 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| | | | 69 | Kundvalli ... ... | 228 | ... | 202 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 23 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | |
| | | | 70 | Turukvalli ... ... | 173 | ... | 152 | ... | 91 | ... | 19 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| | | | 71 | Kargaldi ... ... | 1,667 | ... | 1,603 | 1 | 31 | ... | 32 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | |
| | | | 72 | Turihalli ... ... | 115 | ... | 94 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| | | | 73 | Bidari ... ... | 4,146 | 24 | 3,780 | ... | 260 | 7 | 267 | ... | 58 | 17 | 75 | 544 |
| | | | 74 | Bagasi ... ... | 2,974 | 10 | 2,720 | 2 | 219 | 5 | 226 | ... | 17 | 1 | 18 | 499 |
| | | | 75 | Ujjani ... ... | 5,131 | 9 | 4,723 | 1 | 327 | 3 | 331 | ... | 63 | 5 | 68 | 702 |
| | | | 76 | Sirugal ... ... | 5,073 | 10 | 4,919 | 2 | 98 | 1 | 101 | ... | 42 | 1 | 43 | 199 |
| | | | 77 | Torehosur ... ... | 106 | ... | 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... |
| | | | 78 | Darsna ... ... | 740 | 1 | 688 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 79 |
| | | | 79 | Kundur ... ... | 9,766 | 36 | 9,103 | ... | 516 | ... | 516 | ... | 94 | 17 | 111 | 906 |
| | | | 79 | Total for the 5th class Villages..... | 113279 | 452 | 102740 | 288 | 7,469 | 224 | 7,981 | 68 | 1,888 | 150 | 2,106 | 20,010 |
| | | | 352 | Grand Total..... | 338096 | 7,532 | 225527 | 1386 | 31,461 | 44,809 | 77,656 | 85 | 4,744 | 22,552 | 27,381 | 151817 |

From villages Nos. 26 to 72 inclusive no detailed information regarding past collections being available, the total amount

*Revenue Department,(Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

A. (*Concluded.*)

| Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government, Cultivated. | | | | Government, Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large, Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | Number of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 135 | ... | 135 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 26 | 66 | 92 | | | ... | 26 | 6 | 13 | |
| 332 | 71 | 260 | 1 | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 36 | 51 | 87 | | ... | ... | 73 | 15 | 18 | |
| 59 | 26 | 33 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 4 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 92 | 20 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 107 | 53 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 18 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 119 | 85 | 34 | ... | 19 | 11 | 8 | ... | 18 | 37 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 4 | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 70 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 295 | 180 | 115 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 14 | 23 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 8 | 7 | |
| 931 | 709 | 222 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | 1 | 18 | 31 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 12 | 9 | |
| 515 | 515 | ... | ... | 71 | 71 | ... | ... | 11 | 43 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 170 | 39 | 7 | |
| 326 | 223 | 103 | ... | 26 | 10 | 16 | ... | 7 | 5 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 11 | 3 | |
| 484 | 17 | 465 | 2 | 332 | ... | 331 | 1 | 34 | 36 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 26 | 17 | |
| 299 | ... | 299 | ... | 177 | ... | 177 | ... | 45 | 56 | 101 | ... | ... | ... | 113 | 21 | 23 | |
| 61 | 14 | 47 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 10 | 15 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 3 | 5 | |
| 98 | 61 | 36 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 6 | 1 | |
| 65 | 2 | 63 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 8 | 13 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 4 | |
| 90 | 10 | 80 | ... | 65 | ... | 65 | ... | 10 | 15 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 4 | 5 | |
| 62 | ... | 62 | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 8 | 7 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 3 | 2 | |
| 519 | ... | 516 | 2 | 83 | ... | 81 | 7 | 80 | 143 | 223 | ... | ... | ... | 185 | 42 | 40 | |
| 551 | 3 | 546 | | 43 | ... | 43 | ... | 106 | 221 | 327 | ... | ... | ... | 310 | 65 | 49 | |
| 840 | 4 | 834 | 2 | 125 | ... | 123 | 2 | 84 | 139 | 223 | ... | ... | ... | 226 | 54 | 42 | |
| 246 | 9 | 236 | 1 | 85 | .. | 85 | ... | 30 | 40 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 15 | 16 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | ... | 53 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 151 | ... | 151 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 11 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 13 | 7 | |
| 1,447 | 1 | 1,446 | ... | 186 | ... | 204 | 7 | 104 | 148 | 252 | ... | ... | ... | 154 | 42 | 50 | |
| 22,158 | 2,736 | 19,324 | 98 | 4,400 | 357 | 3,988 | 55 | 2,747 | 4,660 | 7,407 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6,554 | 1,394 | 1,387 | |
| 187533 | 9,434 | 133966 | 44,133 | 32,566 | 422 | 15,199 | 16,945 | 26,183 | 64,078 | 90,261 | 398 | 351 | 749 | 76,224 | 16,565 | 12,998 | |

is entered opposite village No. 26, class V.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

## APPENDIX B.

Statement shewing all the Inam Villages in the Chikmagalur Taluk.

| No. | Name of Villages. | Description of Inam. | Nature of the Survey applied. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Ayanhalli .. .. | Sarvamanya. | Valuation Survey. | |
| 2 | Hampapur .. .. | Jodi Inam. | | |
| 3 | Mallenhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 4 | Savshettihalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 5 | Shettigere .. .. | Do | | |
| 6 | Golanhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 7 | Budanaki .. .. | Do | | |
| 8 | Govinhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 9 | Hejiganhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 10 | Karihalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 11 | Surguppi .. .. | Sarvamanya. | | |
| 12 | Chikkalsapur .. .. | Jodi. | | |
| 13 | Tippanhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 14 | Machenhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 15 | Lingadhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 16 | Kudvalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 17 | Kenchanhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 18 | Belvadi .. .. | Sarvamanya. | | |
| 19 | Yerehalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 20 | Arekalhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 21 | Hoshalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 22 | Kalhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 23 | Kurbarhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 24 | Subramanyahalli .. | Do | | |
| 25 | Narsipur .. .. | Do | | |
| 26 | Shenkaranhalli .. | Do | | |
| 27 | Vadrahalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 28 | Kotgenhalli .. .. | Do | | |
| 29 | Govindpur .. .. | Do | | |

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, No 925, dated Chikmagalur, 20th September 1879.

In continuation of my letter No. 789 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report on the present land assessment of the Chikmagalur Taluk.

2. For the purposes of agriculture and revenue the Taluk of Chikmagalur as it now stands may be divided into three distinct sub-divisions, *viz.*, (1) the Western Malnad (2) Central and (3) Eastern Maidan. The first comprising the Maganis of (1) Vastara, (2) Anur, (3) Radgalnad, (4) Khandya, (5) Taldarnad and (6) Advalli; 2ndly of (7) Chikmagalur, (8) Mattavar (9) Basvanhalli, (10) Hiremagalur, (11) Marale, (12) Mallalur, (13) Narnapur and (14) Bendaga, and 3rdly of (15) Kargatta, (16) Sakrepatna, (17) Hulikere, (18) Kenkere, (19) Lakya, (20) Kalsapur, (21) Rajansiriyur and (22) Sindigere.

3. The first division which was transferred from the former Vastara Taluk in 1875 is purely Malnad, and is almost wholly irrigated by rain water, with but few tanks scattered here and there.

4. The Magani of Bendaga although situated in the north of the central (2nd) division along with the Hoskote Firka of the Kenkere Magani in the eastern (3rd) division, may be classed with the west in their characteristics, forming the eastern slopes of the Bababudan range. A road passes through the western division, and it is anticipated that communication will be much improved in this part in a few years hence.

5. The second division occupies the centre of the taluk and is well irrigated with channels from streams rising in the Bababudans, and tanks, some of which are of considerable size;

but many of these irrigation works require repair and improvement. The roads passing through this tract issuing out of Chikmagalur are (1) to Vastara (2) to Mailemane and Joldhal, (3) to Santaveri, (4) to Sakrepatna and (5) to Jamgal and Belur.

6. The third division is the Maidan part of the taluk of which the Magani of Sakrepatna contains the channels of the Ayankere tank, one of the largest in the District. The Magani of Kargatta, though situated in the east, resembles the Marle Magani of the central (2nd) division in its characteristics of land irrigation.

7. Three statements marked A, B and C are herewith forwarded to shew the extent of kandayam of assessed wet, dry and garden lands, detailed into cultivated and uncultivated.

8. It is said however that the figures therein given do not represent the exact extent and rates, except the gardens in Sakrepatna, Rajansiriyur and Kalsapur, (noted further on *vide* para 19) in so far that the actual measurement of khandis are not stated in some maganis, whilst in the eastern maganis transferred from Ashtagram, large extents of unarable waste lands including hills, streams, &c., are tacked on to the bijvari in the Pahani accounts without its equivalent amount under beriz.

9. The old bijvari or extent of land in khandis varies in several maganis, and in order to simplify calculation the sthala or local khandis are converted into the standard Krishnaraj khandis measuring 160 seers; and these are converted into acres at 10,000 square yards or 2 acres, 2 guntas and 78 square yards per khandi of wet and garden land, and 64,000 square yards or acres 13—8—112 of dry land. Similarly the rates are given in the statements for the acre reduced from the sthala khandi as above indicated.

10. The east or Maidan division (except the Magani of Karagada) was transferred from the late Ashtagram Division and consequently bears rates imposed on the principle of that Division; so also is the Magani of Bendaga (of the central division) as it was attached to the old Sakrepatna Taluk of the Ashtagram Division formerly. The rest of the taluk under the rates of the old Nagar Raja and therefore Sivappanayakana Shistu is in vogue there.

11. The particulars of the statements now submitted for the taluk may be compressed in the following abstract:—

| No. | Items. | Total. | | | | | | Cultivated. | | | | | | Uncultivated. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Extent. | | | Assessment. | | | Extent. | | | Assessment. | | | Extent. | | | Assessment. | | |
| | | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1 | Wet ... | 42,944 | 33 | 26 | 1,37,521 | 10 | 6 | 30,577 | 14 | 33 | 1,05,545 | 10 | 9 | 12,367 | 21 | 114 | 31,975 | 15 | 9 |
| 2 | Dry ... | 47,715 | 2 | 76 | 4,998 | 10 | 1 | 29,753 | 32 | 43 | 36,363 | 10 | 2 | 17,931 | 10 | 33 | 13,624 | 15 | 11 |
| 3 | Garden ... | 13,722 | 1 | 95 | 15,866 | 8 | 5 | 2,761 | 20 | 36 | 9,765 | 9 | 3 | 960 | 21 | 59 | 6,100 | 15 | 2 |

12. From the above figures a vast incongruity may be observed in the proportionate rates averaged, of the cultivated and uncultivated extents, and this in some instances may be attributed to lands highly assessed not being taken up for cultivation. But the incongruity is due in a great measure to the beriz baki of the Vat Warg system in the Advalli Magani and for other causes elsewhere, including patti of the lands under cultivation set apart as Tavakuf being ordered to be retained as beriz is added to the beriz of the cultivated extent of the accounts.

13. Statement A exhibits the details of wet land in the several maganis of the taluk.

Wet.

The central division bears the largest proportion of this denomination of land and the rates there are somewhat high owing chiefly to copious irrigation, facility of communication, and proximity to Chikmagalur the Head-quarters of the District and the centre of coffee trade. Next comes the west or Malnad division where the rates are comparatively low on account of the secluded and wild state of the tract, and want of irrigation works and of labor; and more so in the Maganis of Khandya and Advalli where they are shewn to be lowest. Lastly comes the eastern division which contains the smallest extent of wet land owing to scanty water supply.

14. The maximum rates in Lakya and Rajansiriyur appear rather high, but they are of trifling extent, and were specially put down in by-gone years owing to their situation under an anicut and tanks which are now out of order, though the same rates are continued on.

Dry.

15. The case of dry cultivation is quite the reverse inasmuch as it is most in the eastern Maidan division, and least in the west or the Malnad, the central of course maintaining a medium between the two.

16. The highest rate is put down in Hulikere and next in Lakya, and so on in proportion it is supposed to the superior quality of the soil for dry crops.

17. Besides the extents given in the statement, there is a large extent of dry lands under the denomination of Thathina Hankalu attached to the wet lands of wargs in the Maidan, not separately taxed nor accounted for in the accounts.

Garden.

18. Supari gardens abound in the western division principally in the Advalli Magani where cardamom and pepper are also grown. But it may be observed that many gardens are gradually deteriorating for want of means and labor.

19. The Maganis of Sakrepatna, Rajansiriyur and Kalsapur of the eastern division contain gardens of supari, cocoanut and betel leaves. The extents of these were regularly measured out in 1864 on the complaint of ryots, and the rates then imposed averaged from Rs. 8—2—0 to 13—4—0 the acre.

20. In the central division there is not much gardening at present. In the Magani of Narnapur however a sum of Rs. 1,293—12—0 is shewn as the revenue under this head; but it may be remarked that most of these gardens have nearly disappeared owing to the ryots being reduced in circumstances and having given up garden cultivation and taken to wet and dry cultivation which requires proportionately smaller capital and yields a ready out-turn. The village of Magadi of this magani may be taken as a glaring instance. Under its big tank the former garden lands are now actually under wet cultivation though they continue to pay garden rates and the lands are treated as such in the accounts.

A.

**Statement shewing the Particulars of Dry Lands in the Chikmagalur Taluk.**

| Locality. | No. | Names of the Maganis. | Total. | | | | | | | | | Rates of Assessment. | | | | | | Cultivated. | | | | | | | | | Banjar. | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Extent. | | | Acres. | | | Assessment. | | | Minimum. | | | Maximum. | | | Total Extent. | | | Acres. | | | Assessment. | | | Total Extent. | | | Acres. | | | Assessment. | | | |
| | | | K. | C. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | K. | C. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | K. | C. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| | 1 | Chikmagalur ... ... ... ... | 81 | 12 | 0 | 1,071 | 2 | 118 | 758 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 79 | 1 | 2 | 1,037 | 37 | 115 | 688 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 33 | 5 | 3 | 70 | 0 | 10 | |
| | 2 | Mattavar ... ... ... ... | 252 | 3 | 0 | 3,334 | 8 | 72 | 2,134 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 148 | 6 | 1 | 1,960 | 39 | 81 | 1,503 | 1 | 9 | 103 | 16 | 15 | 1,373 | 8 | 12 | 631 | 3 | 6 | |
| | 3 | Basvanhalli ... ... ... ... | 117 | 2 | 0 | 1,548 | 17 | 23 | 1,224 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 71 | 16 | 6 | 947 | 26 | 94 | 930 | 15 | 4 | 45 | 5 | 10 | 600 | 30 | 50 | 293 | 10 | 10 | |
| | 4 | Hiremagalur ... ... ... ... | 234 | 6 | 8 | 3,098 | 20 | 60 | 2,987 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 182 | 1 | 5 | 2,408 | 5 | 75 | 2,058 | 13 | 0 | 52 | 5 | 3 | 690 | 14 | 106 | 928 | 8 | 4 | |
| | 5 | Marle ... ... ... ... ... | 174 | 5 | 10 | 2,291 | 12 | 108 | 3,937 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 154 | 7 | 3 | 2,041 | 4 | 76 | 3,347 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 38 | 7 | 250 | 8 | 32 | 589 | 15 | 10 | |
| | 6 | Kargatta ... ... ... ... | 538 | 6 | 4 | 7,118 | 12 | 33 | 5,631 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 378 | 13 | 13 | 5,007 | 19 | 21 | 3,770 | 7 | 1 | 159 | 12 | 7 | 2,110 | 33 | 12 | 1,860 | 14 | 5 | |
| | 7 | Malalur ... ... ... ... | 275 | 0 | 0 | 3,636 | 14 | 66 | 1,337 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 240 | 17 | 4 | 3,184 | 38 | 42 | 1,166 | 6 | 7 | 34 | 2 | 12 | 451 | 16 | 24 | 171 | 0 | 9 | |
| | 8 | Narnapura ... ... ... ... | 156 | 2 | 5 | 2,064 | 13 | 67 | 1,552 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 148 | 4 | 0 | 1,959 | 26 | 94 | 1,403 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 104 | 26 | 94 | 148 | 8 | 7 | |
| | 9 | Sakrepatna ... ... ... ... | 38 | 0 | 5 | 502 | 25 | 53 | 578 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 412 | 25 | 53 | 468 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 2 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 9 | 4 | |
| | 10 | Ulikere ... ... ... ... | 202 | 14 | 10 | 2,680 | 29 | 91 | 6,792 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 170 | 1 | 8 | 2,248 | 36 | 120 | 5,727 | 6 | 8 | 32 | 13 | 2 | 431 | 32 | 92 | 1,064 | 9 | 4 | |
| | 11 | Kenkere ... ... ... ... | 111 | 11 | 1 | 1,475 | 3 | 37 | 3,162 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 60 | 14 | 12 | 803 | 5 | 75 | 1,495 | 4 | 2 | 50 | 16 | 5 | 671 | 37 | 83 | 1,667 | 0 | 4 | |
| | 12 | Lakya ... ... ... ... | 184 | 10 | 14 | 2,440 | 9 | 111 | 5,587 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 135 | 11 | 1 | 1,792 | 17 | 63 | 3,920 | 12 | 3 | 48 | 19 | 13 | 647 | 32 | 48 | 1,666 | 6 | 2 | |
| | 13 | Bendaga ... ... ... ... | 159 | 10 | 4 | 2,109 | 10 | 30 | 936 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 59 | 15 | 3 | 790 | 7 | 32 | 379 | 3 | 2 | 99 | 15 | 1 | 1,319 | 2 | 119 | 556 | 14 | 2 | |
| | 14 | Kalsapur ... ... ... ... | 416 | 10 | 4 | 5,507 | 24 | 16 | 5,438 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 88 | 13 | 11 | 1,172 | 27 | 31 | 4,377 | 0 | 11 | 327 | 16 | 9 | 4,334 | 36 | 106 | 1,061 | 7 | 7 | |
| | 15 | Rajansiriyur ... ... ... ... | 96 | 12 | 8 | 1,277 | 27 | 53 | 3,135 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 32 | 6 | 3 | 427 | 7 | 31 | 2,031 | 3 | 5 | 64 | 6 | 5 | 850 | 20 | 22 | 1,104 | 0 | 9 | |
| | 16 | Sindigere ... ... ... ... | 204 | 10 | 0 | 2,704 | 5 | 35 | 2,172 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 32 | 6 | 3 | 427 | 7 | 31 | 1,556 | 10 | 6 | 172 | 3 | 13 | 2,276 | 38 | 4 | 615 | 14 | 4 | |
| | 17 | Vastara ... ... ... ... | 156 | 12 | 5 | 2,070 | 38 | 91 | 1,256 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 102 | 11 | 4 | 1,356 | 7 | 113 | 937 | 12 | 2 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 714 | 30 | 99 | 318 | 7 | 10 | |
| | 18 | Anur ... ... ... ... ... | 136 | 10 | 4 | 1,805 | 4 | 118 | 936 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 82 | 16 | 10 | 1,095 | 11 | 63 | 372 | 11 | 3 | 53 | 13 | 10 | 709 | 33 | 55 | 563 | 8 | 9 | |
| | 19 | Kadgalnad ... ... ... ... | 46 | 7 | 0 | 612 | 35 | 85 | 257 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 37 | 7 | 7 | 494 | 6 | 114 | 162 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 118 | 28 | 92 | 94 | 14 | 7 | |
| | 20 | Khandya ... ... ... ... | 23 | 12 | 6 | 311 | 34 | 68 | 136 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 161 | 17 | 103 | 55 | 14 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 150 | 16 | 86 | 80 | 6 | 6 | |
| | 21 | Taldarnad .. ... ... ... | 4 | 2 | 0 | 54 | 8 | 72 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 22 | 12 | 68 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 31 | 36 | 4 | 26 | 13 | 2 | |
| | 22 | Advalli... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total..... | 3,610 | 1 | 8 | 47,715 | 0 | 76 | 49,988 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,250 | 12 | 8 | 29,751 | 30 | 43 | 36,363 | 10 | 2 | 1,359 | 9 | 0 | 17,963 | 10 | 33 | 13,624 | 15 | 11 | |

# B.

## Statement shewing the Particulars of Wet Land in the Chikmagalur Taluk.

| Locality. | No. | Names of the Maganis. | Population. | Cattle. | Total. Local Extent. K. | C. | P. | Acres. A. | G. | Y. | Assessment. Rs. | A. | P. | Rates of Assessment. Minimum. Rs. | A. | P. | Maximum. Rs. | A. | P. | Cultivated. Local Extent. K. | C. | P. | Acres. A. | G. | Y. | Assessment. Rs. | A. | P. | Banjar. Local Extent. K. | C. | P. | Acres. A. | G. | Y. | Assessment. Rs. | A. | P. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | Chikmagalur ... ... ... | 13,819 | 2,375 | 676 | 5 | 7 | 1,397 | 10 | 28 | 8,922 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 7 | 0 | 636 | 6 | 2 | 1,318 | 32 | 70 | 7,514 | 12 | 11 | 37 | 19 | 5 | 78 | 17 | 79 | 1,407 | 13 | 5 | |
| | 2 | Mattavar ... ... ... | 4,402 | 3,833 | 1,080 | 8 | 8 | 2,232 | 11 | 39 | 13,453 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 0 | 926 | 1 | 11 | 1,905 | 15 | 108 | 11,384 | 11 | 0 | 154 | 6 | 13 | 326 | 35 | 52 | 2,068 | 11 | 4 | |
| | 3 | Basvanhalli ... ... ... | 4,613 | 2,734 | 747 | 13 | 9 | 1,544 | 31 | 70 | 9,043 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 463 | 2 | 12 | 956 | 35 | 100 | 5,961 | 11 | 1 | 284 | 10 | 13 | 587 | 35 | 91 | 3,081 | 6 | 9 | |
| | 4 | Hiremagalur ... ... ... | 4,634 | 3,292 | 540 | 3 | 5 | 1,116 | 1 | 95 | 8,432 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 8 | 0 | 460 | 1 | 8 | 950 | 22 | 88 | 6,235 | 15 | 8 | 80 | 1 | 13 | 165 | 10 | 7 | 2,196 | 5 | 11 | |
| | 5 | Marle ... ... ... | 5,354 | 4,739 | 478 | 9 | 3 | 988 | 20 | 42 | 6,060 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 428 | 17 | 1 | 886 | 1 | 80 | 4,249 | 8 | 3 | 49 | 12 | 2 | 102 | 18 | 83 | 1,810 | 9 | 3 | |
| | 6 | Kargatta ... ... ... | 3,927 | 5,389 | 245 | 1 | 0 | 506 | 12 | 8 | 2,635 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 1 | 2 | 367 | 35 | 47 | 1,920 | 2 | 1 | 66 | 19 | 14 | 138 | 16 | 82 | 715 | 2 | 2 | |
| | 7 | Malalur ... ... ... | 3,951 | 6,327 | 1,138 | 9 | 0 | 2,352 | 6 | 94 | 11,584 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 8 | 1,067 | 17 | 4 | 2,206 | 13 | 12 | 10,950 | 10 | 1 | 70 | 11 | 12 | 148 | 33 | 82 | 633 | 12 | 9 | |
| | 8 | Narnapur ... ... ... | 3,710 | 3,594 | 838 | 2 | 2 | 1,834 | 37 | 25 | 11,055 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 798 | 4 | 8 | 1,649 | 9 | 1 | 9,389 | 2 | 5 | 89 | 17 | 10 | 185 | 28 | 24 | 1,666 | 4 | 4 | |
| | 9 | Sakrepatna ... ... ... | 2,220 | 2,872 | 362 | 4 | 0 | 744 | 8 | 72 | 4,159 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 15 | 7 | 664 | 30 | 8 | 3,531 | 2 | 1 | 41 | 8 | 9 | 88 | 18 | 64 | 628 | 5 | 3 | |
| | 10 | Hulikere ... ... ... | 3,235 | 6,008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 11 | Kenkere ... ... ... | 1,826 | 787 | 56 | 11 | 8 | 116 | 35 | 74 | 409 | | 9 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 24 | 39 | 27 | 92 | 8 | 1 | 44 | 9 | 11 | 91 | 36 | 47 | 316 | 10 | 8 | |
| | 12 | Lakya ... ... ... | 2,596 | 4,226 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 31 | 14 | 32 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 67 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 31 | 14 | 32 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 13 | Bendaga ... ... ... | 1,913 | 2,412 | 640 | 10 | 6 | 1,323 | 15 | 52 | 8,156 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 37 | 2 | 0 | 331 | 7 | 12 | 684 | 27 | 48 | 3,962 | 9 | 6 | 309 | 2 | 10 | 638 | 28 | 4 | 4,193 | 7 | 11 | |
| | 14 | Kalsapura ... ... ... | 2,835 | 4,298 | 35 | 7 | 6 | 73 | 3 | 4 | 1,543 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 9 | 12 | 54 | 29 | 6 | 951 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 119 | 591 | 5 | 10 | |
| | 15 | Rajansiriyur ... ... ... | 1,392 | 2,008 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 42 | 14 | 26 | 1,494 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 36 | 9 | 108 | 1,219 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 39 | 275 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 16 | Sindigere ... ... ... | 1,337 | 2,128 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 31 | 29 | 186 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 26 | 84 | 87 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 66 | 96 | 14 | 1 | |
| | 17 | Vastara ... ... ... | 3,960 | 5,175 | 1,458 | 1 | 6 | 3,012 | 20 | 62 | 8,637 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 1,318 | 14 | 14 | 2,724 | 26 | 6 | 7,499 | 13 | 1 | 139 | 6 | 8 | 287 | 34 | 56 | 1,138 | 2 | 5 | |
| | 18 | Anur ... ... ... | 4,614 | 5,782 | 1,348 | 2 | 0 | 2,785 | 13 | 27 | 9,634 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 1,245 | 14 | 4 | 2,573 | 30 | 76 | 8,445 | 9 | 7 | 102 | 7 | 12 | 211 | 22 | 72 | 1,189 | 2 | 5 | |
| | 19 | Kadgalnad ... ... ... | 3,512 | 4,920 | 1,384 | 12 | 0 | 2,860 | 29 | 119 | 8,236 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 1,173 | 1 | 0 | 2,423 | 24 | 2 | 7,013 | 2 | 10 | 211 | 11 | 0 | 437 | 5 | 117 | 1,223 | 5 | 8 | |
| | 20 | Khandya ... ... ... | 3,706 | 1,267 | 3,942 | 4 | 5 | 8,145 | 2 | 113 | 9,456 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 2,842 | 1 | 3 | 5,872 | 0 | 113 | 8,212 | 8 | 4 | 1,100 | 3 | 2 | 272 | 42 | 0 | 1,243 | 15 | 2 | |
| | 21 | Taldarnad ... ... ... | 316 | 329 | 536 | 10 | 4 | 1,108 | 19 | 114 | 1,246 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 0 | 408 | 15 | 0 | 844 | 20 | 120 | 956 | 7 | 9 | 127 | 15 | 4 | 263 | 38 | 115 | 289 | 12 | 8 | |
| | 22 | Advalli ... ... ... | 3,793 | 4,327 | 5,201 | 10 | 13 | 10,746 | 39 | 16 | 13,144 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4,142 | 1 | 13 | 4,425 | 32 | 4 | 5,954 | 8 | 9 | 3,059 | 9 | 0 | 6,321 | 7 | 12 | 7,189 | 8 | 8 | |
| | | | 83,087 | 79,422 | 20,787 | 7 | 6 | 42,944 | 36 | 26 | 1,37,521 | 10 | 6 | ... | | ... | ... | . | ... | 14,808 | 7 | 8 | 30,577 | 14 | 33 | 105545 | 10 | 9 | 5,078 | 19 | 14 | 12,367 | 21 | 114 | 31,975 | 15 | 9 | |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department (Revenue),—dated 7th May 1880.*

## Statement shewing the Particulars of Bagayet Lands in the Chikmagalur Taluk.

| Locality. | No. | Names of Maganis. | Total. | | | | | | | | | Rates of Assessment. | | | | | | Cultivated. | | | | | | | | | Banjar. | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Local Extent. | | | Acres. | | | Assessment. | | | Minimum. | | | Maximum. | | | Local Extent. | | | Acres. | | | Assessment. | | | Local Extent. | | | Acres. | | | Assessment. | | | |
| | | | K. | C. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | K. | C. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A | P. | K. | C. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| | 1 | Chikmagalur ... | 42 | 2 | 6 | 86 | 39 | 41 | 634 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 33 | 26 | 80 | 475 | 7 | 8 | 25 | 14 | 1 | 53 | 12 | 82 | 158 | 15 | 10 | |
| | 2 | Mattavar ... | 6 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 86 | 69 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 86 | 55 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 14 | 1 | |
| | 3 | Basvanhalli ... | 0 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 4 | Hiremagalur ... | 24 | 6 | 3 | 50 | 9 | 4 | 784 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 13 | 0 | 46 | 31 | 109 | 656 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 15 | 128 | 2 | 1 | |
| | 5 | Marle ... ... | 4 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 34 | 76 | 349 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 34 | 76 | 349 | 14 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 6 | Kargatta ... ... | 14 | 3 | 5 | 29 | 10 | 85 | 285 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 33 | 89 | 168 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 117 | 117 | 3 | 7 | |
| | 7 | Malalur ... ... | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 26 | 119 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 26 | 119 | 15 | 15 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 8 | Narnapur ... ... | 33 | 13 | 12 | 69 | 24 | 11 | 1,484 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 16 | 15 | 67 | 37 | 74 | 1,293 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 13 | 1 | 26 | 58 | 190 | 15 | 4 | |
| | 9 | Sakrepatna ... | 35 | 15 | 6 | 73 | 36 | 11 | 2,196 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 35 | 10 | 11 | 73 | 16 | 87 | 1,962 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 45 | 234 | 3 | 3 | |
| | 10 | Hulikere ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 11 | Kenkere ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 12 | Lakya ... ... | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| | 13 | Bendaga ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 14 | Kalsapur ... ... | 108 | 15 | 0 | 224 | 27 | 73 | 2,346 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 7 | 3 | 197 | 0 | 113 | 1,473 | 8 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 27 | 26 | 81 | 872 | 13 | 3 | |
| | 15 | Rajansiryur ... | 22 | 12 | 0 | 46 | 27 | 93 | 215 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 14 | 9 | 44 | 35 | 80 | 176 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 32 | 13 | 38 | 14 | 4 | |
| | 16 | Sindigere ... ... | 25 | 4 | 10 | 52 | 2 | 78 | 236 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 14 | 9 | 44 | 35 | 80 | 186 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 119 | 49 | 8 | 9 | |
| | 17 | Vastara ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| | 18 | Anur ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| | 19 | Kadgalnad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| | 20 | Khandya ... ... | 28 | 7 | 0 | 58 | 22 | 118 | 176 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 21 | 9 | ... | 44 | 12 | 88 | 112 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 30 | 64 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 21 | Taldarnad ... | 6 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 24 | 110 | 54 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 22 | 0 | 38 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 110 | 15 | 7 | 0 | |
| | 22 | Advalli ... ... | 1,446 | 14 | 12 | 2,989 | 5 | 10 | 7,012 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 1,039 | 2 | 12 | 2,146 | 38 | 17 | 2,796 | 1 | 8 | 407 | 12 | 1 | 842 | 6 | 114 | 4,216 | 10 | 4 | |
| | | Total..... | 1,801 | 10 | 9 | 3,722 | 1 | 95 | 15,866 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1,336 | 14 | 4 | 2,761 | 23 | 36 | 9,765 | 10 | 3 | 464 | 16 | 5 | 960 | 18 | 59 | 6,100 | 15 | 0 | |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 3, dated Chikmagalur, 7th April 1880.

I have the honor to return the papers received with your letter No. 216 of the 22nd March 1880, regarding the revision of the land assessment of the Chikmagalur Taluk, which is to take place in connection with the Revenue Survey.

2. I have studied the papers by the light of your letter No. 236, dated the 30th ultimo, and of its enclosure, which shew that the opinion which you have called for from me on the subject is to be confined only to general results.

3. I think the maximum rates proposed by you are not unfair. On the contrary they appear quite moderate both when judged by the capabilities of the soil and by such of the present rates, as from enquiry have been found proper for the several localities referred to. The increase of revenue, which will be caused by the proposed rates must therefore be attributable only to the correct bringing into book of the actual extent under cultivation and other legitimate causes.

4. I notice that, in the grouping of the several parts of the taluk, you have arranged a few of the villages of the Sakrepatna, Bendaga, Anur, Vastara, Malalur, Chikmagalur and Basavanhalli Maganis differently from the other villages now comprised in them. I think this separation of the villages is founded on substantial differences in their general character.

5. But if my information, collected from a number of persons presumably well acquainted with the general features of the question and well above the suspicion of a motive to practise deception, is correct, it seems to me that a slight modification of your arrangement in some other respects will better equalize the assessment.

6. The parts put by you in the first group include Kalsapur, Sindgere, Belvadi and Rajansiriyur Maganis, but it is universally believed that these four maganis are not so favorably situated as to wet crop as the other eight maganis in the group and may well take rank in this respect with Anur and Vastara Maganis. In the same manner it is considered that these latter maganis are sensibly superior to Lakya and Hulikere in regard to this description of crop. On the other hand the general impression is that Sakrepatna may for wet crop take rank at least with Vastara and Anur.

7. If in the absence of details as to how the distinction said to have been observed between the dry and wet crop lands in regard to grouping has actually affected the arrangement, it is not out of the way to state here what the expectation is in this respect. I may add not only that Lakya and Hulikere are considered superior as to dry crops to Vastara and Anur, but also that the villages of the Sakrepatna Magani which you have classed with Bendaga and Kenkere may well go with Lakya and Hulikere.

8. The result of the above modifications which are all I find it necessary to mention is as follows :—

| Names of Maganis. | | Group as now suggested. | | Group as fixed by the Survey Department. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wet. | Dry. | Wet. | Dry. |
| Sindigere, Kalsapur, Belvadi and Rajansiriyur | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| The parts included under the 1st Class by the Survey Department except Kalsapur, Sindigere, Belvadi and Rajansiriyur. | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lakya, Hulikere and Pillenhalli in Sakrepatna. | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Portions of Anur, Vastara and Bendaga put by the Survey Department in the 2nd Class. | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Part of Sakrepatna put by the Survey Department in the 3rd Class. | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Kenkere and parts of Bendaga, Anur and Vastara which the Survey Department have put in the 3rd Class. | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Taldarnad and parts of Kadagalnad and of Khandya. | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Part of Khandya and Advalli. ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

9. A consequence of the modification proposed for Sakrepatna Magani will be a far greater increase in the assessment as compared with what is now collected from this magani, than would result from your arrangement. But while perfectly agreeing with you that the present assessment on the lands below Ayankere generally is very inadequate, I fail to see any just claim to half measures for these lands, in the corrupt success with which they have hitherto evaded their just proportion of the assessment. Nor do I consider that there is any real ground for an exceptional treatment on their behalf from the plea of unhealthiness urged to a greater or less extent. The town of Sakrepatna itself may, perhaps, not be so agreeable in point of health to a new comer as is

to be wished, but to the residents themselves, I do not actually see any tangible proof of its being unhealthy. Much less do I see any reasonable ground for such complaint in regard to the other villages of the magani itself generally.

10. As regards the garden lands, the maximum rate of Rs. 6 proposed for the gardens totally dependent on wells seems to me very reasonable, and I also fully agree that the present rate for the Malnad portion of the taluk is heavy and ought to be reduced. But why the maximum rate for the garden lands throughout, in all the different groups, should be uniformly Rs. 16, I do not conceive. The belief is that the garden assessment should bear a certain ratio to the wet assessment, as the latter assessment itself should in its turn do as compared with the assessment on dry land. The generally acknowledged proportion in either case appears to be three times. Thus it is said that in parts where the dry rate is 1 rupee, the wet rate properly should not be more than Rs. 3, and the garden assessment again should not be more than Rs. 9. Reasons for the calculation of these proportions are also given in more or less detail. Owing to this cause, there is apparently the probability of the uniform rate of Rs. 16 being received with an amount of disappointment and objection.

11. A matter to which in revising the land assessment some attention seems legitimately due is the maximum rate now considered fair in the several parts concerned. The general assumption, as is well known, is that the assessment bears a due proportion to the produce, so that if correct statistics are available as to the produce it does not matter whether in making the calculation the maximum or the minimum rate is adopted as the standard for regulating the different rates according to the different classification values of the particular lands. But such statistics are found generally either unavailable or designedly incorrect. At any rate such is more or less found to be the case, when an attempt is made to ascertain the produce of the best land or other lands which are not of an inferior description. Only in the case of the lowest kind of lands a tolerably correct agreement is met with in the answers obtained to enquiries on the subject. So in regard to the rates of money assessment which of course represent the money value of the Government share of the produce, there is an equally marked agreement only when the rates are of the lowest description of lands in the locality to which the enquiries refer. My idea therefore is that in judging of the suitability or otherwise of the rates proposed it would be well to compare the minimum rates so ascertained from careful local enquiries to be fair according to the general opinion of the people, with the proposed rates, and with reference to the classification results as to the different capabilities of the land. The advantages of this method are not only that the interests of the revenue would be secured against possible, but unnecessary loss, from the classification values in any locality carrying down the maximum rates below what in it is usually considered a very fair rate, for even the lowest description of land, but also that the rates proposed might be made better intelligible to the people from the circumstance that they could feel the rates to be based upon data furnished, as it were, more or less directly by them from their own lips. Further such an upward course from the minimum towards the maximum rates, if it actually is found to lead to a maximum perceptibly abnormal, might from this fact alone suggest the general unsuitability of the classification values adopted and conduce to a further careful scrutiny and revision of these values if not also to the detection of possible errors. In short, if I am not misinformed, the old practice of the country followed on such occasions seems to be in favor of the procedure above mentioned. And I do not see any thing inherent in it which should make it now objectionable. With a view therefore to make a comparison such as is alluded to above, I was anxious to find out what the classification results would actually leave of the proposed maximum rates as the minimum rates for the several parts of the taluk about which my opinion has been called for, but as I find from your letter No. 236, dated 30th March 1880, that in this matter I have been guilty only of needless curiosity, I must content myself with only expressing my regret at the mistake I have made.

12. I do not think there are any other matters which I should notice. But there is a matter in which I see there is some mistake and upon which therefore I should say a word or two before I conclude. Your present information seems to be that lands belonging to deceased heirless and deserted ryots, though unoccupied and waste for 2 or 3 years, are still shewn against them as occupied in the accounts, with their attendant arrears of assessment and that all these lands will have to be written off at the settlement, I do not think that this information is correct. As a rule all such lands have been written off from time to time together with the arrears due on them. During the settlement therefore the resignations must be due chiefly to other ordinary causes. But I own to some doubt whether much land will be thrown up in this taluk. Perhaps the Brahman ryots about Sakrepatna and some others at their instigation may be somewhat clamorous, but in the end I do not think they will actually resign much land.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue)—dated 7th May* 1880.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 250, dated Lakvalli, 3rd April 1880.

I have the honor to forward the marginally noted correspondence on the proposed revision of the assessment of the Chikmagalur Taluk of the Kadur District.

1. Survey Superintendent's Report No. 215 of the 22nd March 1880 and accompaniments.
2. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 216 of the 22nd idem.
3. Kadur District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 738 of the 25th idem.
4. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 236 of the 30th idem.
5. Kadur District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 3 of the 1st April 1880.

2. The Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 3 of the 1st instant gives a very decided opinion regarding the moderation of the proposed rates.

3. In paras 5 to 9 inclusive, some slight modification of the grouping of villages as arranged by me is advocated. I have very carefully considered the proposals made by the Deputy Commissioner and on re-examining my calculations I think his suggestion to put the Sakrepatna Magani into a higher group might be adopted. The remarks made on this particular suggestion in para 9 are very sound, and as the Deputy Commissioner after taking opinions which he evidently considers deserving of much weight does not attach much importance to the notoriety which attaches the tract of country round Sakrepatna as a place of much unhealthiness. I am quite prepared to support his proposal. I have consequently transferred the Sakrepatna Magani and 11 villages of the Kenkeri Magani, in all 15 villages from the 3rd to the 2nd group.

4. As regards the other changes in the grouping of villages advocated and shewn at para 8, I think that the intrinsic capabilities of the soil, or soil and water combined have been to some extent confounded with influences of an external character, such as climate and position with reference to roads, markets and similar considerations. For instance there can be no doubt that the Deputy Commissioner's informants, alluded to in para 5 of his letter, in stating that the Maganis of Kalsapur, Sindigere, Rajansiriyur and Belvadi were less favorably situated as to wet crop (*sic*) than the other eight maganis comprised in group I, meant that the wet lands in the former were of an inferior description as compared with the latter and not that there was anything in the climate or in the position of the villages with reference to roads and markets which made wet cultivation less remunerative. The classification has already dealt with the relative values of all these wet lands, and I do not think any separate grouping is necessary for these four maganis as compared with the other eight maganis of group I. On the same grounds I would not advocate any change in the grouping of certain villages of the Anur, Vastara and Bendiga Maganis for which the Deputy Commissioner recommends a lower dry crop maximum. The dry land in these villages is very small in extent, and is little raised by the settlement, moreover they occupy a very favorable position with reference to roads and markets.

5. The transfer of 15 villages from the 3rd to the 2nd group as advocated by the Deputy Commissioner will give an increase of Rs. 2,500 over the amount originally estimated, that is to say the immediate increase of Rs. 35, 662 shewn in para 36 of the settlement report becomes Rs. 38,162. I have had two sets of papers prepared for these villages and shall be ready to add or remit this estimated sum of Rs. 2,500 from the settlement as Government may direct. Of the estimated increase Rs. 2,000 will fall upon the village of Sakrepatna alone, at the same time there can be no doubt that the rates are moderate enough.

6. In para 10 the Deputy Commissioner notices that an uniform maximum rate of Rs. 16 for garden lands throughout appears inconsistent. Perhaps if it had been stated that Rs. 16 would in no case be exceeded, the reason would be more plain, the truth being that each garden is assessed on its individual merits by the assessing officer. Gardens have been assessed as low as Rs. 2 per acre and as high as Rs. 14 which is about the highest rate imposed, but in no case has Rs. 16 been exceeded. I have no fear whatever of the garden rates being met with any reasonable objection.

7. I will not follow the Deputy Commissioner in the reasoning which he elaborates in para 11 as it can serve no useful purpose to do so. The classification has been very carefully watched from first to last, and the divisions of the classification scales carefully adjusted lest revenue should be needlessly sacrificed. This after all is I think what the Deputy Commissioner has been guarded against.

8. Regarding the concluding para of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, I will only observe that in the Honnavalli Taluk the lands of deceased and heirless ryots I found to be still shewn against them although unoccupied and waste for several years. On this experience I ventured to surmise that the same state of things might perhaps be found to exist in Chikmagalur. I am glad to find that such lands have been written off in the taluk now in question as the consequence will be a smaller resignation of holdings than I anticipated.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

No. 657-67—Rev. 122, dated 7th May 1880.

Order thereon.—The foregoing papers contain proposals for the revision of the existing assessment in the Chikmagalur Taluk of the Kadur District.

2. The taluk which is of an irregular shape owing to the territorial changes which have been effected from time to time, covers an area of 605 square miles and is divided into 23 maganis. The total number of villages is reported to be 381, of which 352, including 3 coffee estates which are separately demarcated, are Government and 29 Inam besides 9 kavals. The proposed revision relates only to the 352 Government villages which contain an area of 528 square miles.

3. The taluk from its physical characteristics is divided into three distinct portions which vary in point of climate and soil. The western portion comprising the pure Malnad is situated to the south of the Bababudan hills. The rain-fall is heavy. The principal products are rice and betel-nut besides pepper and cardamom to a small extent. The central portion consists of eight maganis watered by the perennial streams emerging from the Bababudans, which are dammed up for irrigation purposes and which considerably conduce to the fertility of the soil which is good black or dark-brown yielding all the valuable crops, *viz.*, Bengal-gram, wheat, coriander, &c. The eastern portion is jungly, and consists of undulating plains, comprising essentially dry crop maganis, with comparatively little wet and garden cultivation. The gardens are in a deteriorated condition except in Sakrepatna and Kalasapur Maganis.

4. The staple products are ragi for dry crop land, rice and betel-nut for the wet and garden lands respectively. Coffee gardens are numerous and are confined to the Malnad and the eastern slopes of the Bababudans. Their extent as ascertained in the measurement is 40,681 acres. The gardens are principally held by natives and are in a neglected condition.

5. Tanks are also numerous in the central portion of the taluk, and in the north-east, there are the Ayankere and Madag, two first class tanks which catch the drainage from the eastern slopes of the Bababudans. Irrigation by wells exists to a limited extent.

6. The taluk is well supplied with communications which radiate from Chikmagalur in different directions. The great central market and coffee mart is Chikmagalur, a rising town of considerable importance. There are other markets in the interior of the taluk.

7. The people of the taluk are said to be in easy circumstances. The advantages of roads and facilities of irrigation, added to which is the extensive cultivation of coffee, contribute in a great measure to their prosperity.

8. The incidence of the old assessment is stated to be very unequal bearing no relation to the capabilities of the soil, and this has been discovered to be especially so in the case of the lands irrigated from the Ayankere tank, the rates on which are characterized as preposterously low. No regular measurement of the lands appears to have been made at any time. In 1864 the complaints of the ryots led to a measurement of the supari gardens being made in three maganis in the eastern direction, but the results then recorded as compared with those obtained by the survey shew such great variations that no reliance can be placed on the correctness of the measurement.

9. The revenue collections realized in the taluk for the past 25 years and the ruling prices of the staple productions during the period are shewn in paras 16 to 19 of Major Grant's letter. The revenue has steadily increased with little or no check from 1,08,991 in 1854—55 to 1,40,479 in 1875—76. There was a falling off in 1876—77 in consequence of the prevalence of famine; the increase in the last two years was the result of the extension of cultivation which was abandoned in previous years.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

10. The difference between the eastern and western portions of the taluk in regard to climate and the nature of cultivation is so great that a separate grouping of villages for wet and dry cultivation in each is rendered necessary. For the assessment of wet crop lands, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, proposed to divide the 352 Government villages into five groups and to fix the maximum rates as shewn below:—

| Class or Group. | No. of Villages. | Maximum Rice Rate. | | | Distinguishing Characteristics. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 100 | 8 | 8 | 0 | Villages in the central portion of the taluk possessing superior advantages as regards roads and markets and a good climate. |
| II | 81 | 7 | 4 | 0 | Villages slightly more distant than the above from roads and markets, but still comparatively near the centre of the taluk and main roads. |
| III | 79 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Villages to the north and north-east more removed from the centre of trade, and in the case of the north-east villages with a somewhat inferior climate; also a few villages to the west where the Malnad commences. |
| IV | 13 | 5 | 4 | 0 | Villages still further towards the Malnad more scattered and not so well populated. |
| V | 79 | 4 | 8 | 0 | Villages in the true Malnad scattered and comparatively sparsely populated, but fairly well placed with reference to roads, but having only one small market within easy reach, climate very certain. |
| Total... | 339 | | | | |

For the assessment of dry lands, a different grouping of villages is proposed to be made as shewn in the margin. In the case of garden lands the maximum rate proposed for gardens irrigated by tanks and channels is Rs. 16 throughout and Rs. 6 for those irrigated by wells.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 97 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| II | 72 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| III | 59 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| IV | 47 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| V | 77 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 352 | | | |

11. The incidence of the proposed Survey assessment on the several descriptions of occupied land is shewn in the following statement:—

| Group or Class. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | | | | | | | Rice. | | | | | | | | Dry Crop. | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Survey Acres. | Survey Assessment. | | | Average Rate per Acre. | | | Average old Rate. | | | Survey Acres. | Survey Assessment. | | | Average Rate per Acre. | | | Average old Rate. | Survey Acres. | Survey Assessment. | | | Average Rate per Acre. | | | Average old Rate. | | | Area. | Assessment. | | | Average Rate. | | |
| I | 100 | 733 | 4,184 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 12,389 | 68,237 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 23,329 | 23,691 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 36,451 | 96,112 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| II | 81 | 56 | 183 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 8,634 | 16,189 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15,756 | 16,278 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 19,446 | 32,630 | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| III | 79 | 302 | 2,318 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6,441 | 25,691 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 5,394 | 4,005 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 12,137 | 32,014 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| IV | 13 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,528 | 4,545 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 106 | 61 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 1,641 | 4,619 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| V | 79 | 288 | 2,736 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 7,469 | 19,324 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 224 | 98 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 7,981 | 22,158 | 2 | 12 | 5 |
| | 352 | 1,386 | 9,434 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 31,461 | 1,33,966 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 44,809 | 44,133 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 77,656 | 1,87,533 | 2 | 6 | 8 |

12. The result of the above proposals is an increase of assessment in the different groups as shewn in the margin. There is a marked difference between the old and new assessments proposed for the 1st and 3rd groups, and as regards the latter the Survey Superintendent explains that the result is owing to the extremely inadequate and corrupt assessment on the rice lands under the Ayankere tank in the Sakrepatna Magani. There is no former record of area by which the incidence of the past assessment can be ascertained. The average rates arrived at by applying the results of the new measurement to past collections shewn in para 12 can

| | Former Assessment | Assessment by Survey. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Group I | 81,443 | 96,112 | 14,669 |
| " II | 25,982 | 32,630 | 6,648 |
| " III | 21,267 | 32,014 | 10,747 |
| " IV | 3,169 | 4,619 | 1,450 |
| " V | 20,010 | 22,158 | 2,148 |
| | 1,51,871 | 1,87,533 | 35,662 |

only approximate to the truth, for in many instances more land than what is really occupied has been pointed out and included in the measurement of occupied land.

13. The maximum rates proposed for the taluk are by no means high as compared with those sanctioned for the adjoining settled taluks of Banavar and Belur, but, on the contrary, the maximum rice rate for the 3rd group referred to by the Superintendent is lower than that in the adjoining villages of the Banavar Taluk. It is, therefore, beyond question that the inequalities of the assessment in the 1st and 3rd groups were very great and quite inconsistent with the capabilities of the soil and climatic considerations. This inequality is clearly exhibited in the statements appended to paras 38 and 42 of the Survey Superintendent's letter.

14. The Deputy Commissioner acquiesces in the moderation of the proposed rates and recommends some modifications in the grouping of the villages which are as follows:—

(1.) Sindageri, Kalasapur, Rajansiriyur and Bilavadi Maganis in the eastern portion of the taluk should, as regards wet assessment, be placed in group No. II instead of No. I.

(2.) Similarly the transfer of Lakya and Hulikere Maganis and Pillanahalli Village of the Sakrepatna Magani from 2nd to 3rd group.

(3.) Portions of Anur, Vastara and Bendaga Maganis should, as regards dry assessment, be reduced from 2nd to 3rd group.

(4.) And Sakrepatna Magani, excepting Pillanahalli above referred to should, as regards both wet and dry lands, be raised from the 3rd to 2nd group, with a maximum rice rate of 7—4—0 and a maximum dry rate of 2—4—0. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is not prepared to assent to the above proposals except the last one as regards Sakrepatna Magani. He accordingly proposes to transfer the Sakrepatna Magani and 11 Villages of the Kenkere Magani from the 3rd to the 2nd group. In connection with this, the Survey Commissioner observes that the Sakrepatna Magani is entitled to consideration on account of the insalubrity of its climate, and that, if the magani were raised to the 2nd group, it would be necessary to adopt higher rates for the villages in the 2nd group and for those of the 1st, in fact to raise the standard of assessment throughout the taluk generally. He therefore recommends that the villages in question might be retained in the 3rd group, but that the maximum wet rate for those villages be raised above that of the 3rd group from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6—8—0, and that the dry crop rate be left untouched. The Chief Commissioner observes that, according to the original proposals of the Survey Superintendent, the assessment of the lands irrigated by the Ayankere tank situated in Sakrepatna Magani has already been nearly doubled, and having regard to the fact that the climate is unhealthy, he is of opinion that the proposal made by the Survey Commissioner of raising the maximum wet rate for the villages to 6—8—0 and allowing the present proposals as regards dry crop rate to remain unaffected would meet the requirements of the case. This slight enhancement of the rate is estimated to increase the revenues from wet lands by Rs. 800

15. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner as regards the garden rate are by no means clear and appear to be based on a misapprehension. The proposed rates of 16 Rs. for gardens irrigated by tanks and channels and 6 Rs. for those irrigated by wells appear to be fair and consistent with those already sanctioned for the adjoining settled taluks.

16. The result of the above rates on the Government lands (both occupied and unoccupied) is exhibited in the following statement:—

| Description of Lands. | Extent. | Assessment. |
|---|---|---|
| Government I Occupied | 77,656 | 1,88,333 |
| II Unoccupied Arable Waste | 27,381 | 32,566 |
| Total | 1,05,037 | 2,20,899 |

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 7th May* 1880.

17. The following comparative statement shews the gross increase in the revenue demand of the occupied area of the taluk, as compared with past collections :—

| | | 1878—79. | Survey Assessment. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue .. | .. | 1,51,871 | 1,88,333 | 36,462 |
| Half-anna Local Cess | .. | 5,112 | 13,004 | 7,892 |
| | | 1,56,983 | 2,01,337 | 44,354 |

18. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 10,000 will be required on account of remuneration to village officers, who will lose the grain levies from the date of the introduction of the settlement. Next for the irrigation cess, a sum of Rs. 6,614 merged in the wet land revenue requires to be deducted. Deducting the sum of Rs. 16,614 from the above estimate of Rs. 36,462, the result is a net increase of Rs. 19,848 or about 13 per cent on the revenues of last year. It is, however, apprehended that the above sum will be liable to a further decrease of Rs. 9,000 from anticipated resignation of lands, which though hitherto uncultivated, were pointed out and registered as occupied at the time of measurement. The Survey Commissioner, therefore, doubts whether the realizable revenue would exceed 1,63,000 Rs. or 11,000 more than the collections in 1878-79. The above increase is irrespective of the revenue to be hereafter derived from the imposition of acreage assessment on coffee lands.

19. The area of unoccupied lands available for future cultivation is very extensive. The dry extent is half of the occupied area of that description assessed at Rs. 16,945 and the wet area is 4,744 acres assessed at Rs. 15,199. The garden extent of 85 acres is insignificant. The prospect of these lands being brought under cultivation is very remote. The Deputy Commissioner is, however, requested to report under what circumstances the large extent of wet land has not been taken up and whether sufficient facilities for their irrigation do not exist.

20. The Deputy Commissioner should report whether, as directed in para 17 of the Chief Commissioner's Minute of 19th August 1878, measures have been taken to simplify the boundaries of the Amrut Mahal Kavals in the taluk and to clear them of private rights on the principles laid down in para 14 of the above Minute.

21. With these observations, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the introduction of the proposed settlement with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
*Offg. Secretary.*

To—The Survey and Settlement, & Inam Commissioner of Mysore.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

1880.

# GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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### REVENUE.

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*To*

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMR., MYSORE.
" SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY.
" DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICTS.
" DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

*Dated* 7th *May.*

*Despatched*

*Received*

No. 657-67
R. 122

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Sanctions proposals for the revision of assessment in the Chikmagalur Taluk, Kadur District.

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Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—28-5-80.—80.

No. 207.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMR.'S OFFICE,

DATED POONA, *7th March* 1881.

*From*

*The Honorable Colonel W. C. Anderson,*
*Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore.*

*To*

*The Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the appended letter* with appendices from the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey containing proposals for the survey settlement of the Múdgere Taluk of the Kadur District.

* No. 55 of 26th January 1881.

2. This Taluk is bounded by the western ghats and is a completely Malnad tract of country. The cultivation is of the nature usually found in such tracts; rice is the staple grain; supari, cardamoms, coffee and some sugar-cane comprise the more valuable products. The population is very sparse, 52 only to the square mile on the total area, as is always the case in tracts of country containing much uninhabited hill and jungle. On the cultivated area the average population amounts 486 to the square mile, an unusually high proportion, due to the nature of the cultivation requiring so large a proportion of hand labor. The Superintendent in para 13 remarks on the alleged decrease in the population since the famine, the figures of the Census of 1871 showing a population of 34,252 souls, while the enumeration taken at the time of classification in 1879—80 was only 21,872 showing an apparent decrease of more than one-third of the population. This decrease the Superintendent does not believe in seeing that the taluk is a healthy one and so far as drought was concerned it was not touched by the famine of four years ago. But we have found the same result in parts of the Bombay Presidency, namely a large apparent decrease of population in taluks which were but slightly or not at all touched by the drought and therefore having fair and in many cases excellent crops when in the mass of the country there were none; really so far as the agricultural population went the people benefited rather than suffered from the scarcity elsewhere.

3. But at the time of the famine whether there were crops or not, there was no great difference in prices in different localities; the general failure of the grain crops induced very high prices everywhere. The statement at para 19 of the Superintendent's letter shows this as regards rice; unfortunately he does not give the figures relating to ragi, the common food grain; the increase of price in that would pretty certainly be much greater in proportion than the price of rice. Very high prices are of course all to the advantage of the producers of grain and do not materially affect their immediate dependants and farm servants who are usually fed by their masters; but as regards the loose laboring population attached to no particular farm or person, the effect of high prices is just the same as if they resulted from a drought in the Taluk instead of at a distance; all those for whom there is no work in the taluk will go elsewhere in search of employment and will probably only return to a partial extent and gradually.

4. To the above cause I attribute a great part of the apparent decrease in the population, some part of it is possibly due to incorrect enumeration as surmised by the Superintendent. But the large proportion to the cultivated square mile now remaining, 486, clearly shows that the numbers above this must have been to a great extent surplus and above the wants of the country and consequently on the occurrence of very high prices this surplus population found it necessary to go elsewhere in search of employment.

5. At para 18 of the Superintendent's letter is a tabular statement showing the revenue history of this taluk for the last twenty-five years. The collections from 1855—56 up to the last three years exhibit very small fluctuations compared with what has been commonly observed in taluks out in the open country. The old assessment, it is clear, from the data afforded by the survey, was on the average very light indeed. In modern times especially there must certainly have been a large extension of the cultivated area from the general opening up of the country. The confusion in the old revenue system as referred to in para 6 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 642 of the 23rd August last, appended to the Superintendent's letter, afforded every facility for influential persons escaping payment of their just dues; practically the whole revenue administration was in the hands of the Shanbhogs who were the sole depositories of any information bearing on the subject.

6. The grouping of villages for different rates and the rates of assessment proposed for each group are fully explained in the Superintendent's 25th to 27th paras and the statement at para 28 shows the estimated revenue result on the area asserted to be occupied last year.

7. The general result is as follows compared with the realizations under the old system last year.

| | R. |
|---|---|
| Land revenue for 1879—80. .. .. .. .. | 51,669 |
| Survey assessment of lands asserted to be occupied .. .. .. | 78,377 |

8. This shows a very large increase on the demand on the occupied area. But from the above sum of Rs. 78,377 we have to make several deductions before we can really arrive at what may be called the true sum to be placed in comparison with the past collections.

9. We must first estimate about Rs. 5,000 as required for the remuneration of the village officers. This sum goes back into the taluk and moreover frees the ryots from all claims on account of the direct grain levies of the village officers, the system of paying which however ordinarily exists to a very partial degree only in the Malnad. Next we have to allow for land, referred to in paras 22 and 34 of the Superintendent's letter, returned to the survey as occupied but really not occupied hitherto, but claimed as occupied at the time of the survey in order to secure the refusal of it at the settlement. At a moderate estimate we may include land assessed at Rs. 8,000 under this head and very possibly a still higher amount. Some of this land may probably be resigned at the settlement and some may be retained; all that is retained may be looked on as a pure addition to the area hitherto really occupied.

Para 41.

10. For the irrigation fund it is proposed to set apart the sum of Rs. 1,126.

11. We have thus the deductions shown in the margin to make from the total revenue according to the survey on the land returned as occupied to the survey, a total sum of Rs. 14,126 which deducted from the total survey revenue shown above in para 7, Rs. 78,377, gives Rs. 64,251 as the revenue under the settlement to be placed in comparison with the revenue collected in 1879—80, Rs. 51,669, an increase of Rs. 12,588 or about 24 per cent.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Village Officers | 5,000 |
| Land hitherto not really occupied | 8,000 |
| Irrigation Fund. | 1,126 |
| | 14,126 |

12. There can be no doubt about the moderation of the rates of assessment proposed and that this taluk has been hitherto both highly and very unequally assessed. The rates now proposed are in accordance with those already imposed in adjacent settled taluks, but decidedly lower in consequence of the wilder nature of the country.

Para 42.

13. The one anna local cess will bring in Rs. 5,020 against Rs. 3,383 hitherto obtained from the same cess. It is to be hoped that the judicious expenditure of this cess will in a very few years do much to open out to the taluk generally communications with the main lines of road traffic.

Para 40.

14. I now beg to recommend this proposed settlement to the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner; it is not often that we can hold so fair a promise of financial success as is now offered by the imposition of very moderate rates of assessment and the introduction of administrative order in the place of the Shanbhogs' rule of disorder profitable to them alone.

15. I beg that these papers may receive early consideration and that the Chief Commissioner's order may be communicated direct to the Superintendent, Major Grant.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON.
*Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore.*

*No.* 55.

SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
*Bangalore, 26th January* 1881.

*From*

MAJOR J. P. GRANT,

*Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.*

*To*

THE HONORABLE COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,

*Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of 116 villages of the Múdgere Taluk of the Kadur District, representing the still unsettled portion of that taluk. Múdgere is a new taluk, formed in 1876 by contributions from the Taluks of Chikmagalur, Belur and Manjarabad. The Magani of Gonibid has already been brought under settlement at the time when it formed part of the Belur Taluk.

Ancient Sub-divisions.

2. Excluding then the Magani of Gonibid the portion of the Múdgere Taluk now reported on is divided into the following Maganis or ancient sub-divisions :—

| Number. | Name of Magani. | Government Villages. | Coffee Estates. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Múdgere ... ... ... | 35 | 4 | 39 | There are no inam villages or kavals. |
| 2 | Banakal ... ... ... | 28 | 3 | 31 | |
| 3 | Melbangadi ... ... ... | 17 | 5 | 22 | |
| 4 | Kalasa ... ... ... | 21 | 1 | 22 | |
| 5 | Bidarnad ... ... .. | 15 | ... | 15 | |
| 5 | Total..... | 116 | 13 | 129 | |

General description.

3. The villages under report occupy one of the most mountainous tracts in the whole Province. The Kalasa Magani, alone comprising nearly 200 square miles, resting upon and forming part of the western ghats, is an especially wild tract, hemmed in, on every side but the east, by some of the best known and loftiest peaks of the ghat country. On the north and separating it from the Koppa Taluk is the hill of Kalasa, known as the Mertigudda (5,451 feet). On the extreme southwest where the Taluks of Koppa and Múdgere join on the Canara frontier, is the celebrated Ganga Múla, the common source of the Tunga and the Bhadra. On the south is the Kudare Mukh (6,215 feet) and still to the south and a little east of the Kudare Mukh is the range of Balalrayandurga (4,940 feet). These prominent peaks seem to have thronged together to render Kalasa one of the wildest and most imposing bits of scenery in the whole of Mysore. On proceeding eastward the country, although still wild, becomes more open but yet thoroughly Malnad. The most accessible portion of the taluk is the Bidarnad Magani, but even there the characteristics are only semi-Malnad.

Drainage.

4. The drainage is into the Bhadra which flows through the heart of the Kalasa Magani and then leaves the taluk. The Yegachi river which, so long as it is in the taluk, is known as the Brinjihalla, takes its rise in the hills near Ainur. This river afterwards joins the Hemavati river which also takes its rise in the tract under report. In fact the water shed of two distinct river systems, the one flowing north and other southeast, exists in the great central hill range which begins near Balalrayandurga and then runs north.

Forests.

5. The tree vegetation is comparatively poor, none of the forests approaching in importance those of Lakvalli to the north and further on upon the banks of the Bhadra. The sholas and ravines are well wooded however, and there are many hanging woods on the hill sides which impart great beauty to the landscape.

Productions.

6. The productions of the tract under report are of great importance, comprising coffee, betelnut, cardamoms, rice and sugar-cane, the last mentioned in very limited quantity.

7. The gardens produce betel-nut and cardamoms, all those of any value being confined to the Kalasa Magani, in the sheltered valleys of which they arrive at great perfection, Kalasa betel-nut being everywhere famous. Cardamoms are indigenous to the jungles in many parts of the Taluk and of late years their cultivation has been more systematically undertaken. Cardamoms have been grown in the betel-nut gardens from a much older date.

Gardens.

8. In the wet lands rice is the staple crop, sugar-cane being found only in small patches. The rice is dependent chiefly on springs on the hill sides from which water courses are led and upon the perennial hill streams which, in the western parts, often admit of a double crop being annually taken off the same field The water-supply generally is abundant. Tanks are of very rare occurrence excepting to the extreme east near the comparatively open country.

Wet lands.

9. Dry crops are of no account and, even in the Bidarnad Magani where they are alone cultivated, they cannot be said to thrive This of course is due to the well known unsuitability of the climate of the Malnad for dry cultivation.

Dry crops.

10. Coffee cultivation is held in great importance, all the essentials to its successful cultivation being present in the tract under report. Some 40,000 acres are held on coffee patta, of which about 6,000 acres represent the larger European estates, and 34,000 acres the smaller estates and "Hittalus."

Coffee.

11. The villages under report are all fairly within reach of made-roads. The most marked exceptions are the western villages of Kalasa and the southern most villeges of Banakal, as a glance at the map will show. These villages however, although possessing no made-roads, are favorably situated for an exchange of commodities with the low country of Canara, with which they are in direct communication through the hill passes which have become familiar and easy to them from long usage. Many of the Patels and leading ryots, it is well known, prefer effecting their bargains below the ghats, in person, to seeking any of the markets above. Compared however with the more opened up parts of the Taluk, from which produce can be carried away on a large scale by wheeled vehicles, these outlying villages labor under great disadvantages, but still their direct communication with the low country must be the source of some benefit to them. There are markets at Múdgere, Banakal and Sunksalu.

Communications.

12. The following statement, compiled from the classing returns, contains some information calculated to show the agricultural resources of the villages under report :—

Statistics.

| Number of Villages. | Houses. | Population. | Square Miles. | Cattle. | Ploughs. | Carts. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 116 | 5,090 | 21,872 | *425 | 28,187 | 4,658 | 45 | There are 3 local markets. * Including coffee estates separately measured. |

13. It is well known that Múdgere was not injuriously affected by the famine; on the contrary many of the cultivators must have reaped a rich harvest owing to the high prices then prevalent. A strange discrepancy however appears between the census figures of 1871 and those of the classing census, the former showing a population of 34,252 and the latter of only 21,872. The difference can only be accounted for by incorrect enumerating and I am inclined to believe that the classing figures are more likely to be incorrect as the lands and especially the various homesteads are scattered in every direction. I do not for an instant believe that an actual difference of over 12,000 exists between the population of 1871 and the present population. The population on the classing figures is about 52 to the square mile and is of course very unequally distributed, being comparatively dense in Múdgere and Bidarnad, about the average in Melbangadi, a little less in Banakal and least of all in Kalasa. Looking however at the cultivated area only there are on the whole about 486 people to the square mile, the highest figures (655) being in Banakal and the lowest (350), owing to the presence of a good deal of dry crop land, in Bidarnad. Kalasa the next lowest has 440 to the square mile of cultivated area, so that the unequal distribution of the population on the whole area is evidently due to the larger proportion of jungle in the wilder country to the west. If we accept the census figures of 1871, the results will be more favorable than above shown.

Population.

14. The condition of the people I look upon as one of prosperity. They are as usual pretty heavily in debt, but, judged from the standard of comfort point of view, their circumstances compare favorably with most Taluks yet

Condition of the people.

brought under settlement. The climate is a good one and there is little sickness. There can be no doubt moreover that coffee has done a good deal for the country in providing labor for those who want it, in attracting a good deal of trade and leading indirectly no doubt to the opening up of he country by means of roads which might otherwise never have been made.

Past revenue management.

15. The Deputy Commissioner at para 3 of his letter gives an account of the past revenue management which tallies very strictly with the account given by Major Montgomery in his memorandum on the Malnad of the Ashtagram Division written in 1839. Every effort appears to have been made to take as large a contribution to the Imperial revenue as possible from the villages concerned, but it cannot surprise any one acquainted with revenue matters that the attempt, in the absence of any record of area, should have been foiled by the Shanbhogs or, more correctly speaking, by the Patels. I find the following in Major Montgomery's memorandum which is so accurately borne out, as I shall presently show by applying the test of actual survey, that it is well worth quoting. "The Patels have now no acknowledged umblis, the whole having been resumed by Púrnaiya, but there is no doubt they possess the best lands and manage to keep them assessed much under their real value." Again quoting from the memorandum in question I find "Para 102. The nature of the Malnad country, its climate, the constitution of its society, the character of its inhabitants and the absence of any correct account of paimayish and assessment, all conspire most materially to render it very difficult for the Government to obtain any true account of the land under cultivation. Para 103. None but the village servants can possibly know or even find out by inspection, the numerous little valleys which, sometimes at a distance from any habitation, and far apart from each other, form in the aggregate the lands included in the accounts; and however anxious an Amildar may be to make himself personally acquainted with the country, the fatigue of traversing the mountains, and the wet and cold to which he is subjected, are generally sufficient to damp his ardour, especially if he be a Brahman from the plains; for to him the labor and the climate would alike be insupportable." Paras 104 to 107 of the same memo. are well worthy of perusal as they apply to, and were written specially regarding some at least of the very villages under report. However great the anxiety of former Governments to get in an enhanced revenue, there can be no doubt the absence of any survey defeated their purpose.

Old collections on garden and rice lands.

16. I now come to apply the test of actual survey to the old collections on the rice and garden lands, magani by magani. Dry crop I have left out of my calculations as too insignificant to be noticed :—

| Magani. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres by Survey. | Old Collections. | Average Rate. | Acres by Survey. | Old Collections. | Average Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Múdgere ... ... | 112 | 140 | 1 4 0 | 5,850 | 12,102 | 2 1 1 |
| Banakal ... ... | 55 | 38 | 0 11 1 | 3,817 | 6,759 | 1 12 4 |
| Melbangadi ... ... | 146 | 609 | 4 2 9 | 3,933 | 4,872 | 1 3 10 |
| Kalasa ... ... | 1,187 | 5,130 | 4 5 2 | 5,915 | 10,732 | 1 13 0 |
| Bidarnad ... ... | 22 | ... | ... | 3,467 | 10,029 | 2 14 3 |
| Total..... | 1,522 | 5,917 | 3 14 2 | 22,982 | 44,494 | 1 15 0 |

Let the above be compared with the existing rates given at para 6 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter and the conviction must follow, either that there has been gross concealment of cultivation, or that the old rates are purely nominal. Supposing the rates given by the Deputy Commissioner to be fallacious, and I certainly do not place much reliance on them, there still remains the fact of the rates, as now elicited by applying the survey area to the old collections, being not only inadequate but unequal. It is worthy of remark that in the Bidarnad Magani where the rates are highest, some attempt to arrive at an assessment, ryotvar, was made in old times, while in the remaining maganis the shist for the whole village seems to have been fixed and then the shares payable by individuals settled amongst themselves.

17. Under such circumstances as the above there seems no object in raking up instances in illustration of the confusion and inaccuracy of the old accounts and system of assessment. It will suffice to consider presently what rates can be adopted which shall be both moderate and justifiable by experience in taluks adjoining and already settled.

18. The realizations for the last 25 years are shown below :—

Past collections.

| Year. | Total Demand. | Remissions. | | Balance—Actual Collections. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Permanent Remissions. | Remissions on account of poverty, &c. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1855—56 | 47,173 | 5,459 | 60 | 41,654 |
| 1856—57 | 47,289 | 5,481 | ... | 41,808 |
| 1857—58 | 47,200 | 5,487 | ... | 41,713 |
| 1858—59 | 47,087 | 5,371 | ... | 41,716 |
| 1859—60 | 47,400 | 5,425 | ... | 41,975 |
| 1860—61 | 47,581 | 5,584 | ... | 41,997 |
| 1861—62 | 47,701 | 5,647 | ... | 42,054 |
| 1862—63 | 48,181 | 5,527 | ... | 42,654 |
| 1863—64 | 48,334 | 5,447 | ... | 42,887 |
| 1864—65 | 48,936 | 5,348 | ... | 43,588 |
| 1865—66 | 48,796 | 5,058 | ... | 43,738 |
| 1866—67 | 49,169 | 4,946 | ... | 44,223 |
| 1867—68 | 48,725 | 4,675 | ... | 44,050 |
| 1868—69 | 48,699 | 4,570 | ... | 44,129 |
| 1869—70 | 48,461 | 4,751 | 257 | 43,453 |
| 1870—71 | 48,421 | 4,707 | 254 | 43,460 |
| 1871—72 | 47,961 | 4,882 | 190 | 42,889 |
| 1872—73 | 47,546 | 4,620 | 81 | 42,845 |
| 1873—74 | 47,605 | 4,556 | 332 | 42,717 |
| 1874—75 | 47,772 | 4,617 | 293 | 42,862 |
| 1875—76 | 52,400 | 5,475 | 304 | 46,621 |
| 1876—77 | 54,006 | 5,030 | 220 | 48,756 |
| 1877—78 | 55,348 | 4,665 | ... | 50,683 |
| 1878—79 | 56,859 | 4,634 | .. | 52,225 |
| 1879—80 | 55,779 | 4,110 | ... | 51,669 |
| Five years' average ... | ... | ... | .. | 49,991 |
| Ten years' average ... | ... | ... | ... | 46,473 |
| Twenty years' average | ... | ... | ... | 44,875 |
| Twenty five years' average | .. | ... | ... | 44,255 |

19. The following is a list of the prices prevailing during 18 of the years for which the collections are shown, for rice and betel-nut, the chief products :—

Price list.

| Year. | Seers per Rupee. | Rupees per Maund. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Betel-nut. |
| 1862—63 | ... | ... |
| 1863—64 | 20 | 6 |
| 1864—65 | 12 | 4 |
| 1865—66 | 11 | 4 |
| 1866—67 | 7 | 4 |
| 1867—68 | 11 | ... |
| 1868—69 | 12 | 4 |
| 1869—70 | 14 | 5 |
| 1870—71 | 13 | 3 |
| 1871—72 | 19 | 4 |
| 1872—73 | 15 | ... |
| 1873—74 | 13 | ... |
| 1874—75 | 16 | 4 |
| 1875—76 | 12 | 4 |
| 1876—77 | 7 | ... |
| 1877—78 | 8 | 8 |
| 1878—79 | 12 | 9 |
| 1879—80 | 18 | 7 |

20. The permanent remissions are of the character usual in Malnad Taluks already frequently described in former reports. The remissions on account of poverty, failure of crops and such like causes, are so insignificant as to require no particular notice. The first point of real importance is that during the last few years, since 1875, there has been a sudden and marked increase in the realizations. This is accounted for by the substitution, by the Inam Department, of ready money payment for certain land inams, the latter being entered as Government. The total amount thus resumed comes to about Rs. 3,000 by which amount we may consider the collections to have been abnormally increased.

Remarks on past collections and prices.

The collections, leaving this sum out of sight, have remained remarkably steady with a general tendency to increase, owing to rising prices and a certain climate. In fact if Rs. 3,000 represent the assessment of the land for which money payment has been substituted by the Inam Department, and as I have got my information direct from that Department these figures are likely to be correct, the collections of 1878—79 are the highest ever known. There can be no doubt that the revenue has been realized with comparative ease and that the lump sum hitherto taken as revenue on the villages under report, although most unequally distributed, has not borne at all heavily as a whole.

21. Before going any further I must exhibit the actual results of survey as calculated to throw light, not only upon the past revenue management, but also to afford some idea of what we may expect, in the way of resignations of land, at the pending settlement :—

Actual results of survey.

| Description. | Government. | | Inam. | | Total Government & Inam | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cultivated area. | Waste area. | Cultivated area. | Waste area. | Cultivated area. | Waste area. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Garden ... ... | 1,522 | 48 | 13 | ... | 1,535 | 48 | 1,583 |
| Rice ... ... | 22,982 | 2,321 | 597 | ... | 23,579 | 2,321 | 25,900 |
| Dry crop ... ... | 4,179 | 3,142 | 36 | ... | 4,215 | 3,142 | 7,357 |
| Total..... | 28,683 | 5,511 | 646 | ... | 29,329 | 5,511 | 34,840 |
| Unculturable area including roads, village sites and coffee hittalus, &c... | | | | | ... | ... | 230,864 |
| Area of 13 coffee estates ... ... ... ... | | | | | ... | ... | 6,086 |
| Grand Total, arable and unarable, for the whole Taluk *i. e.* 425 square miles | | | | | ... | ... | 271,790 |

22. The small proportion of rice land pointed out by the wargdars as unoccupied is remarkable. It will be seen further on that this unoccupied land is of poor quality compared with that in occupancy. The Magani of Melbangadi has only 12 acres of rice land unoccupied. The obvious conclusion is that there must be a great deal of what is usually known as "Waste in Warg" and that the extent now pointed out as occupied is liable to considerable decrease at the settlement, according to the caprice or necessity of the wargdars who will of course only retain what they really require.

Unoccupied rice land.

23. If statements A, B and C. given in the Deputy Commissioner's letter be compared with survey results we have the following:—

Comparison of survey area with the old accounts.

| Description. | Acres occupied according to Taluk Accounts. | Acres actually occupied as pointed out at time of survey. |
|---|---|---|
| Garden ... ... ... ... ... | 725 | 1,522 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... .. | 8,147 | 22,982 |
| Dry crop ... ... ... ... ... | 402 | 4,179 |
| Total..... | 9,274 | 28,683 |

Making every reasonable allowance for inaccuracy, the difference is enormous. I do not place the slightest reliance upon the accuracy of the Krishnaraj bijvari extent shown in the old accounts, and would not conclude that there had been great concealment of cultivation, on the sole ground of great discrepancy between the area in the old accounts and that now ascertained by survey. I find that the unoccupied area according to the old accounts is 1,962 acres, while by survey it becomes 5,511 acres. In fact the area, whether occupied or unoccupied, is greatly under-stated in the accounts. That this should be the case as regards unoccupied lands is not at all surprising, for we invariably find that the record of waste lands is very imperfect in Mysore ; but, in the case of occupied lands, the difference shown to exist in the villages under report is unreasonable in the extreme. No doubt the fault lies mainly in the incorrect conversion of the local into Krishnaraj bijvari, but at the same time, when we find, as I have already shown by applying the results of actual survey to the old collections, that in no two maganis are the rates at all similar or, if dissimilar, justifiable by the relative circumstances of the two localities, and when the land occupied is found to be more than three times greater in area than recorded in the accounts, no one can doubt that there must have been extensive evasion of any thing approaching a fair assessment.

Old average rates based on survey area.

24. There is in fact in these villages a total absence of useful information for the objects of the present report. Neither the recorded area nor the nominal rates give the slightest clue to existing state of things. We must therefore fall back upon the actual realizations and apply to them the test of actual area by survey :—

| Description. | Acres by Survey. | Old Collections. | Average Rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Garden ... ... | 1,522 | 5,917 | 3 | 14 | 2 |
| Rice ... .. | 22,982 | 44,494 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Dry crop ... ... | 4,179 | 1,258 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| Total..... | 28,683 | 51,669 | 1 | 12 | 10 |

Considering the well known excellent quality of the garden produce and the importance of the tract under report as a rice growing country well opened up by roads, the above rates are decidedly low. It must also be borne in mind that the average rates, as above elicited, are not the result of any equal distribution of the assessment, but that every possible effort had been made to extort as much revenue as possible, and that the wargdars escaped their fair share in the distribution of the assessment in proportion to their local influence. As a matter of course much inequality is found to pervade the old assessment generally, as some illustrations which I hope to give further on, will amply prove.

Grouping of villages and maximum rates.

25. For distributing the lump assessment which I am about to propose I would divide the villages under report into the following groups, with maximum rates for dry crop, rice and garden as indicated opposite each group :—

| Group. | Villages. | Maximum Rates on— | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dry Crop. | | | Rice. | | | Garden. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | | | 6 | | |
| I. | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| II. | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| III. | 20 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| IV. | 39 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| 4 | 116 | | | | | | | | | |

The first group is composed of the Bidarnad Magani and the best situated villages of the Múdgere Magani, all of which are more accessible and enjoy greater facility of communication generally than the rest of the villages reported on.

The second group consists of villages a little less favorably situated than those of the first group. These are the remaining villages of the Múdgere Magani and the more accessible villages of the Banakal Magani.

The third group consists of villages still further west and more remote from roads and are situated chiefly in the Melbangadi and Banakal Maganis.

The 4th and last group comprises the whole of the Kalasa Magani and the worst portions of the Maganis of Banakal and Melbangadi.

26. It will be observed that considerations of distance from roads and markets, and general accessibility have been chiefly taken into account in the above grouping. The climate is favorable throughout for rice and no where very favorable for dry crops and I have not found it necessary to adopt any different grouping for wet and dry cultivation. For garden the maximum rate proposed is Rs. 16, but I have allowed due weight to the circumstances of each village and have in no case found occasion to impose the maximum rate of Rs. 16. There is no garden dependent on wells but only the ordinary betel-nut garden of the malnad and one maximum rate is therefore sufficient.

27. With reference to the suitability of the maximum rates now proposed, compared with rates already sanctioned in adjoining taluks, it will be observed that those in my first group are lower than those in the adjoining villages of the Chikmagalur and Belur Taluks, the reasons for which arrangement will be given later on.

28. The imposition of the rates above proposed will give the following results on the Government occupied lands of all descriptions.

Result of proposed rates on Government occupied lands.

| Group. | Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry Crop. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| I | 38 | 84 | 382 | 4 8 9 | 6,461 | 22,935 | 3 8 10 | 3,646 | 1,592 | 0 7 0 | 10,191 | 24,909 | 2 7 1 |
| II | 19 | 62 | 372 | 6 0 0 | 4,149 | 13,471 | 3 3 11 | 322 | 132 | 0 6 6 | 4,533 | 13,975 | 3 1 4 |
| III | 20 | 82 | 485 | 5 14 8 | 3,002 | 7,355 | 2 7 2 | 86 | 22 | 0 4 1 | 3,170 | 7,862 | 2 7 8 |
| IV | 39 | 1,294 | 11,340 | 8 12 3 | 9,370 | 20,253 | 2 2 7 | 125 | 38 | 0 4 10 | 10,789 | 31,631 | 2 14 11 |
| 4 | 116 | 1,522 | 12,579 | 8 4 3 | 22,982 | 64,014 | 2 12 7 | 4,179 | 1,784 | 0 6 10 | 28,683 | 78,377 | 2 14 9 |

29. The area and assessment of the waste lands available for cultivation are as follows:—

Result of proposed rates on waste lands.

| Group. | Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry Crop. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| I | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 1,206 | 3,164 | 2 10 0 | 2,245 | 900 | 0 6 5 | 3,451 | 4,064 | 1 2 10 |
| II | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 374 | 995 | 2 10 7 | 615 | 224 | 0 5 10 | 989 | 1,219 | 1 3 9 |
| III | 20 | 2 | 8 | 4 0 0 | 168 | 305 | 1 13 1 | 208 | 52 | 0 4 0 | 378 | 365 | 0 15 5 |
| IV | 39 | 46 | 236 | 5 2 1 | 573 | 919 | 1 9 8 | 74 | 23 | 0 5 0 | 693 | 1,178 | 1 11 2 |
| 4 | 116 | 48 | 244 | 5 1 4 | 2,321 | 5,383 | 2 5 1 | 3,142 | 1,199 | 0 6 1 | 5,511 | 6,826 | 1 3 10 |

These unoccupied lands, as I have already observed in para 22, exhibit a marked inferiority to the occupied lands and are comparatively limited in extent.

30. The next statement gives the extent and assessment of the minor inam lands in the villages under report.

Result of proposed rates on minor inams.

| Group. | No. of Villages. | Garden. | | | Rice. | | | Dry Crop. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. | Acres. | Assessment. | Average Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| I | 38 | .. | ... | ... | 375 | 1,266 | 3 6 0 | 35 | 15 | 0 6 10 | 410 | 1,281 | 3 2 0 |
| II | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 226 | 3 2 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 0 0 | 73 | 227 | 3 1 9 |
| III | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 113 | 2 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 113 | 2 6 7 |
| IV | 39 | 13 | 108 | 8 4 11 | 103 | 218 | 2 1 10 | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 326 | 2 13 0 |
| 4 | 116 | 13 | 108 | 8 4 11 | 597 | 1,823 | 3 0 10 | 36 | 16 | 0 7 1 | 646 | 1,947 | 3 0 3 |

Total results of proposed rates on Government and Inam lands.

31. The following statement shows the result of the imposition of the proposed rates on the whole arable area of the villages under report, Government occupied, waste and inam.

| Group. | Number of Villages. | As per old accounts. | | As per Survey accounts. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Government occupied. | | Government waste. | | Total. | | Inam | | Grand Total. | |
| | | Bijvari khandis. | Collections. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| I | 38 | 2,082 | 17,189 | 10,191 | 24,909 | 3,451 | 4,064 | 13,642 | 28,973 | 410 | 1,281 | 14,052 | 30,254 |
| II | 19 | 792 | 8,662 | 4,533 | 13,975 | 989 | 1,219 | 5,522 | 15,194 | 73 | 227 | 5,595 | 15,421 |
| III | 20 | 1,172 | 4,454 | 3,170 | 7,862 | 378 | 365 | 3,548 | 8,227 | 47 | 113 | 3,595 | 8,340 |
| IV | 39 | 8,115 | 21,364 | 10,789 | 31,631 | 693 | 1,178 | 11,482 | 32,809 | 116 | 326 | 11,598 | 33,135 |
| 4 | 116 | 12,161 | 51,669 | 28,683 | 78,377 | 5,511 | 6,826 | 34,194 | 85,203 | 646 | 1,947 | 34,840 | 87,150 |

General effect of proposed settlement.

32. The general effect of my proposals will be understood by comparing the average rates of assessment for the whole taluk as formerly realized with those now proposed, the basis of calculation in both instances being the survey area.

| Description. | Acres by Survey. | Old System. | | New System. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Collections. | Average Rate. | Assessment. | Average Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Garden ... ... ... | 1,522 | 5,917 | 3 14 2 | 12,579 | 8 4 3 |
| Rice ... ... ... | 22,982 | 44,494 | 1 15 0 | 64,014 | 2 12 7 |
| Dry Crop ... ... ... | 4,179 | 1,258 | 0 4 10 | 1,784 | 0 6 10 |
| Total..... | 28,683 | 51,669 | 1 12 10 | 78,377 | 2 11 9 |

33. It will be observed that the average rate for garden lands is doubled by the operation of the proposed settlement, and yet that, although thus increased, it only amounts to Rs. 8—4—3 per acre. The truth is that the increase is due to pure concealment, many of the gardens never having been brought to book in the old accounts. The rates locally recognized as fair are far higher than anything I have imposed on garden lands. For the Kalasa Magani, for instance, the highest rate on gardens given by the Deputy Commissioner, as at present existing, is Rs. 22—14—8 and the lowest Rs. 10 per acre. The scale for the assessment of garden lands, proposed by me, is headed by Rs. 16 and in the Kalasa Magani, where all the really good gardens are to be found, my average rate is only Rs. 8—13—3. These gardens, it must be borne in mind, are of a high class containing in many cases a profusion of betel-nut trees with a large admixture of cardamoms. There are of course also some gardens of inferior description and others nearly exhausted, but still the average rate of Rs. 8—13—3, all things considered, must be looked upon as very moderate. The gain on the garden lands, under my proposals, is in round numbers about Rs. 6,000, is perfectly justifiable and will be paid without difficulty or pressure of any kind.

34. As regards the rice lands, a rise from Rs. 1—15—0 to Rs. 2—12—7 per acre may perhaps at first sight appear great, but if the survey rates be compared with the rates given by the Deputy Commissioner at para 6, the latter will be found to be infinitely higher, rising in some instances to Rs. 8 or 9 per acre. The tract under report contains a comparatively large proportion of good low lying rice land called "Thaggu," also a fair proportion of double crop land and, for the greater part, enjoys considerable facilities of communication. I cannot therefore consider an average of Rs. 2—12—7 per acre at all too high for rice land. As I have before observed I think the wargdars have pointed out as occupied every acre of land they possibly could, whether covered by their pattas or not, and a good deal of it is no doubt waste and likely to be resigned at the settlement.

35. The increase in the assessment of the dry lands under my proposals is too insignificant to require notice.

Kans and Hasarvani Gardens.

36. In the Deputy Commissioner's letter, Statement D, the realizations under the head "Hasarvani" and "Kanshist" are shown as Rs. 514 and Rs. 1,323 respectively. The amount is included in the old collections and from the Amildar's report I gather that the kan assessment is not under a separate head but a small sum appears as "Kanshist" in each wargdar's patta. The "Hasarvani" assessment is levied at rates from Rs. 0—4—8 to Rs. 3 per head on each cultivator, who thereby becomes entitled to grow plantains, cardamoms, &c., in his "Hittalu." The effect of the settlement on the "Hasarvani" gardens cannot well be predicted, nor yet upon the kans. The hasarvani gardens sometimes contain coffee and sometimes mixed produce consisting of plantains, cardamoms and vegetables. Some of these small gardens will be assessed, after enquiry at the settlement, according to their circumstances, others will be left unassessed till the coffee question is disposed of. As regards the kanshist I do not think from my experience of the Koppa Taluk, that it will be possible to identify and assess them, as was done in taluks, like Sorab, where kans were systematically cultivated. In the Koppa Taluk all efforts to identify kans have been futile. I do not wish therefore to attempt any estimate under the present settlement of revenue from either kans or hasarvani gardens; it will no doubt amount to something appreciable, but I am unable to make any reliable forecast on the subject.

Grazing.

37. There are no proceeds from grazing in these villages, worthy of mention.

Probable result of allocation of minor inams.

38. The operation of allocating inams will not bring in any large amount, at the utmost about Rs. 500.

Local cess.

39. The one anna local cess in 1879—80 brought in a sum of Rs. 3,385; under the proposed settlement the amount will be Rs. 4,898 on Government land and Rs. 122 on minor inams, in all Rs. 5,020.

General comparison of old and new assessment.

40. The realizations of 1879—80 will therefore compare as follows with the expected results of the proposed settlement.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Land Revenue for 1879—80 | 51,669 |
| One anna local cess .. | 3,385 |
| Total under old system.... | 55,054 |
| Survey assessment of occupied lands .. | 78,377 |
| One anna local cess on Government occupied and minor inam lands. | 5,020 |
| Total under the new or survey system.... | 83,397 |

41. Excluding any calculation of local cesses, there is thus a gain of Rs. 26,708, as a result of the settlement. Under ordinary circumstances such an increase might perhaps not appear advisable, but there seem to me to be unanswerable reasons why the lump assessment should not be lower than I have pitched it. These reasons I will give as briefly as possible. In the first place, there is every reason to suppose, as already noticed in paras 22 and 23, that the wargdars have pointed out, as occupied, every acre they possibly could and in a country like that under report where what is called the "Warg' system prevails, it is impossible to prevent this, there being no adverse possession, so to speak, on the part of Government, to check encroachment. I have very little doubt that the object of the wargdars has been to so arrange matters that at the pending settlement they shall be found in possession of all the lands to which they attach any value, of which they would then take their pick. It was not found practicable, or rather the time and expense would have been too great, to obtain an accurate return of the land lying waste at time of classification, nor would such a return have helped us to tell at all more accurately what extent of land the wargdars were likely to throw up at the settlement, for it by no means follows that a wargdar does not keep his waste lands after the settlement. I am more inclined to trust to the proportion of the population to the area said to be under occupancy, than to anything else, to give a clue to probable resignations. There are, according to the classification returns, 21,872 people to 28,683 acres of Government land said to be occupied. In no taluk, however wild and inaccessible, have I found that the wargdars failed to retain in their holdings less than an acre, and a little over, to each head of the population. In Kavaledurga a population of 38,429 cultivated last year 51,884 acres; in Nagar the figures are 25,055 and 45,858 respectively; in short in malnad taluks from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres is about the proportion of land occupied to each head of the population. I think that in the villages under report we must be prepared for the possible resignation of land bearing assessment of Rs. 8,000 or 9,000. It does not necessarily follow that so much land will be resigned, but no one can feel certain that it may not be the case. Of one thing we may be sure *viz.*, that resignations will be very little regulated by the amount of the assessment, and that no waiving of the demands of Government will be productive of any good so long as those demands are just and reasonable.

42. Combining with the above circumstances to form an argument against fixing the lump assessment any lower than I have done, are the actual rates themselves and to this point I would invite particular attention. In para 27 I promised to explain the reasons, for fixing a lower scale of rates than in adjoining settled villages, for the villages of my first group which, it may be remembered, was composed chiefly of the Múdgere and Bidarnad Maganis. In the already settled villages of the Gonibid Magani, formerly of the Belur Taluk, adjoining the Múdgere Magani, the maximum rates were, garden Rs. 16, rice Rs. 7—8—0 and dry crop Re. 1—0—0. In the first group of the villages now under report those figures become Rs. 16, Rs. 6 and Re. 1 respectively. In the part of the Chikmagalur Taluk adjoining the Bidarnad Magani in my first group the rates were very nearly the same as those now proposed. It will be seen from the grouping given in para 25 how liberally the maximum rates descend to meet the varying circumstances of each group. I am always averse from any excessive increase of assessment where it can possibly be avoided, but in the present instance I think the adoption of lower rates would be a positive mistake, leading not only to needless sacrifice of revenue, but at the same time doing the people little or no good. Indeed in adopting a maximum rate of Rs. 6 for the villages of the Múdgere Magani my difficulty has been to find reasons sufficiently strong to justify so low a maximum, the adjoining villages of Gonibid having a Rs. 7—8—0 maximum, but considering the great increase which a 6 rupee maximum gives, and how rapidly the character of the country changes as we proceed west-ward I think it inadvisable to propose any higher maximum rate.

Pay of village officers.

43. The pay of village officers, to be placed on a proper footing, will require a sum of about Rs. 5,000.

Irrigation cess.

44. Towards the Irrigation Fund a sum of Rs. 1,126 will have to be set aside, 3 pies in the rupee of ordinary assessment being the basis of calculation, as proposed by me and concurred in by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 633 of the 16th August 1880.

Net gain to Government.

45. Taking the cost of the two measures, noted in the two preceding paras, the net increase by the settlement will be about Rs. 20,000 in round numbers. Allowing even for probable resignations the settlement will be an advantageous one for Government, but the results are only what might fairly be looked for, considering the evasion of the assessment which has undoubtedly taken place, in the absence of any record of area, or proper system of revenue management.

Illustrations of the inequality of the old assessment.

46. In para 24 I observed that I hoped, before closing this report, to give some illustrations of the inequality of the old assessment, but I find that the lands of villages are so intermixed that any deductions, with the village as the unit, would only tend to mislead. I therefore give the necessary illustration, magani by magani, as below.

| No. | Name of Magani. | Old Collections. | Survey Assessment. | Old Average Rate. | | | Survey Average Rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Dry Crop. | Rice. | Garden. | Dry Crop. | Rice. | Garden. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Múdgere ... | 12,528 | 21,415 | 0 8 8 | 2 1 1 | 1 4 0 | 0 6 8 | 3 8 1 | 6 0 5 |
| 2 | Banakal ... | 7,024 | 10,458 | 1 2 11 | 1 12 4 | 0 11 1 | 0 5 6 | 2 10 6 | 4 9 11 |
| 3 | Melbangadi ... | 5,510 | 9,917 | 0 6 10 | 1 3 10 | 4 2 9 | 0 4 0 | 2 3 9 | 7 10 8 |
| 4 | Kalasa ... | 15,866 | 23,377 | 0 1 3 | 1 13 0 | 4 5 2 | 0 5 10 | 2 2 10 | 8 13 3 |
| 5 | Bidarnad .. | 10,741 | 13,210 | 0 3 5 | 2 14 3 | ... | 0 7 0 | 3 6 0 | 2 5 10 |
| 5 | Total ..... | 51,669 | 78,377 | 0 4 10 | 1 15 0 | 3 14 2 | 0 6 10 | 2 12 7 | 8 4 3 |

47. The greatest increase by the settlement is in the Melbangadi Magani in which the old average rate for rice land is only Rs. 1—3—10. In this same magani only 12 acres of rice land were pointed out as unoccupied and the presumption is very strong that the area actually cultivated is much less than that pointed out as occupied. But in all the villages under report the same suspicion applies more or less and we may fairly compare the rates in columns 5, 6, and 7 in order to ascertain the pressure of the old assessment. These it will be observed show very wide and unjustifiable extremes. There is no justifiable reason whatever for the assessment in the Melbangadi Magani being so much lower than that of the Kalasa Magani. The most moderate increase by the settlement occurs in the case of the Bidarnad Magani in which I have already remarked there had been formerly some attempt to make a settlement ryotwar. Had the village lands not been so much intermixed, I could have given very much more striking instances of unequal assessment under the old system. Of the survey rates shown in columns 8, 9 and 10 of the above statement I can only state that they are intrinsically low and that the resulting assessment has been spread over the tract under report with as much care as possible, as shown in para 25.

Appendices.

48. The usual classwar statement A appended is given Maganiwar for reasons already set forth. The other appendices are (1) a report on the villages concerned by Mr. Butcher, the officer in charge of classing operations, (2) a report No. 642 of the 16th August 1880 by the Deputy Commissioner of the District on points connected with the settlement. There are no inam villages in the tract under report. A map on the scale of 4 miles to the inch is attached showing the proposed grouping of villages.

Conclusion.

49. I hope to be able to commence giving out the rates about the 1st of April next and shall feel much obliged by as early sanction as possible.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. GRANT,

*Supt., Revenue Survey, Mysore.*

# A.

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 116 Villages of the Múdgere Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's letter No. 55, dated 26th January 1881.

| Class. | | | | | By Survey Accounts. | | | | | | | | | | | | Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment. | | | | | | | | Cattle. | | | Carts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Government, Cultivated. | | | | Government Waste. | | | | | Government, Cultivated. | | | | Government, Waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Garden. | Rice. | Dry Crop. | Number. | Name of Village. | Total area. | Inam acres. | Unarable. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Garden, acres. | Rice, acres. | Dry crop, acres. | Total. | Past collections on cultivated lands. | Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Total Assessment. | Assessment on garden lands. | Assessment on rice lands. | Assessment on dry crop lands. | Agricultural. | Other Cattle. | Total. | Small. | Large. | Halli Bandis. | Total. | Population. | Number of Houses. | Ploughs. | Remarks. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| Rs. 16 Maximum rate. First class Rs. 6 Maximum, Second class Rs. 5 Maximum, Third class Rs. 4 Maximum & 4th class Rs. 3-8 Max. First and Second classes Re. 1 Maximum and the Third and Fourth classes Rs. 0 12 0 Maximum. | | | 1 | Múdgere .. | 33,828 | 156 | 24,884 | 112 | 5,850 | 530 | 6,492 | ... | 911 | 1,385 | 2,296 | 12,528 | 21,415 | 675 | 20,520 | 220 | 2,993 | ... | 2,460 | 533 | 2,447 | 4,607 | 7,054 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 5,331 | 1,288 | 1,228 | |
| | | | 2 | Banakal ... | 53,104 | 129 | 48,175 | 55 | 3,817 | 192 | 4,064 | 2 | 466 | 268 | 736 | 7,024 | 10,458 | 254 | 10,138 | 66 | 1,020 | 8 | 936 | 76 | 1,566 | 2,582 | 4,148 | 2 | ... | 2 | 3,935 | 900 | 763 | |
| | | | 3 | Melbangadi ... | 42,009 | ... | 38,773 | 146 | 3,933 | 68 | 4,147 | ... | 12 | 77 | 89 | 5,510 | 9,017 | 1,119 | 8,781 | 17 | 39 | ... | 18 | 21 | 1,647 | 3,614 | 5,261 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 3,867 | 806 | 848 | |
| | | | 4 | Kalasa ... | 113,890 | 79 | 106,212 | 1,187 | 5,915 | 52 | 7,154 | 46 | 387 | 12 | 445 | 15,866 | 23,377 | 10,479 | 12,879 | 19 | 876 | 236 | 635 | 5 | 2,076 | 4,518 | 6,594 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4,869 | 1,150 | 997 | |
| | | | 5 | Bidarnad ... | 27,959 | 282 | 18,906 | 22 | 3,467 | 3,337 | 6,826 | ... | 545 | 1,400 | 1,945 | 10,741 | 13,210 | 52 | 11,606 | 1,462 | 1,898 | ... | 1,334 | 564 | 1,735 | 3,395 | 5,130 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 3,870 | 946 | 822 | |
| | | | 5 | Total..... | 271,790 | 646 | 236,950 | 1,522 | 22,982 | 4,179 | 28,683 | 48 | 2,321 | 3,142 | 5,511 | 51,669 | 78,377 | 12,579 | 64,014 | 1,784 | 6,826 | 244 | 5,383 | 1,199 | 9,471 | 18,716 | 28,187 | 27 | 18 | 45 | 21,872 | 5,090 | 4,658 | |

No. 642.

KADUR DISTRICT DEPUTY COMMR.'S OFFICE,
*Chikmagalur*, 16*th August* 1880.

*To*

*The Superintendent,*
*Revenue Survey.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 570, dated 29th ultimo, calling for information regarding the past revenue management and rates of land assessment of that part of the Múdgere Taluk which is to be settled.

2. This part, which is all Malnad, contains 9 Maganis, being portions contributed to the Taluk by the Manjarabad and former Vastara Taluks. The Maganis are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Urbage. | 4. Kalur. | 7. Melbangadi. |
| 2. Kesavalalu. | 5. Tripura. | 8. Kalasa. |
| 3. Múdgere. | 6. Banakal. | 9. Bidarnad. |

They constitute one of the most important rice-growing parts of the Province. Kalasa, which is the northernmost Magani, is the home of the "Supari," known par excellence as "Desavara," in distinction from that grown in other Malnad parts which is called "Honnavara," and from "Volagra," under which name is classed the production of other inland gardens. There are some gardens of supari in Melbangadi and a few in Banakal, Kalur and Kesavalalu. In the supari gardens, wherever convenient, cardamom and pepper also are grown. Besides these, in the gardens of Kalsa betel-leaves also are produced to an appreciable extent. But there is very little dry cultivation in the proper sense, except in Bidarnad which adjoins Vastara. Only there are a few hasarvani hittals which, though classed in the accounts as "Dry," are plantations of plantain, pine-apple, jack, citron, orange, lime and mango, in which also coffee and vegetables frequently occur with cardamom and pepper. Nor is there any second-crop-rice, or sugar-cane cultivation, except to a small extent in Kalasa and Melbangadi.

3. It is evident that the Maganis alluded to should, of course, come in for their share of the general revenue history of the Nagar and Manjarabad country. They have accordingly been more or less subject, first, to the Virada or Varabashist of the Vijayanagar kingdom ; then to the Rekhashist of Sivappa Nayik ; then to the additional imposts of other Ikkeri rulers, Pallegars, and Hyder Alikhan, called "Dasoha," "Pagadi" and "Patti," or more generally "Patti"; then to the Paimayish of Púrnaiya and the increased assessment imposed by him under the name of "Shist Jashti" and "Kanike," and by the process of commuting the money-assessment of some of the best lands for a grain contribution for the use of the Maha Raja's Modikhana ; then to the impositions of the over-zealous Amildars, mostly of this Minister's time, who in villages rented in block to the Patels or other principal inhabitants, having found that these collected more than the Shist and Patti from the cultivators carried the difference between this actual collection and the original Shist and Patti to account under the name of "Beriz Jashti ;" then to the arbitrary exactions of the Amildars during the late Maha Raja's time, to which the "Shisti system" of settlement, then in vogue, necessarily gave rise ; and then to the enhancement caused after the assumption of the country by the British Government by the Amildars to whom the duty of converting Púrnaiya's grain-contribution into "Svarna Adayam" or money-rent again was entrusted, and who settled the new money rates with reference to the "Chadsal Jama" or the highest share that had ever been realized, or with the aid of the more insidious "Dhan Gutta" system which, professing nominally to levy only the grain-rent as a means of allaying the clamours of more suspicious ryots, levied a money-rent in reality by compelling them to take the grain at an arbitrarily fixed price. Again, as in other Malnad parts, there has been also the plan of compelling the ryots to keep in their holding every field they may at different times have taken either of their own accord or in consequence of pressure used to induce them to take up the holdings of their deceased relatives or neighbours, and to pay for these fields whether they were cultivated or waste. On the other hand, generally as a compromise necessarily due from the above extremely rigorous method of management to the actual exigencies of the revenue, it has been customary to grant the concessions of the "Shraya" or "Alavé" system, or reductions in whole or in part, under the name of "Tavaguf" or "Baki," of the "Beriz Jashti" or "Patti," and even of the "Shist," on the ground of the general excessiveness of the combined assessment, or of "Saguvali Nashta," "Kula Nashta" and Nisthala, which suppose so much waste rice-land or supari garden, or of Alatekamme and Harimara, which imply an actual deficiency either in the recorded extent of land or in the number of trees that should ordinarily be standing thereon in the "Supari" gardens.

4. *Primâ facie*, the above pedigree of the existing assessment should leave very little hope of the present collection being susceptible of an increase. Every possible pie should seem to have been wrung.

5. I understand that there has not been substantively much difference in the cultivation since the past ten, if not also more years, if the slight increase is kept out of sight which is due only to the bringing into book of the inams formerly deducted from the warg-lands but since resumed, as the Inam Department has substituted for them ready-money inams. The accounts of the last year, 1879—80, give the following figures :—

# A.

## Wet Lands.

| No. | Name of Magani. | Occupied. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Unoccupied. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bijavari extent. | | | Extent converted into— | | | Beriz or Assessment. | | | Deduct Beriz Baké, Nasht, &c. | | | Net Jamabandi payable. | | | Average of Jamabandi on extent per Acre. | | | Bijavari extent. | | | Extent converted into— | | | Beriz or Assessment. | | | Average per Acre. | | |
| | | Khandis. | K. | P. | Acres. | G. | Sq-yds. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | K. | K. | P. | Acres. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1 | Múdgere ... ... | 443 | 14 | ½ | 916 | 29 | 66 | 6,108 | 9 | 11 | 328 | 3 | 3 | 5,780 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 125 | 5 | 1¾ | 258 | 31 | 68 | 1,832 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | Kesavalalu ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Kalur ... ... ... ... | 584 | 15 | 14 | 1,208 | 10 | 7 | 7,008 | 10 | 1 | 186 | 14 | 4 | 6,821 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 90 | 7 | 9 | 186 | 29 | 32 | 973 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | Banakal ... .. ... | 192 | 16 | 6 | 398 | 15 | 52 | 2,209 | 2 | 10 | 223 | 0 | 1 | 1,986 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 2¼ | 72 | 21 | 50 | 390 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| 5 | Tripura ... ... ... | 224 | 1 | 8½ | 462 | 38 | 72 | 2,664 | 15 | 2 | 122 | 3 | 3 | 2,542 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 50 | 14 | 2 | 104 | 30 | 34 | 590 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| 6 | Urbàge .. ... ... | 213 | 1 | 5¼ | 440 | 8 | 88 | 2,315 | 3 | 0 | 113 | 1 | 5 | 2,232 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 84 | 14 | 7 | 175 | 1 | 98 | 801 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | Kalasa ... ... ... ... | 1,516 | 16 | 6 | 3,133 | 36 | 111 | 10,113 | 1 | 6 | 902 | 2 | 5 | 9,210 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 125 | 3 | 12 | 258 | 10 | 70 | 780 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| 8 | Melbangadi ... ... ... | 348 | 8 | 11 | 719 | 37 | 0 | 4,649 | 12 | 0 | 169 | 6 | 4 | 4,480 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 103¼ | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Bidarnad ... ... ... | 419 | 13 | 5 | 867 | 3 | 13 | 9,715 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 9,711 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 116 | 12 | 1 | 240 | 36 | 75 | 2,160 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total..... | 3,943 | 7 | 11 | 8,147 | 19 | 46 | 41,815 | 5 | 1 | 2,049 | 9 | 6 | 42,765 | 11 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 628 | 3 | 10¾ | 1,297 | 20 | 46¼ | 7,470 | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |

B.

Bagayet or Garden Lands.

| No. | Name of Magani. | Occupied. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Unoccupied. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bijavari extent. | | | Extent converted into— | | | Beriz or Assessment. | | | Deduct Beriz Baké, Nasht, &c. | | | Net Jamabandi payable. | | | Average of Jamabandi on extent per acre. | | | Bijavari extent. | | | Extent converted into— | | | Beriz or Assessment. | | | Average per acre. | | |
| | | K. | K. | P. | A. | G. | Sq. yds. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | K. | K. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1 | Múdgere ... ... | 0 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Kesavalalu ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Kalur ... ... ... | 11 | 5 | 15 | 23 | 13 | 75¾ | 131 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 131 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Banakal ... ... ... | 1 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 109 | 36 | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Tripura ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 102 | 1 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Urbage ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Kalasa... ... ... ... | 304 | 6 | 12 | 628 | 31 | 104 | 8,369 | 13 | 2 | 2,027 | 0 | 0 | 6,342 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 45 | 12 | 6 | 94 | 33 | 47 | 1,311 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 4 |
| 8 | Melbangadi ... ... ... | 106 | 3 | 3 | 68 | 21 | 84 | 837 | 9 | 8 | 33 | 5 | 9 | 804 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Bidarnad ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total..... | 424 | 2 | 4½ | 725 | 18 | 113¾ | 9,385 | 4 | 0 | 2,060 | 5 | 9 | 7,324 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 12 | 6 | 94 | 33 | 47 | 1,311 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 13 | |

* *N. B.*—This average does not fit in with the alleged existing rates given in the statement appended to para 6. There is evidently some error for which no satisfactory explanation can be given.

# C.

## Dry Lands.

| No. | Name of Magani. | In holdings. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Government waste. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bijavari extent in Krishnaraj. | | | Extent converted into— | | | Beriz or Assessment. | | | Deduction on account of Beriz Baké, Nasht, &c. | | | Net Jamabandi payable. | | | Average of JamaLandi on extent per Acre. | | | Bijavari extent. | | | Extent converted into— | | | Beriz or Assessment. | | | Average per Acre. | | |
| | | K. | K. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | K. | K. | P. | A. | G. | Y. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1 | Múdgere .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Kesavalalu ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Kalur ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Bamkal ... ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Tripura ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Urlage ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Kalaca ... ... ... | 0 | 19 | 14 | 0 | 25 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| 8 | Mellangadi ... ... | 5 | 2 | 15¾ | 68 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 13 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 9¾ | 29 | 19 | 116 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 9 | Bidarnad ... ... ... | 25 | 5 | 0 | 533 | 35 | 15 | 710 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 710 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 40 | 16 | 15½ | 540 | 6 | 49 | 361 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| | Total..... | 31 | 7 | 13¾ | 402 | 23 | 47 | 749 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 749 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 24 | 6½ | 569 | 29 | 50 | 377 | 13 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |

D

Hasravani and Kanshist.

| No. | Name of Magani. | Assessment on Hasravani Hittals. | | | Kanshist. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1 | Múdgere ... ... ... | 124 | 14 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 124 | 14 | 7 |
| 2 | Kesavalalu ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Kalur ... ... ... | 161 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 161 | 8 | 2 |
| 4 | Banakal ... ... ... | 29 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 9 | 8 |
| 5 | Tripura ... ... ... | 98 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 98 | 8 | 1 |
| 6 | Urbage ... ... ... | 100 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | Kalasa ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 5 | 4 | 23 | 5 | 4 |
| 8 | Melbangadi ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,300 | 4 | 6 | 1,300 | 4 | 6 |
| 9 | Bidarnad ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total..... | 514 | 11 | 8 | 1,323 | 9 | 10 | 1,838 | 5 | 6 |

6. The above information is what is contained in the existing Revenue accounts. But to say that it affords any reliable data for the purpose in view, is only to claim respect to the notoriously incorrect "Bijavari" Chittas of the Shanbhogs and the inextricable confusion into which, in reducing the khandis of these Chittas into Krishnaraj khandis, the Revenue accounts have been led by the hundred and one different dimensions of the local khandis to which the bijavari of the Shanbhogs appears evidently to refer. And the Amildar, indeed, informs me that the actual extent of cultivation may on the whole be cent per cent more than the professed extent. Subjoined is a detailed statement of rates now supposed to regulate the assessment :—

# Wet.

Existing Rates per Acre.

| Maganis. | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | | 11 | | | 12 | | | 13 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P |
| Múdgere ... ... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Urbage ... ... | 6 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 21 | 47 | 1 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kesavalalu .. | 5 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bidarnad ... ... | 17 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Melbangadi ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 7 | | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Banakal ... ... | 4 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalur ... ... | 4 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 9 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | | |
| Kalasa ... ... | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| Tripura ... ... | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## Garden.

| Maganis. | Existing Rates per Acre. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | | 11 | | | 12 | | | 13 | | | 14 | | | 15 | | | 16 | | | 17 | |
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | R. | A. | |
| Múdgere .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Urbage ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kesavalalu ... | 5 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bidarnad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Melbangadi ... | 16 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banakal ... | 17 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalur ... | 5 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalasa ... | 22 | 14 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 6 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Tripura ... | 5 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## Dry.

| Maganis. | Existing Rates per acre. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | | 7 | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | | 11 | | | 12 | | | 13 | | | 14 | | | 15 | | | 16 | | | 17 | |
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Múdgere ... | 0 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Urbage ... | 0 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kesavalalu ... | 0 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bidarnad ... | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Melbangadi ... | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banakal ... | 0 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalur ... | 0 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalsa ... | 11 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tripura ... | 0 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

7. Broadly, with reference to the circumstances of the country, it seems to be the popular opinion that lands in the bed of the valleys, which are on that account called "Taggu," are superior to the "Janki Lands" or lands higher up on the sides, and that the second crop-rice, and sugar-cane lands are fit to pay more than other lands. And it may be added, with reference to the surrounding settled parts of other Taluks, that Bidarnad Magani is considered to be similar to Vastara and Kalasa, and Melbangadi, to Meguada and other adjoining parts of the Koppa Taluk and that the other Maganis may rank between Bidarnad and Kalasa and Melbangadi, in regard to the rates.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. VENKAT VARDAIENGAR,
*Offg. Deputy Commissioner.*

No. 1262.

KADUR DISTRICT DEPUTY COMMR.'S OFFICE,

*Chikmagalur, 8th February* 1881.

*To*

*The Superintendent,*

*Mysore Revenue Survey.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 56, dated 26th January 1881, forwarding for perusal and such remarks as may seem necessary, your proposals for the revision of the assessment of 116 Government villages in the Mádgere Talak of this District, I have the honor to submit the following report.

1. The opening paras of the report descriptive of the country, &c., do not call for any remark; but in para 12 attention is drawn to the strange discrepancy which appears between the Census figures of 1871 and those of the Classers' numbering, the former showing a population of 34,252, and the latter of only 21,872. I think that this discrepancy can be, to a great extent, explained by the fact that while the census of 1871 included all of what may be called the floating population, the Lambanis, the coolies from the Mysore plains, the South Canara coolies and others employed during the dry season in the areca gardens, coffee estates, and on road work, the Classers probably only counted actual residents.

2. Para 14 describing the condition of the people as one of prosperity, says that coffee has done a good deal for the country in providing labor for those who want work, &c. Coffee has undoubtedly done a great deal for the taluk, and for the day labor class, but for the land holding, *i. e.*, the kandayam-paying class, it has been anything but an unmixed benefit. The out-turn of the coffee hittalus of late years, reduced as it has been by borer, leaf disease and want of cultivation, scarcely compensates them for the desertion of their slaves and the general rise in the price of labor, which the demand for coolies on European coffee estates has caused.

3. In my recent tour through the Malnad of this District, the bitter complaints of the garden holders has not been even in Koppa, so much of the rise in their kandayam as of the scarcity of labor. The "Jitálís" mentioned in para 20 of Mr. Butcher's report are finding out even in the most remote villages that Rs. 2 and a Rumal a year, and two meals a day, are not equivalent to the 6 or 7 Rs. a month, they can earn on the estates, and also that their masters can no longer compel them, even though they may have paid their marriage expenses and those of their forefathers before them to stay. Again, for some reason which I have not yet found a satisfactory explanation for, the supply of skilled labor which used to come from below the Ghats and from Nagar, (laborers who could climb the thinnest and tallest supari tree literally like monkeys) has fallen off tremendously, and the cost of covering the nut bunches and of gathering them has consequently increased tenfold.

4. From para 23 it would appear that the real extent of cultivation is as nearly as possible three times what is supposed to be, the 9,274 acres being really 28,683 acres. Thus more than confirming the Amildar's opinion that the actual extent of cultivation may on the whole be cent per cent more than the professed extent (*vide* para 6 of the late Deputy Commissioner's report).

Thus garden which was supposed to be paying from Rs. 10 up to Rs. 22—14—0 an acre has actually been paying Rs. 3—14—0 only and rice which was supposed to have been paying anything up to Rs. 17—9—8 really has only been paying Rs. 1—15—0 an acre. It is now proposed to make garden pay on an average Rs. 8—4—0 and rice Rs. 2—12—0 an acre. The results of which rates, including also an increase of Rs. 1,784 in the dry crops, will be to raise the amount leviable from the taluk from Rs. 51,619 to Rs. 78,377, an increase of Rs. 26,678, to which must be also added an increase of Rs. 1,635 on the local cess.

5. An increase of nearly 51·5 per cent in the rental of any portion of a district at one bound is serious and however just and equitable the grounds for the rise may be, it is certain to cause an undesirable sense of injury and discontent, and if I could put forward substantial objections against the reasons given for the large increase, I would gladly do so. But I find on careful reference to the accounts of the maganis of the different settled taluks, which border on the villages referred to in the present proposals, that similar rates have been accepted quietly and have not resulted in any excessive throwing up of lands or even generally prevented new lands being applied for, a good criterion of the fairness of the settlement.

6. I find for instance that the 1st group of villages, where the proposed maximum is Rs. 6 an acre, is bounded on the three sides by settled villages of the Vastara and Anur maganis of the Chikmagalur Taluk, and by the settled magani of Gonibid recently transferred to Múdgere from Belur. The maximum rates in the first two are Rs. 7—4—0 an acre for rice and Rs. 7—8—0 for the third, or one rupee and a quarter, and one rupee and a half higher than the maximum rates now proposed for the neighbouring villages in Múdgere. The results of this year's jamabandi in the first two maganis (the total jamabandi of these two maganis was Rs. 17,473; it now is Rs. 19,755) do not tend to show that the rates levied have been felt to be oppressive, as in the Vastara Magani this year, lands paying Rs. 571—4—0 have been darkhasted for, and only Rs. 65—12—0 resigned, while in the Anur Magani, lands paying Rs. 145—12—0 have been taken up against Rs. 62 resigned. In Gonibid, however, there have been heavy resignations, land paying Rs. 460 being resigned against only Rs. 58—11—0 darkhasted for.

7. The 2nd and 3rd groups are also bounded all along their north-eastern border by the Kadgalnad, Taldernad and Kandya Maganis of Chikmagalur.

8. The maximum rates proposed for these two groups for rice are Rs. 5 and 4 respectively, against a maximum rate of Rs. 5—4—0 in the bordering settled maganis of Chikmagalur.

9. The results of this year's jamabandi do not show that the heavier of these two rates have, in any way, been felt to be too severe. The resignations since the settlement have been only Rs. 180—7—6 against Rs. 660—0—0 taken up, though the total jamabandi of these sammats is now Rs. 18,263 against Rs. 17,402 before the settlement.

10. We now come to the 4th group along the boundaries of which and of a portion of the 3rd group, the frontier of the Koppa Taluk marches for about 20 miles. The supari gardens here supersede the rice cultivation in importance.

11. The maganis of Marvalli, garden maximum rate Rs. 18, Megund Rs. 18, Nemar Rs. 16 and Kerra Rs. 14 are the bordering Maganis.

12. The proposed maximum rate for the 4th group in garden is Rs. 16 or two rupees lower than that in Marvalli and Megund, the same as that of Nemar and two rupees higher than in Kerra. The jamabandi of this year in these maganis gives the following results. In Marvalli gardens assessed at Rs. 664 were resigned against Rs. 145 taken up. In Megund gardens paying an assessment of Rs. 57 were resigned against Rs. 10 taken up. In Nemar no lands were resigned or taken up during the year. In Kerra lands assessed at Rs. 84 were resigned and Rs. 29 taken up.

13. The heavy resignation in Marvalli attracted my attention and finding that the gardens resigned were a group in the Gudetota village assessed at Rs. 477, which is bounded on the south by the Betadkolalu village of Múdgere, I climbed over to them and made careful enquiries on the spot as to the causes of the resignation. It turned out to have little to do with the kandayam. The owner of the gardens had died, and his son, a young lad of 10, had not the means to keep up the garden. His uncle though, who lived near the garden, had been allowed to buy in its produce, which on the gardens lapsing to Government, was sold by auction at the rediculously low figure of Rs. 25. In a retired valley like this, there is little to prevent gardens being to a certain extent cultivated, whether resigned or not, and if the original holders are allowed to buy in the produce annually for about a sixteenth of the kandayam, resignations will certainly multiply. On my threatening to cut down the trees and sell them for firewood, the man said he would take up the larger portion of the gardens if they are divided into smaller fields.

14. Cases of this sort do an immense deal of harm as they encourage people to throw up in hopes of enjoying the garden all the same, with the connivance of the petty village officials. Measures however will be taken to stop this.

15. Much the same as it is now proposed to increase the Kalasa garden holders, the holders in Koppa were increased two years ago. The ryots naturally cry out and feel injured by the

rise in their rents, but the collections of halat on areca do not bear out their statement that this valuable cultivation is rapidly declining. On the contrary the last two years' collections show a fair increase. They are as follows for Koppa and Múdgere :—

| Múdgere. | | Koppa. |
|---|---|---|
| 1875—76 | No Taluk of Múdgere for these two years. | 63,[illegible] |
| 1876—77 | | 61,3[illegible] |
| 1877—78 | 5,886 | 61,115 |
| 1878—79 | 6,389 | 72,113 |
| 1879—80 | 4,768, but to this has to be added Rs. 1,927 for stock in hand. Total Rs. 6,695. | 78,[illegible] |

16. Still the impression prevails both with old European planters resident in this part of the country and the Natives that this cultivation is going backwards and requires to be carefully nursed. I consequently made enquiries into the reasons of all heavy cases of relinquishments that came to my notice, and am of opinion that though the kandayam compared with what it used to be is sometimes startlingly high, it is not at all oppressively so taken relatively to what the produce of the gardens if properly cultivated brings in. The gardens had fallen waste from the following causes.

1st. The dying out of the cultivating family—Several cases of this came to my notice and when this happens especially in the more remote valleys it appears to be almost impossible to get others to take the gardens up. They are looked upon as unlucky and shunned as haunted by devils.

2nd. From the indebtedness of the Brahman owners as a class to the Sutigedars, nearly every garden is heavily mortgaged, and what Government takes is but a trifle to what the sahukar under one pretext or other squeezes out of the holders who, left without the capital now necessary to procure labor get more and more involved and consequently more and more bullied till they finally bolt in the night or go on a pilgrimage and do not return. The sahukar then finds his rapacity has over-reached itself, and that the garden ruined by want of cultivation is scarcely worth keeping and finally throws it up.

17. What is the case in Koppa is probably the case also in the Kalasa Magani, group No. 4, and it is a matter for consideration whether though the rates are fair and just, it is wise under the circumstances to raise the rent of this class of cultivation from Rs. 5,917 to Rs. 12,579.

18. Areca-nut and cardamoms both pay halat as well as land tax, and local fund cess of one anna is levied on both the tax and halat. They are therefore doubly taxed.

19. I regret that this report should be so crude and imperfect, but I have been too short a time in the District to allow of my making myself thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the taluk and its inhabitants, and as you have requested an early reply to your letter, I have been unable to camp in the taluk and to go into matters with the thoroughness desirable.

20. The enclosures of your letter under reply are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

G. F. MEIKLEJOHN,
*Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.*

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No. 128.

SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
*Dated Bangalore, 22nd February* 1881.

*From*

*The Superintendent, RevenueSurvey and Settlement,*
*Mysore.*

*To*

*The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,*
*Mysore.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the whole of the papers as per margin on the proposed revision of the assessment of 116 Government villages of the Múdgere Taluk.

1. Survey Superintendent's report No. 55, dated 26th January 1881, with its accompaniments.
2. Survey Supt.'s letter No. 56 of the 26th idem, to the Deputy Commr., Kadur District.
3. Kadur District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1262 of the 8th February 1881.

2. Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1262 of the 8th instant, with which the correspondence closes, calls for a few remarks on my part.

3. The difference, as regards population, between the Census figures of 1871 and the Classing returns, is assigned by the Deputy Commissioner, and I believe correctly so, to the floating population not being taken into account in the Classing returns. I would add that although there was no actual want of food in Mudgere during the famine, sickness was more rife than in normal years, and moreover the effect of the famine was to disturb population even in the most flourishing tracts, by creating abnormal demands on labor and enterprize in other parts. What may be called the moving population in the villages under report could scarcely amount to 12,000. Whatever the real cause of the difference there are no signs, in diminished revenue, of the cultivating power having been injuriously affected.

4. Although, at first sight, the opinions of the Deputy Commissioner and my own may appear somewhat at variance, regarding the policy of the proposed settlement, such is not in reality the case. I look rather upon Mr. Meiklejohn's ready exposition of the worst features of the case as comprised in the desertion of their masters by the "Jitálu," or house slaves, and the ever ready complaints of the garden owners of want of skilled labor, as the natural impulse of a Revenue Officer brought face to face with proposals involving such seemingly heavy additions to the assessment. I quite agree with the Deputy Commissioner in his remarks regarding the necessity of carefully watching the supari cultivation and I would add protecting it when its interests clash with those of coffee cultivation, but while he weighs carefully all the arguments pointing to moderation he does not allow quite full weight to the arguments in support of the other view of the question.

5. In para 5 the key-note of the Deputy Commissioner's very natural view of the effect of the proposed settlement is struck. He feels, as I felt myself when I framed my proposals, that he would be glad to see a less sudden increase to the assessment, but that it will not answer to consult expediency in preference to strict impartiality and valuable experience acquired in former settlements. The working of the rates in the adjoining portions of the Koppa, Chikmagalur and Belur Taluks, so carefully described by Mr. Meiklejohn in paras 6 to 14, as well as the rise in the collections of "Halat" in the last two years, reflect favorably on the settlement of those Taluks, and as the rates now proposed (see para 42 of Report) are much lower, I view the effect of the settlement with no apprehension whatever. Beyond doubt there will be discontent and sense of injury, whether genuine or not, expressed at the settlement, but unfortunately it is out of our power to make matters pleasant to all parties concerned, including the Government.

6. The Deputy Commissioner does not allude to the very strong points made in the report regarding the fact of nearly the whole of the arable lands having been pointed out as occupied and the consequent probability of a good deal of land being resigned at the settlement.

7. It would lengthen out this correspondence too much to follow Mr. Meiklejohn in all his remarks. I will merely sum up, once more, briefly, what we may expect to be the result of the settlement. The assessment of the occupied land is raised by the settlement from Rs. 51,696 to Rs. 78,377, an increase of about 51 per cent. From this gross increase of Rs. 26,708 must be deducted Rs. 5,000 for pay of village officers and, as these represent the very class of Wargdars most raised by the settlement, the money may fairly be said to go back to the land holders. A small sum of Rs. 1,126, merged Irrigation cess, will it is hoped be spent on useful works. There would then be left about Rs. 20,000 net increase, an amount very liable to be reduced by resignations of land, as there is the strongest reason to suppose the Wargdars have not fairly pointed out their holdings.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. GRANT,

*Superintendent, Revenue Survey & Sett., Mysore.*

*Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 14th September 1881.*

No. 4967-76—143, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH SEPTEMBER 1881.

ORDER.—The proposed settlement having already been sanctioned, the above papers are recorded.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
*Secretary.*

To—The Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
" Deputy Commissioner of Kadur.
" Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
" Comptroller.

1881.

# GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

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## REVENUE.

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## PROCEEDINGS

*Dated* 14th *September* 1881.

No. 4[illegible]-76.
142.

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Recording the [illegible] regarding the settlement of 113 villages of the Múdgere Taluk.

Mysore Govt. Press, Bangalore.—C 1[illegible] 81.—78.